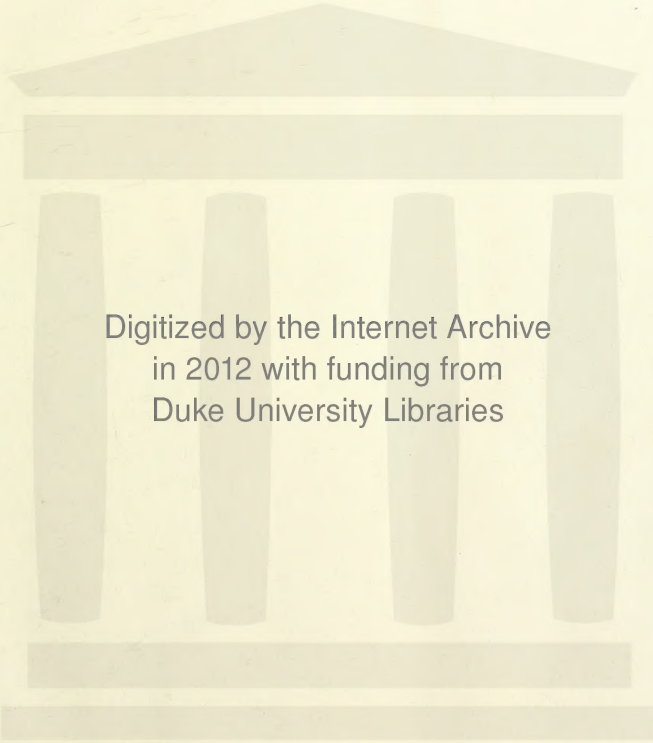




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DUKE

A MAGAZINE
FOR ALUMNI
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SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1987

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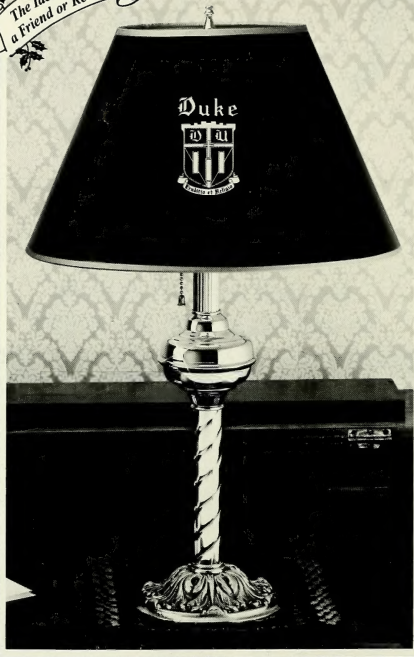
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Cover: Is new light being shed on a university education, or is it just a shadow of its former self as critics cry for a return to the "classical"?
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FEATURES

WHAT HAS ALLAN BLOOM WROUGHT?

Has higher education failed democracy and impoverished the souls of today's students? Professors take on a provocative philosopher's *The Closing of the American Mind*

TAKING IT TO THE STREETS

Eleanor Smeal, the former NOW president, is digging in for the long haul, along with those constant companions of her career: endless grit and endless optimism

WINNING AT FACULTY STAR WARS

"We're fighting the same battles for faculty appointments as we are for undergraduates. We win a few and we lose a few," says Arts and Sciences Dean Richard White

ODYSSEY IN BLACK AND WHITE

Social historian Sydney Nathans has gone from studying the famous to writing and teaching about the obscure—from Daniel Webster to the slaves of Stagville

DAVE AND ART AND IRV AND PATSY

A dramatist and director voices his ideas on separating the distinguished from the dumb

DEPARTMENTS

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GAZETTE

Atom smashers, gubernatorial strategies, trustee additions, freshman yields



What has Allan Bloom wrought? For months, the University of Chicago political philosopher's *The Closing of the American Mind* has been stationed at or near the pinnacle of best-seller lists. Bloom's tome does not seem "the stuff of mass browsing in the summer sun," as *Time* magazine said. It does seem to have hit a nerve, attracted a following, and become a legitimate *cause célèbre*.

Bloom reveals his central accusation in a provocative if ponderous subtitle: "How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students."

CLASS O



Universities never recovered from the “unmitigated disaster” of the Sixties, he says. They have sacrificed “serious liberal education” for unconnected and “relevant” studies in which all ideas have equal value. Having given in to this “cultural relativism,” higher education has lost sight of the great “questions of common concern” that form the core of learning. Its students, as Bloom sees them, are beholden to rock music that “ruins the imagination,” are victimized by the decay of the family’s role as “the transmitter of tradition,” no longer arrive at the university “physically and spiritually virginal...expecting to lose their innocence there,” and appear altogether “ignorant and cynical about our political heritage.”

“It is becoming all too evident,” Bloom concludes, “that liberal education...has no content, that a certain kind of fraud is being perpetrated.” Bloom’s own version of academic legitimacy is a curriculum that teaches students the unity of the sciences, social sciences, and humanities. A true liberal education, in his terms, means reading “generally recognized classic texts, just reading them, letting them dictate what the questions are and the method of approaching them—not forcing them into categories we make up, not treating them as historical products.”

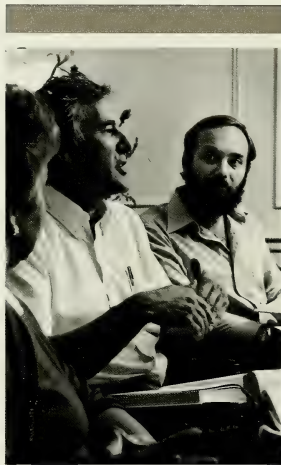
Bloom’s book has inspired comments from an astonishing range of writers and educators. Secretary of Education William Bennett, a conservative and constant critic of America’s universities, called the work a “brilliant book, a phenomenon” that “points out where higher education has gone wrong and what we need to fix it.” Conservative columnist George Will wrote in praise of the point that “the American mind is being closed in the name of openness—closed to the idea of reasoned discrimination between ways of living.” *New York Times* reviewer Christopher Lehmann-Haupt found the book flawed by “elitism, antiquarianism, exaggerated subjectivity, and skewed generalization from the particular.” But, he added, it “hits with the approximate force and effect of what electric-shock therapy must be like... Even its most devout enemies will learn from it.” Adding his voice to the testimonials that fill the book’s back cover, Conor Cruise O’Brien, a leftist literary critic at Dublin’s Trinity College, declares the book “will have to be read by anyone seriously concerned with universities, not only in America but throughout the Western world.”

“I’m astonished by the extent of the coverage, I’m astonished by the sales, and I’m astonished by the favorableness of the response,” Bloom told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. “I thought my students and my small circle would have some interest in it.... Obviously, this was the right moment.”

Why has the book’s message resonated so powerfully? And is there a legitimate lesson for

“Bloom comes up with one cause after another, all showing our culture to be in decline. He is an omniscient doctor; the disease is curable and he has the prescription, our old friends the great books.”

JAMES ROLLESTON



higher education in both the message and its reception? To consider those questions—and to assess Bloom’s forceful indictment of the culture, the universities, and the students—the magazine organized separate discussions among two groups of Duke professors.

THE FIRST ROUNDTABLE

O’BARR: The book is a romanticizing of the past, it’s a distortion of the past, and while there are grains of truth in each little phrase that resonate, the whole mosaic is essentially false. Bloom just leapfrogs over an enormous number of changes that help explain aspects of contemporary life.

ROLLESTON: It’s hard for university professors to talk about this book. It deliberately sets out to annoy us with its reckless use of

emotive language, its total distortion of complicated viewpoints. Bloom plays the most infuriating games with causation. No one can deny that his descriptions of our culture are often accurate—his talk about the young and their music isn’t particularly original, but it’s vivid. Instead of limiting himself to description or delving responsibly into history, Bloom comes up with one cause after another, all showing our culture to be in decline. He is an omniscient doctor; the disease is curable and he has the prescription, our old friends the great books.

The universities themselves must administer the cure. But aren’t they the victims of our cultural decline? Indeed, aren’t the many skeptics and spiritual crises of the great books themselves intimately involved with our present state? Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary* is drenched in a terrifying nihilism, but Bloom cheerfully quotes a passage about the heroine’s longings to show what our students lack.

A typical sentence reads: “The mind that has no prejudices at the outset is empty.” Somehow, prejudices are harmless in Bloom’s vocabulary, even advantageous. He is surely not a racist, but racism and the like enable students to wage the inner and outer struggle for “truth.” But the real objection to that sentence is its disregard of history. Of course, no child’s mind is ever free of prejudice. The historical moment, through parents and TV, is always keeping it well stocked with new half-truths and recycled old ones. Bloom uses historical explanation when it suits him, dumps it when it doesn’t.

The idea Bloom hates so much is that truth is relative. This idea is not at all passive and sterile. What we learned in the Sixties is that the values of the Western world—science, freedom, self-discovery—are viewed very differently in other parts of the world. This doesn’t at all mean that we should give up our values and bow low before every Third World ideology. It means that the challenge for the West is to maintain and adapt its central beliefs in historical circumstances that are often hostile to them. This is very difficult to do. It’s much easier to retreat to the great books and proclaim the truth to be unchanging.

PALMER: My overall feeling about the book is not quite so negative; I hadn’t realized we were supposed to object so seriously, though I suppose that some very inflexible people might do so. But I, too, was very unhappy with the great-books approach he suggested by way of a cure.

BURIAN: This great mountain of rhetoric and passion produced a real mouse with respect to what we should be doing. He opposes all “interpretations” as inferior to the authentic, direct reading of the classic texts, which apparently is there for anyone to find. I would humbly suggest that some forms

of new interpretation do the things Bloom wants—bring the social sciences and the humanities closer together.

BLAND: What bothered me is that I'm not sure what the message of the book is. Is it that higher education is failing democracy, or is this an attack on democracy itself? The price tag on democracy includes all the things he hates, like relativism and pluralism. The ideology that created the society has created all of these presumed evils. I'm wondering if Bloom is after some sort of aristocratic elitism—an aristocracy that claims to have compassion for the people, but which ends up very bookish.

In one passage he talks about the student who "did not have Socrates, but he had Plato's book about him, which might even be better." To say that having a book about someone is better than having the person himself struck me as the most God-awful thing. It means we're making an end of what should be a means, and the great books are fine if they are a means to capturing humanity and changing the souls of our students. Socrates himself would have said that the true teacher never puts down in writing the truth, because it can't be put into books. I'd much rather have all the pains of a democratic society than a world in which there is absolute truth.

MAUSKOPF: The first part of the book talks about all sorts of faults in American society. Is he meaning to see these faults as being somehow caused by the decline of the university? He does imply that when he talks about how wonderful the University of Chicago was in the 1940s and 1950s. But of course the vast majority of Americans were not going to the University of Chicago or any other university in the Forties or Fifties. Whatever virtues they have in their personal lives were assuredly not due to reading Plato and Aristotle in the original. And indeed he sees the same problems going back to de Tocqueville in the nineteenth century, but on the other hand he sees them arising since the Fifties. So Bloom's causation is very slippery and slippish.

BURIAN: He talks about how society is treating the young today—pop things about divorce and nuclear war, all not very trenchantly treated but still contemporary sorts of issues. Then he says this is a version of Plato's description of the young in a democracy. What you want to know is, so what's new? How can he so un-self-consciously have it both ways? Either Western civilization is in sharp decline because of the Sixties, or it's always been like this since Plato.

MAUSKOPF: Another issue with the book is its morality, and this really got me very angry. I found it just obscene where Bloom equates Woodstock with Nuremberg: "Whether it be Woodstock or Nuremberg, the principle is the same." What he seems to



Bloom-bashing was popular among the first group of professors. Bloom laments the divisions that have developed among fields of knowledge. But all of these professors have shown an interdisciplinary orientation. Jean O'Barr is director of the Women's Studies program; the others have taught in Duke's graduate Liberal Studies program, which advertises itself as encouraging "study across disciplinary boundaries."

O'Barr's scholarly work includes editing *SIGNS: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*. She came to Duke in 1969, after teaching at UNC-Chapel Hill, and was director of continuing education from 1971 to 1983. Her undergraduate education was at Indiana University and her Ph.D. comes from Northwestern. She has published on a wide range of subjects, among them, Third World

women, language and politics, continuing education, and women and the university.

James Rolleston, associate professor of Germanic languages and literature, had his undergraduate education at Cambridge. He earned his Ph.D. at Yale and taught there before coming to Duke in 1975. At Duke, he has been chairman of the Comparative Literature Program and of the Committee for the Ph.D. in Literature. His published works include books and articles on Rilke and Kafka, and he is a former president of the Kafka Society of America.

Richard Palmer, associate professor of physics, was educated at Cambridge. He has taught at Duke since 1977; earlier, he was at Princeton. His research work on the theory of disorder in solids and liquids has been published in many scientific journals and is known worldwide. In addition to teaching advanced

courses, he taught Duke's "Physics for Poets" for several years.

Peter Burian, associate professor of classical studies and chairman of the program in comparative literature, came to Duke in 1968. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he took his Ph.D. at Princeton. He has written essays and translations in the field of ancient Greek drama, as well as editing volumes on Euripides and on the poetics of Plato and Aristotle.

Kalman Bland, associate professor of religion, has taught at Duke since 1973 and was chairman of the religion department from 1981 until this year. He has degrees from Columbia, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and Brandeis. His research and publications focus on various aspects of medieval Jewish and Islamic philosophy and mysticism, as well as on the history of biblical interpretation in Jewish literature.

Seymour Mauskopf founded and served as the first director of Duke's program in Science, Technology, and Human Values. With a teaching specialty in the history of science, he writes and conducts research in subjects as diverse as the history of atomic and molecular theories and the history of parapsychology. He received his bachelor's from Cornell and his doctorate from Princeton, and he began at Duke in 1964.

object to is democracy as Aristotle defined it, namely a perversion of the polity, as it expressed itself in the German professoriate giving in to the Nazis. Ten years after Woodstock or the black takeover of Cornell, twelve million people weren't gassed or burned to death. Ten years after the Nazi takeover of the university, they were.

My other objection is to Bloom on education. He seems to take very much a Renaissance, traditionalist view: These great classics are the exemplary texts from which we can imbibe wisdom. And what's happened is we've moved away from that sort of tradition in these past 200 years. We no longer necessarily view classic great texts as being the incarnation of wisdom. We've moved to a pluralistic society, we've moved to an international society where Western civilization is just one civilization among a number of great civilizations, and we've moved to the massive development of sciences and of specialties.

O'BARR: Bloom's exclusion of some individuals from his elite is present in the form as

well as the substance of what he says. I counted in the first ten pages—and then I got too angry—seven to eight uses of the male pronoun per page. That is excessive. And I'm not talking in terms of feminist texts, I'm talking about contemporary use of the English language. I have not read anything that so made me feel as if I were not a part of the process in a very long time. The encoding in *form* rather than *substance* is a very short-hand way of saying whom he would exclude in his aristocracy.

BLAND: I'm rather surprised that Bloom, as an intellectual, doesn't value feminist theory for its fresh perspective on the text. Feminist perspective is an important element in our search for the truth, in our trying to see things that we haven't seen before.

O'BARR: So many of his ideas are based on very partial notions of human experience. The same time I was reading this I was reading Helen Horowitz's social history of American universities, *Campus Life*. She talks about three cohorts that have consistently been part of American higher education: a

usually upper-class elite group who come to college for the process of maturation while their parents decide how to place them in a larger social context; a group, usually more middle class, for whom professional interests and career mobility are the major reasons to go to college; and a group of rebels who are interested in questions of the relationship between campus life and the larger community. I find this a particularly interesting attempt to disaggregate "the student"—which Bloom never does—and get at the question of how we do have students turned on to intellectual issues at the same time that we have the career purists.

BLAND: Bloom asserts there is a unity of all truth just as he talks about the unity of all students. That seems to be an archetype of his: There's something preferential in all unities.

He sees the university as an institution in society, and the function of the university in society as going against the grain. That's the good part of the book—showing that the university does fit into the social context, and that it defines itself in relationship to the needs and values of that context. And the book asks us to take a close look at whether or not we're serving the powers that be or whether we're being the gadflies—the Socratic model of shaking our students up and liberating them from their popular biases.

BURIAN: It is both alluring and disturbing to discover that the real life of America has nothing to do with its factories and farms. It's ideas that form the great themes of our culture. We would all like to believe this. And Bloom wants to catch us short by showing how trivial, banal, materialistic, short-sighted, disunified our concerns tend to be.

O'BARR: Why has this book had such a large promotional budget, why is it so extensively reviewed, and what is it speaking to in American culture? Why does it resonate so? I think its meaning may well be in its reception and influence, and that's what worries me.

PALMER: The people who are reading this have been university-educated in the past twenty years, and they're bothered by the sense that they missed out. And they think the book will identify for them just what they missed.

BLAND: I think it's going to be received variously. In right-wing, neo-conservative political circles, it's going to be received as a tract that will be quoted as the truth. And in academic circles like ours, it's going to be taken to task for its rhetorical flaws. But the book also argues that the life of the mind means liberation from societal prejudice, so I think it comforts leftists who would like to see the old order toppled. This book seems to be saying in enough pages—and those are the pages that will leap out at you—that the purpose of the university is to be critical and

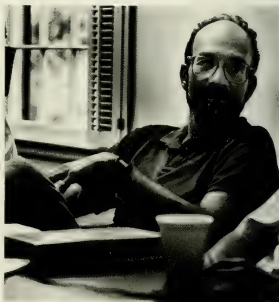
"All academics in some deep way want to clone themselves. We would like everybody to take our discipline as seriously as we do ourselves. What we find are students who are not open to abandoning themselves to the allure of learning."

PETER BURIAN



"I'm not sure what the message of the book is. Is it that higher education is failing democracy, or is this an attack on democracy itself? The price tag on democracy includes all the things Bloom hates."

KALMAN BLAND



to take a very acerbic view of the materialism of the students and of American society, its crassness, its lack of theoretical sophistication, its anti-ideology, and its commitment to enthusiasms as opposed to reason.

O'BARR: My fear is that its audience are the people with a superficial intellectual approach who make a lot of decisions about the allocation of resources and public policy. I worry what they take from this book.

BURIAN: The reason it's received so much promotion and has had so much prestige attached to it, and the reason it's published now—because there's not anything in it that couldn't have been published twenty years ago—is because the political moment is right. These are the thoughts that are fashionable. **MAUSKOPF:** There's a curious double image here that's part of the allure. Bloom is really talking simultaneously about our present society and then about the Sixties. He's talking about the social mores of today, and he's castigating the Sixties in terms of what may be the prevalent right-wing social views

of education. He is both the gadfly and the minister of culture simultaneously.

ROLLESTON: History for him, basically stops in 1963.

MAUSKOPF: I remember in the Sixties lecturing on the Middle Ages in a Western Civ course, and having a student come up afterward to ask: "Why do we have to learn about this when there are all of these issues facing us?" The theme of the day was relevance. In a certain sense it was annoying, but it made me have to respond. It wasn't, "How do I get an 'A' in this course," it was, "Why am I studying this?"

BLAND: If Bloom came right out and said what he means, he'd have to drink the hemlock the way Socrates did. I have some suspicions about where Bloom really stands. He talks a good game, but he frightens me a little bit. A guy who likes books more than people is frightening.

ROLLESTON: Perhaps I could pick up on something that I do think is good about Bloom's description. And this is the priority

"Why is this book so extensively reviewed, and what is it speaking to in American culture? Why does it resonate so? I think its meaning may well be in its reception and influence, and that's what worries me."

JEAN O'BARR



"Bloom equates Woodstock with Nuremberg. But ten years after Woodstock or the black takeover of Cornell, 12 million people weren't murdered. Ten years after the Nazi takeover of the university, they were."

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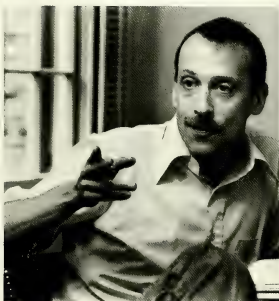


PHOTO BY LESTER KRODO

of music that he sharpens into a set of relationships with the sacred. Young people will be apparently interested, but you observe after a while that really they want to get back to their music and that is where true life is. There is indeed a need for the sacred in the lives of these young people that does not seem to be satisfied in the books they read and the relationships they have, and it's a force directed at the moment toward rock music.

MAUSKOPF: In Germany in the Thirties and Forties, noble music was often used in the most obscene contexts. In William Styron's *Sophie's Choice*, Sophie is in a concentration camp and the commandant has a recording of Haydn's "The Creation." Styron strikes me as much more on the mark here than Bloom—this last, maybe greatest work of Enlightenment optimism being played in the concentration camp. Music doesn't lead necessarily—and the humanities don't lead necessarily—to wisdom and virtue.

BURIAN: Only somebody who really has

not thought about the history of our century is able to make Woodstock and Nuremberg balance on the scale, and could think that the values inscribed in the canons of Western culture are still transparent, clear, unambiguous, and there for anyone who wants them. MAUSKOPF: The conventional wisdom among academics is to castigate our students for not having learned how to write, how to do this, how to do that. I almost think it's like going against something sacrosanct to say my students aren't so bad. They may not know a great deal—there's no reason why they should. But they're willing and eager to learn.

PALMER: Motivation is the question. I don't care how much they know or don't know to a large extent. What will carry them through is some sort of interest in learning. That I find sorely lacking in the students I see.

MAUSKOPF: I don't. But the ones who do a field like the history of science, which is not required, are basically good.

BURIAN: All academics in some deep way want to clone themselves. We would like everybody to take our discipline as seriously as we do ourselves. In fact, what we find is a generation of students who come in quite clear—many of them, anyway—about where they're going, and it's out into the business world or into one of the professions. Many of them are not open to simply abandoning themselves to a passion for learning. One could say that what we should learn to do better is to let the liberal arts become an active part of people's ongoing personal lives precisely because most of our students will be—as they always have been—occupied with making a living.

O'BARR: There are plenty of students alive to the issues, and we at Duke have given students multiple opportunities to have new angles of vision on the sea of knowledge.

ROLLESTON: Contemporary writers about contemporary intellectual matters, like Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault, are utterly dismissed by Bloom. But the point he pays no attention to is that these are the very people who are trying to build bridges, to unify the disciplines, to find all the connections. Precisely, he assaults the very people who are, by his own standards, doing something constructive.

BURIAN: If you have the idea that there is a truth out there that governs and unifies everything, then the idea that there should be competing kinds of explanations and theories is deeply unsettling. On the other hand, it's possible for intelligent people to talk creatively using the methodologies and languages of the different disciplines. From that view you end up with not necessarily some unified-field theory of man, but the possibility of very exciting exchanges. Bloom is quite notably out of date, because if there has been any change in the past few years, it's been in the direction of a renewed contact among the disciplines.

BLAND: He's a good example of the failure of the social sciences and the humanities to learn from one another. The book is replete with a humanist taking pot shots and making generalizations about American society that I think are groundless. The one that stuck in my mind is, again, the one about music. He believes music ruins the imaginations of young people and makes it very difficult for them to have the passionate relationship to art and thought that are the substance of a liberal education. On the basis of what does he think this? That's a humanist speaking, but that's a social scientific judgment about what shapes our attitudes.

O'BARR: I don't think he can condemn the university, because I don't think he knows it in all its complexity. I don't think he knows the history and sociology and philosophy of higher education. And I don't think he considers how his views have been shaped

For the second group of professors, Bloom's tract was an effective launching pad for a discussion on restructuring higher education. The group includes one professor, political scientist Michael Gillespie, who came to know Bloom as a graduate student at the University of Chicago.

Elizabeth Clark came to Duke in 1982 as professor of religion. Earlier, she taught at Mary Washington College, where she founded the religion department. A graduate of Vassar, she received her Ph.D. from Columbia. She has written extensively on women and religion and a wide variety of other topics. At Duke, she has served on numerous committees, including those concerned with the curriculum, undergraduate and graduate admissions, and women faculty.

Edward Arnett is chairman of the chemistry department and an R.J. Reynolds Industries Professor of Chemistry. He has been at Duke since 1980, when he moved from the University of Pittsburgh. A physical organic chemist who has published widely, he is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His undergraduate degree and Ph.D. are from the University of Pennsylvania.



Michael Gillespie, assistant professor of political science, leads a seminar series for Duke faculty on "Problems of Knowledge." He has a bachelor's degree from Harvard and did his doctoral work at the University of Chicago, where he taught before coming to Duke in 1983. An editorial board member of the *Journal of Politics*, he has written on political philosophy and theory and, most recently, on the ratifying of the U.S. Constitution.

Michael Reed is professor and chairman of the mathematics department. After graduating from Yale, he took his Ph.D. at Stanford, taught at Princeton, then came to Duke in 1974. He was editor of the *Duke Mathematical*

Journal for six years, and is now editor of *Comments on Theoretical Biology* and co-director of Duke's Center for Mathematics and Computation in Medicine. He has contributed some fifty articles to professional journals.

Stanley Hauerwas is professor of theological ethics in the divinity school. He did his undergraduate work at Southwestern and his graduate work at Yale's divinity school and graduate school. Before joining the Duke faculty in 1984, he taught for fourteen years at Notre Dame. His numerous publications have dealt with theological ethics, character and virtue, and such social issues as abortion, euthanasia, and the care of the retarded.

by his particular experiences.

BLAND: Bloom says in his introduction that his intent is to stimulate discussion. In that sense it is a worthy read. It leaves things shattered—it doesn't put anything positive and clear in their place. But that may not be the goal of the philosopher. I think a lot of the book's rhetoric comes from undergraduate teaching, where his job in the classroom is to make the students squirm a little bit and have them re-examine things that they just take for granted. ■

THE SECOND ROUNDTABLE

CLARK: We can all weep and wring our hands about the fact that our students no longer seem to read much before they come to the university. But Bloom has no program for improving the situation.

ARNETT: The most positive thing we can point to is his success in getting people to sit down together and talk about the present state of the university. His book is so shot through with nasty little one-liners, I don't know if he likes anybody.

GILLESPIE: It does perceive a collapse of what he calls a liberal education. In our own

university, one only has to look at the tremendous number of economics majors, the tremendous growth of the business school. The university has become a place that undertakes scientific research and medical research and, as a result, the core of the university as it was traditionally understood has tended to fade in importance. So a book of this sort is important because it does call attention to the necessity for liberal arts education.

REED: I don't agree with all the things he says, but I find his analysis of the different missions of the humanities, social sciences, and sciences basically correct. I don't think universities are in a crisis situation. In fact, Bloom doesn't really act in his prescriptions as though we were in a crisis situation, or he'd be proposing much more dramatic remedies than a return to the great books.

I do think the splintering of the university into separate departments that are mostly driven by their own research priorities has had a deleterious effect on undergraduate education. This university and most others have attempted to correct the problem by producing various kinds of core curricula. My own experience is that these curricula

fail to be adopted precisely because the faculty cannot agree among itself. They can only agree that no solution is better than any particular choice.

HAUERWAS: That last comment about the fragmentation of the university into disciplines is not just a comment about the modern university. It's a comment about a kind of cultural malaise we are in. We have no common agreed-on goods as a culture that we can expect everyone to know. We no longer have agreement about the goods that should sustain a political society and permit it to be a civil society.

One of the disasters is that those of us who get anywhere in the modern university do so because we are better known outside our home institution through the reputation we've gained in our guilds. We don't serve our home institution at all. We serve our own interest through service in the guild. What that means is that we're no longer university faculties.

I personally find this a nasty book against the youth of today who, I think, are more victims than perpetrators. What's really selling the book is the portion devoted to relationships, sex, and music. People love the criticism because people hate the kids. And people hate the kids because they don't understand how these kids came out of them. **GILLESPIE:** We're no longer a university. There's no oneness. If anything, we have retreated to the pre-1800 university, the university that taught people their own specialization—taught them to be doctors, priests, lawyers.

I don't think Bloom is angry at students. He feels sorry for them. He was certainly mad at the Sixties' kids, but he was more disgusted with their teachers, whom he sees as having capitulated. He sees social forces that are not only corrupting students but impoverishing them, in the sense that they are incapable of ever rising above a certain relatively low level.

HAUERWAS: The word now is that students are very professionalized. I think that's true, but I sense a deep agony in kids.

GILLESPIE: There are any number of students who really want an intellectual experience. And that in part may explain the success of this book. There really is a longing for that sort of experience.

HAUERWAS: When students ask me what I think, I am becoming increasingly more willing to answer them. Students want to know what you care about as a teacher. We rob students when we don't say what we care about, because these matters move our lives. Oftentimes intellectual objectivity becomes an excuse for cowardice.

ARNETT: I probably visit twenty or twenty-five colleges a year, and I'm amazed at how much kids like their colleges. When my advisees come in, they always say they love

Duke. We shouldn't downgrade that sentiment. It's good to be self-critical, but universities are too good to be run down.

GILLESPIE: Students at universities can do anything. There are no limits on their actions. They probably have a greater amount of spendable income than most faculty do, they can enjoy themselves, they can learn. Being a college student is a very good life, and it's for very good reason that students here regret the end of their college career. Our task is not to make it less enjoyable—I think our students are much sadder because they have some social outlets. But we should try to harness the energy that goes into the intense living that a college student experiences and turn it more toward intellectual activities.

REED: Students need not more work, but more reflection, which is not the same thing. I don't think students have to work harder.

GILLESPIE: I wouldn't even say reflection, I would say discussion—getting them together where they have intellectual things that they have in common, where they can talk about *The Origin of Species* or Plato or black holes or anything that provides a common intellectual experience.

ARNETT: Where does the faculty do this? We're describing an intellectual world for students which, as far as I know, most of us don't live in.

HAUERWAS: Bloom is caught in the irony that he wants the students to come to us as ciphers who have no tradition, and yet he wants to "tradition" them in the great classical literature so they will then have discovered the truth. The soul that Bloom seems to want to shape is exactly the student we've got—namely the one who wants to think of himself as autonomous, as free from the need to be part of an ongoing tradition.

ARNETT: I'm amazed that Bloom ignores the principal source of contact with the classics that is operating within a great deal of our culture, and that's the Bible.

GILLESPIE: Some of my students tell me that it's very difficult to find a course in which the Bible is taught. It's taught as history, it's taught as archaeology, but it's not taught as the Bible, and that's Bloom's point.

HAUERWAS: This guy's church is the university and the saving book of the university is Socratic dialogue. As far as he's concerned, the enemy of his church is religion, which he identifies basically as arbitrary culture. Judaism and Christianity are based on historically contingent facts, and for Bloom that is not the eternity he wants out of Plato's metaphysics.

GILLESPIE: He's not simply concerned with what Plato had to say, he's concerned about the questions that Plato and the other philosophers raised. His point is that what students should learn is not any body of knowledge or doctrine. But it's through the great

"Those of us who get anywhere in the modern university do so because we are better known outside our home institutions, through the reputation we've gained in our guilds. We're no longer university faculties."

STANLEY HAUERWAS



classics that one most clearly comes to the real questions. They are questions not just of the here-and-now, they are trans-historical questions.

CLARK: Bloom has a nostalgia for the days when science was paired with the humanities, and now the scientists have somehow wandered off. He seems to think there is some way we can bring the scientists back so we can have a unified view of the world. And he thinks the framework is somehow going to be supplied by the humanities and not by the sciences. I find that a rather dubious proposition.

ARNETT: You don't have to be a natural philosopher to be a very good scientist.

HAUERWAS: I don't have the sense from Bloom that we need some kind of universal *Weltanschauung* where the humanities and science are very close. The reason why science has tended to be separated from the humanities is that science, more readily than the humanities, remains a morally coherent enterprise. Science still understands the necessity of initiating young people into a tradition so that they acquire a discipline and they know what it is they are acquiring. Science also can provide payoffs that society recognizes as good. These payoffs help protect scientists from the utilitarian push of society. The most interesting intellectual ends of the university today are the sciences, where you really do have disciplined questions being raised.

I don't believe in liberal education. I don't know what it means. One time I was at Iowa State and I came to this huge building, and over it was a sign that said "Milk"—a whole building for milk. I don't think there's anything incompatible with having disciplined study of milk. The deep difficulty is when the disciplined study of milk is abstracted from the context of what it means to farm, the interrelationship between the kind of research being done about milk and society. These are important questions of the deepest intellectual sort. I'm not even against business departments. It's a question of what kinds of analysis goes on there—if you think, for example, that you can teach business and never teach Dickens' *Hard Times*.

GILLESPIE: What you're saying is that a university should not be like a museum. We shouldn't take all the pictures out of the churches and hang them up in a context in which they no longer have any social or political relevance. Bloom takes the opposite tack, which is to say that whether we like it or not, we do live in a museum of sorts, and that we should concern ourselves with the pictures rather than the color of the carpet or the fabric of the chairs.

REED: Bloom gives a very accurate picture of the ways scientists see themselves. They are separate from the rest of the university, they are forward-looking, interested in new research fields, and they are rather uninterested in the history of their fields. And if they are interested in the social and political questions that relate to their science, this is seen as an extra interest, certainly not central to their mission. This is not to say that scientists don't believe in the humanities. In fact, most of them very strongly believe in the humanities.

I would guess that there's a lot of agreement that some kind of central courses that involve intellectual dialogue are very important to students when they enter the university. I can see the value of many freshmen reading the same book, having precepts where they argue about it, and having those

the common reading forming the basis for disputation among themselves. GILLESPIE: Let's give Bloom his due. Certainly his notion of the American tradition is the democratic tradition.

HAUERWAS: The subtitle of the book is "How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy." It's not at all clear what he means by democracy. Sometimes he gives you the notion of a kind of egalitarianism that is necessary for democracy. Yet clearly he knows that a university is an elitist tradition that is going to be incompatible with certain aspects of the democratic ethos.

GILLESPIE: That's what a university should be, in Bloom's opinion. It should be elitist, it should repair the chief defect of democracy, which is the lowering of standards to the common level. His concern is the story he tells of the Sixties—the democratization of the university and the university's self-abrogation of its role.

CLARK: The only thing he uses classical liberal democracy for is to say that everyone in America starts off on the same footing, and so what are women, what are blacks complaining about?

GILLESPIE: His argument is that, everywhere else, people learn how to be liberal democrats. The university needs to be something else.

HAUERWAS: What's missing in this book is a real sense of the economic and social presuppositions from which thought springs. What's determining our lives in the university today is basically our economy—and economics is basically formed by our ideas.

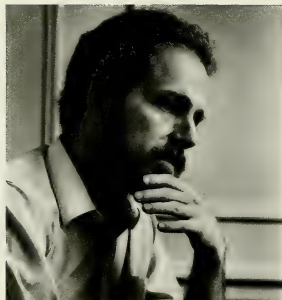
GILLESPIE: One asks why the medical school and the law school and the business school do so well while the arts and sciences tend to languish. That question can only be answered by looking at the tremendous technological and economic edifice of American civilization that made it imperative that there be a place for large-scale scientific and medical research. Universities have deviated from their traditional course toward a course that is much more oriented toward providing the things necessary for our technology and our economy to run. Within the university, there are still many people who are interested in the liberal arts, but the weight that they carry is not as great as it once was.

REED: This is a common feeling of social scientists and humanists, and I think it's false. If you look at the appointments in the university—this university—over the last few years, the most spectacular appointments have been in the humanities, some in the social sciences. I haven't heard any complaints by humanists that these appointments were cheap.

ARNETT: A major problem within American higher education is who's going to pay for it and how are they going to do it. That has not always dominated the academic dis-

"Universities have deviated from their traditional course. Within the university, there are probably still many people who are interested in the liberal arts, but the weight that they carry is not so great."

MICHAEL GILLESPIE



"Bloom has an apparent nostalgia for the days when science was part of the humanities, and now the scientists have somehow wandered off. He seems to think there is some way to have a unified view of the world."

ELIZABETH CLARK



cussion, but it's a very important question confronting any university.

HAUERWAS: I think the issue is much deeper—namely, that the university must show that the kind of education it provides for its students will not make them inimical to the kind of economic processes that determine the society. We can't do anything to our students that will not make them possible interchangeable parts within the American economy. What autonomy means is that you have the freedom to choose between working for IBM and Chase Manhattan, and you can easily change those roles.

REED: American universities are more free, and students dissension from their teachers—whether their teachers are Marxists, or capitalists, or evangelical Christians or anything else—is tolerated here more than anywhere else. And it happens at Duke. Students are very resilient to proselytizing. If there's any false statement about Duke students, it's that they end up after four years in one mold. HAUERWAS: I think they need to be pro-

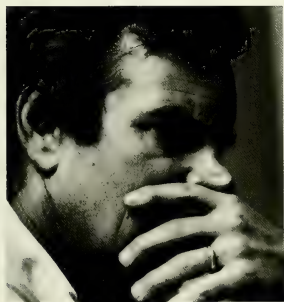
selytized, and Bloom is facing the fact of what is needed in terms of proselytizing. The reason why our students don't take what we do seriously is that they understand a university as a place where you go through a cafeteria of choices. And, of course, you haven't changed the students. What you've done is to reinforce the assumption that a capitalist economy wants them to have—namely, that they are autonomous consumers. Only once you've gotten through the university, what you get to do is consume with more taste than the rest of the population.

ARNETT: When Bloom talks about the souls of today's students, I guess he's talking in Aristotelean terms, and the simple fact is that you can't possibly avoid affecting the souls of your students.

CLARK: I think what fuels this book, what motivates it, is anger. He is very angry that the humanities have lost their central place in the university. There's an assumption that people don't have a passion for science, that the passion he wants to re-instill in people's

"I can see the value of freshmen reading the same book, having precepts where they argue about it, and having those precepts and the common reading forming the basis for disputation among themselves."

MICHAEL REED



"I'm amazed at how much kids like their colleges. We shouldn't downgrade that sentiment. It's good to be self-critical, but universities are too good to be run down."

EDWARD ARNETT

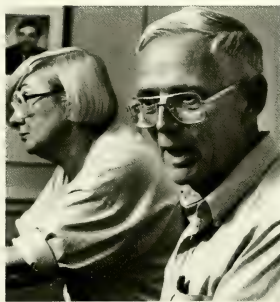


PHOTO BY LEE DODD

souls is something that comes only from studying Socrates.

GILLESPIE: I don't think he sees scientists in trouble. Science is doing quite well.

ARNETT: Never underestimate the power of jealousy.

REED: It's the common parlance among humanists and social scientists that what scientists do is difficult and it's technical but in some deep way it's not intellectual. This is partially ignorance about what goes on in science, and partially the fact that science courses for undergraduates are not designed to stimulate discussion, are not designed to be reflective and philosophical. They are designed as pre-professional training. Suppose we required all students to take a course in history and philosophy of science before they were allowed to take any science course in the university. I wouldn't find that a very radical proposal; I think most scientists wouldn't.

CLARK: This is a deeply religious book. Bloom wants to be a mystic, he wants to lead

these students with all the passion of their souls. And I must say he's really mad that all these students have had too much sex before they get to college, and they don't have any passion left.

GILLESPIE: He believes the role of the educator is to lead the bound and fettered prisoners out of the darkness of Plato's cave.

HAUERWAS: Fundamentally, I think the book articulates the malaise of the modern university. No university is addressing it. You can talk about core curricula, you can talk about course requirements and that kind of thing, but you can't fight the institutional form of the modern university.

REED: Let me make a modest suggestion. I think the power of the university lies mostly with departments. Departments determine the curricula and the content. Departmentalization has a tremendous effect upon the undergraduate curriculum, and is the thing that makes it so specialized and tends to produce so few courses for the generalists. Most departments are exclusive rather than

inclusive. One way out is to give some financial resources and power to the dean, or some central figure, to hire faculty who straddle departmental lines.

GILLESPIE: I agree that departmental fractionalization plays a great role. The problem I see with university professorships is that people teach without homes, and without homes they have no one to represent them. They have no power base within the university. And they have to be concerned about the continuing support for their work when the dean who hired them steps down.

HAUERWAS: We've brought up the role of the professional schools. In that respect, the architecture of Duke is extremely interesting. Everything was physically tied to the chapel. As you came around, there was the divinity school, and the law school was originally around the corner from the library, and then the medical school. Now, architecturally, that was an extraordinarily significant statement. What it said was that these professional schools are not to be separated from the undergraduate curriculum. These professions are not specialized endeavors, they are ways to study important matters of human life—questions of how we come to peaceful reconciliation through the use of law, how we care for one another in illness.

GILLESPIE: That architecture is a function of the traditional medieval university, and in that sense it's a relic of the past. Heidegger said all one had to do to understand the German university was to look at it, and in the middle of everything was the administration building, and on the edge somewhere was philosophy.

HAUERWAS: I think it would be a very interesting thing to suggest that every professional school has a certain commitment to the undergraduate college in terms of teaching courses. Of course, the first people who would yell would be the faculty of Trinity College, because they would say this is an imposition.

GILLESPIE: I think mechanisms of that sort can be effective. Bloom is himself the product of one, the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago. There they try to create an institutional home for people of broad tastes.

HAUERWAS: Part of the deep pathos of American life is that it's very hard for intellectuals to have any place outside the universities or New York City. What we value as a university is not deeply valued widely by our culture. Partly the reason for this is that the university was underwriting the idea of certain economic forms of life. We did it. And now it's very hard for us to convince people they ought to spend their lifetimes reading Plato or the Bible in the individualistic, autonomous, utilitarian culture that we live in, and that we helped create. ■

—Robert J. Bliwise

TAKING IT TO THE STREETS

BY JOAN OLECK

ELEANOR SMEAL:

THE FEMINIZATION OF POWER

The former NOW president is digging in for the long haul, along with those constant companions of her career: endless grit and endless optimism.

Today, July 30, is Eleanor Smeal's forty-eighth birthday, and amid the flowers and balloons at National Organization for Women headquarters in Washington, the staff has organized not so much a party as a demonstration.

"Just say 'no' to birthdays," one sign says. "Why count birthdays when you can count votes?" says another. These sign writers know their boss. Because even on this singular occasion, the birthday girl—perhaps the most powerful, recognized leader in the women's movement today—is not taking the day off.

After all, a woman's work is never done, right? And Smeal '61, who in September retired from the NOW presidency after three terms totaling seven years, has transition work to do. Not only is there planning ahead for the "feminization of power" tour Smeal intends to lead to recruit female political candidates; not only is her goal of erasing the "feminization of poverty" block from people's minds; but yet another crisis looms for women in the Reagan presidency: Just today, the president has signed an order prohibiting federally-funded clinics from offering abortion counseling.

And Smeal is angry. She is talking fast and

furious about Reagan and who-does-he-think-he-is to make abortions for young women a moral issue when his "immoral" playmates—"Mr. Meese and the boys"—are just down the street testifying in the Contragate hearings about shreddings and coverups and god-knows-what-other-havoc. Then, Smeal says, barely pausing for breath, there's the matter of trading with Iranians and the "hateful" way they treat women with their system of *purdah*. And how dare U.S. leaders "rattle their sabers" and spend billions on the military, and peanuts on contraceptives and family planning and health care and child care and...

Whoa, Ellie. Would Smeal say if all these setbacks are disillusioning to someone who's devoted seventeen years of her life to the movement?

No ma'am, not a chance, Smeal snaps back in her no-nonsense, street-smart manner. What those negative setbacks mean is that it's past time to "organize the outrage." What they also mean is that Smeal is digging in for the long haul, along with those constant companions of her career: endless grit and endless optimism.

"There has not been enough positive leadership change and those of us who say it are



Eleanor Sméal '61 was not always an aficionado of women's studies. Last April, she told a Duke audience that in the early 1970s, "I was against it. I was one of the women's activists at the time who was worried that women's studies would lead to segregation of women—that the studies would be mainly taught by women to women and that we would be isolated once again."

But Sméal changed her mind. Now a member of the Duke Council on Women's Studies, she has even integrated the notion of studying female history and culture into her newest political endeavor: putting women into office. "It's important, for real leadership, to know where you've been as well as where you're going," Sméal said at Duke's "Educating Women for Leadership" conference.

"I, as a leader in the women's movement, can tell you that women's studies is providing for our movement a new breed of women—far more self-confident, far more knowledgeable—to lead us to a new change."

Sméal's specially invited female audience was itself primed for change. Duke alumnae successful in law, politics, business, and medicine had been selected for the support they could lend the women's studies program and for their potential as role models for graduates.

Female role models were rare indeed in the days of the Woman's College, said another conference speaker, Judy Woodruff '68. Now correspondent for the *MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour* and chair of the Women's Studies Council, Woodruff assumed she'd do fine without feminist support: "I can almost hear myself saying, 'I just think women should get a fair shake; I'm not a women's libber.'" But one year out of college, when she asked a station manager to promote her to reporter, the reply was, "We already have a woman reporter." And when she became a co-anchor in Atlanta, gasps attended her request for pay equal to her male counterpart.

But this is the 1980s. Sméal has said goodbye to the days when she began her dissertation research and found not one major study on women in politics to work from. At Duke back then, "Even though there was this atmosphere that we were educated to leadership, there was a reality that we were living at a time when our country and



our culture did not accept women in leadership. So at the same time we were open to that type of encouragement, we were given another message. That, indeed, our leadership was going to be in a private sector, in a smaller sphere—in fact, in our own homes."

As the Fifties gave way to the Sixties, the sphere failed to widen. And a bright political science major named Ellie Marie Cutri gave up a career in law because a male professor advised her that "women were used at that time as law librarians, as researchers," she recalls, "that we wouldn't really be in the courtroom."

In the Eighties, the problem is more one of ensuring that female students do not take for granted the progress that has occurred, says William Chafe, Duke history professor and author of *Women and Equality*. "The real dilemma is the generational dilemma and whether there is going to be a way of bridging that gap of experience and history—between those who knew what it was like when overt discrimination existed and those who think the problem has been solved."

To overcome such "generational amnesia," there is women's studies, a program that at Duke is starting its fifth year with twenty-five courses and an enrollment—at graduate and undergraduate levels—last year of 710 students. These are students of varied backgrounds, says program director Jean O'Barr; 25 percent of the students are male. And the program is growing,

thanks in part to a specially earmarked endowment provision.

Women's studies is also a growth industry nationally. Caryn McTigue Musil, coordinator of the National Women's Studies Association, told the Duke leadership conference that 503 academic women's studies programs are in existence across the country, offering 20,000 courses. Twenty-five, including the program at Duke, offer a Ph.D. in the field.

"I argue that women's studies research is the most exciting intellectual revolution that has happened in the last half century and that its potential to transform the way we think hasn't even begun to touch some areas," Musil says. Yet problems remain.

O'Barr noted that despite the lessons of women's studies, most courses do not take into account women's experience. Students "can get insight in women's studies about violence to women, then go to a sociology class on deviance that does not take up the issue of family violence as a generator."

Still, she can credit the strength of the Duke program for bringing Sméal back to her alma mater. And Sméal herself hardly misses a chance to plug the program, which she termed—in a speech to her Class of '61 reunion last year—"an avenue for the women of the next generation not to have some of the painful days that some of the women of our generation had."

treated like pie-eyed optimists," Sméal contends. "And I believe it's there. One of the reasons I'm going out to organize—I want to do it full-time—is I am convinced the support is there and the only thing we have to do is figure out more and better ways of organizing it."

That's a problem Sméal has worked on since her Duke days. From 1957 to 1961, Sméal was on campus during one of those historical cusps—the painful transition from the self-satisfied Fifties to the new era of freedom and conflict. Sweaters were still tight and cars still had fins, but suddenly Duke students were sitting-in (February 1960) at the downtown Woolworth's to protest segregation, and a slim but distinct 56 percent majority of male students were voting (April 1960) to admit blacks to Duke. Woman's College voted, too, that February, with 595 students supporting a resolution to patronize local theaters in the event of desegregation (and 218 opposed), but only 242 signing a petition to respect picket lines at the Center and Carolina theaters.

"This disparity," *The Chronicle* dryly observed that week, "indicates that 353 coeds in effect declared they would attend the movies no matter what."

The theater vote was indeed distressing, and it may be the "integration" poll Sméal recalls from the mist of the past when she was Eleanor Marie Cutri, a dark-haired political science major from Erie, Pennsylvania. A member of the Women's Student Government Association, she remembers sitting on stage in shock at her classmates' refusal to support integration. "I guess that I didn't understand that a school like Duke would be segregated, nor did I understand that they would have a quota system against the very person that I was," says the Italian-American. "On the way back, I was walking from the old auditorium to Addoms dorm. Some kids ran up and said some of the kids were troubled by the way I voted. And I said, 'They don't need to be troubled.' I said, 'You don't need to worry about me; you should worry about the others that voted in such a horrible manner.'"

Clearly, even then, Sméal had a fierce attachment to her own values of right and wrong, regardless of public sentiment. The daughter of an immigrant, self-made businessman whom she describes as "an idealist who loved democracy and public affairs," Sméal learned early how to hold her own at the dinner table against her father and three older brothers. "It was a competitive atmosphere in which everybody talked fast," she laughs.

Despite her response to the segregated South, Sméal was already out of college and finishing up her master's degree at the University of Florida when Duke admitted its first black undergraduates in 1963-64. Ellie Cutri married that year, too—a metallurgist

named Charles Smeal—also settled into suburban Pittsburgh and a life of traditional domesticity: A son and daughter were born in rapid succession. But Smeal's plans to devote herself to her son were interrupted by her father's illness, and similar plans for her daughter ended with the flare-up of a chronic back problem.

The rest, as they say, is history. Flat on her back for a year, the former Phi Beta Kappa requested interesting reading and husband Charles complied, bringing home the writings of nineteenth-century feminists Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Smeal was hooked; the attraction of those words was overwhelming. And suddenly Smeal's plans to take off ten years for motherhood were tossed aside. What she learned, Smeal said in a speech last spring at Duke, was, "You really don't know how much time you have on this earth. Whatever you were going to do you might as well do because you might never do it unless you do it now."

Getting up from her sickbed, Smeal joined NOW. "I really wasn't looking for it. I bumped into it on the fiftieth anniversary of the Women's Right to Vote." The date was August 26, 1970, and thousands of feminists were marching down Fifth Avenue carrying signs and placards; another historical coup was in the making. Buoyed by the 1963 success of the *The Feminine Mystique* and by the gender clause in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, middle class women from the new state commission on the status of women had formed NOW in 1966.

The women's movement was becoming entrenched. By the turn of the decade, feminist protests inculturated everything from the Miss America pageant in 1968 (where bras, incidentally, were never burned), to the editorial offices of *Newsweek* and *Ladies Home Journal*, to stock brokerage firms on Wall Street on Halloween, 1970.

This was the movement Eleanor Smeal joined that year—energetic but divided. On one side stood centrism NOW, aiming to obtain equal rights; on the other stood a myriad of more radical groups hoping for nothing less than the transformation of society itself. In the early 1970s, Betty Friedan, NOW's president, embittered the split, speaking of the "lavender menace" of lesbianism and turning off a huge constituency. Black women also stayed away. But where many feminists united was in the move to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, a ten-year-long campaign that ultimately pulled together the women's movement and galvanized its political nemesis, the Religious Right.

To Smeal, ERA was the cause on which she cut her political teeth, as she rose rapidly through NOW ranks to chair the national board from 1975 and take over the presidency in 1977. En route, ERA was one of those issues where she showed her determination



Dynamic duo: Smeal with former New York Representative Bella Abzug

not to let go. Regardless of Phyllis Schlafly's fears of unisex bathrooms and a universal draft, regardless of the opposition within Smeal's own feminist ranks, Smeal wouldn't give up on the amendment even when the nation did.

"The overwhelming majority of our movement agrees with me," she insists, talking of ERA. She refers to the three-to-one margin with which her hand-picked successor, Molly Yard, won the NOW presidency in July. "I probably speak publicly to more groups on feminist subjects than any speaker in the U.S. And I'm the type of person, I linger, I talk to people, I read my mail, and if you got my mail you would know why I never back off that issue: People want to see [ERA] in their lifetime. People who have fought for this and given so much, they haven't given up. They're intelligent, informed people and they know we're unequal in Social Security, unequal in pensions, unequal in marriage and divorce laws. We're unequal in insurance law, unequal in education law.

"If we had ERA, we would have a heckuva lot better time fighting the legal inequalities of our day. I can go law by law, statute by statute, state by state. It is the fastest way of getting there, and frankly in my opinion, the only way of getting rid of some of the inequalities."

Other feminists are divided. Robin Davis Ph.D. '82, and North Carolina NOW president, advocates a continuing ERA struggle, citing the Tar Heel State legislature's recent battle over a marital rape exemption; an equal rights amendment, Davis says, would have allowed strong legal arguments on the exemption's behalf. From the other side, Jane

De Hart-Mathews '58, A.M. '61, Ph.D. '66, history professor and women's studies director at the University of North Carolina, counters about ERA: "It's extremely important in terms of acknowledging constitutional law but it's not a panacea and not intended to be."

Judy Goldsmith, president of NOW from 1982-85, meanwhile, has called Smeal's ERA support "an exercise in futility." In 1985, Goldsmith and Smeal had a well-publicized, knockdown, drag-out fight for the NOW presidency. Goldsmith advocated lobbying tactics; Smeal talked bluntly of taking the movement "back into the streets." Goldsmith charged Smeal with showing "a ward boss mentality." Smeal responded that Goldsmith was becoming an "arm of the Democratic Party."

Smeal won. Back again in office, she called for a massive "March for Life" in Washington, D.C., and pledged to devote her leadership to rebuilding NOW's ERA-depleted membership and finances.

She pulled it off. Some 125,000 pro-choice demonstrators came to Washington, and today, NOW membership stands at 150,000; the organization's debt is down from \$2.2 million to \$1.5 million. Yet Smeal still faces criticisms, and bristles easily when reminded of them. She is particularly perturbed by recent NOW candidate Noreen Connell's contention that Smeal and Yard are consumed by far-right issues like abortion and not enough with "middle-class" issues like child care and economic support. "One of the reasons Noreen was defeated so largely—we get a reality check here," Smeal says, "was because everybody in my constituency knows that's not true; we have

not ignored those issues.

"I am one of the leaders in this country on pay equity. In fact, I helped invent the concept," she says of the move to pay women equally for work of comparable worth. She goes on to speak of an early pay settlement she helped win for retail merchandising workers in Pittsburgh. "I am not an academic," she insists. "I have spent my life in the streets and negotiated at tables for women workers. Every inch of it—lawsuits, negotiation, demonstrations, strikes—on the issue of pay equity. As far as child care, I ran a center for eleven years with my husband; I was interested in working on child care before [Connell] realized it was an issue."

And what of Friedan's contention that the movement needs to soften, to be more concerned with issues of home and hearth—as are many women today, having gained some measure of equity in the workplace? Smeal drops her voice dramatically, almost to a whisper before soaring to her main point at full blast—somewhat like an old-time preacher. "I want you not to be fooled," she says. "Molly Yard's been a wife and grandmother for years; she's been married forty-eight years to the same man. Ellie Smeal has been married for twenty-four years to the same man. We both have children. We're every bit as motherly and concerned with human beings as Mrs. Friedan, okay? Do not be fooled, that is a commercial line."

"Molly Yard has lived a much more traditional life in many ways than Betty Friedan, who has been a professional writer."

On another sore point in the women's movement—the 1984 election and the backlash against NOW for publicly pushing Walter Mondale into naming a female running mate—again Smeal is ready with arguments and statistics, poised for the fray. Duke political scientist Robert Entman Ph.D. '71 questions how the women's movement could have consciously made the Democratic nominee appear "weak-kneed." But Smeal counters that that's just a tiresome example of: "If women look strong, men look weak."

"The only time that [Mondale] campaign had a chance in hell was right after the convention when it evened up in the polls," she contends. "He was 20 points behind in the polls—19 to be exact—when we came out pushing for a female vice president publicly and very forcefully. By the end of that push, about a month or two later, we were even in the polls at the end of the Democratic convention, with [Geraldine] Ferraro. It was the highlight of the convention. Why did they lose? Because they blew almost everything else they did. He gives his key speech with the nation looking at him and he says he's going to raise taxes. And there's no gender gap in taxes."

As for the scandal involving Ferraro family finances, "I didn't choose Mrs. Ferraro, Mr.

"Women who have fought for ERA haven't given up. They know we're unequal in Social Security, pensions, marriage and divorce laws, insurance law, education law."

Mondale did," Smeal says. "He should have researched her. Didn't he hear about Eagleton? That is not the problem of the feminist movement. I mean, we're too damn nice all the time."

To some critics, Smeal—hard-hitting, aggressive—is effective, but not necessarily nice all of the time. Jackie Blount, a Greensboro NOW member, thinks Smeal's gone "off the deep end," strategically-speaking, with her recent call for Reagan's impeachment. And Betty Ann Knudsen, former chair of the North Carolina ERA PAC, further remembers a "shouting match" back during ERA ratification days when Knudsen personally asked Smeal not to send an "ERA caravan" to the conservative Tar Heel State, and Smeal refused. Out in tobacco country, Knudsen says, the truck's tires were shot out.

Nevertheless, for every critic, Smeal has an ardent admirer. "A fantastically committed person, comfortable with lots of different kinds of people," says Jean O'Barr, director of Duke's women's studies program. "A person very much in touch with the grassroots of the organization," adds North Carolina NOW President Davis.

If Smeal does sometimes meet resistance putting her points across, she's bound to draw support from the fact that, as Duke historian William Chafe points out, post-ERA NOW is more a broad-based coalition able to put energy into issues ranging from welfare reform to gay rights to expanding minority and campus membership. Another rallying point may well be Smeal's special emphasis on female candidates, where she points to the dismal number of female politicians—less than 5 percent of Congress and 15 percent of state legislatures—and laments that, lacking special action, "we're not going to see a significant change in my lifetime."

Smeal's favorite female candidate, Colorado Representative Pat Schroeder, is testing the presidential campaign waters and also has a birthday today. Smeal says she's not "turning down" the appeal of running for office her-

self. And she's thinking about her twenty-one-state Feminization of Power tour, as well as the feminist institute she hopes to establish to study legislative reapportionment strategies and activist leadership.

Obviously, this feminist leader, this blend of activist and electoral politics, is dead serious about getting women into office. In 1984 more than nine million more women than men voted. And, says Smeal, studies show that women in office favor feminist issues far more than men. In 1988, this could be crucial if the Democrats, as expected, back off from these same issues. Besides, Smeal sounds like she's had enough of having her organization treated like the ladies auxiliary of the Democratic Party.

"I've spent the last seventeen years of my life trying to influence public decision-making so that women have a decent break," Smeal says. "And not just women, really. People. Because the issues we deal with are child care, health care, the human services categories. These are people issues and they're called the soft issues. Who makes these definitions? Who says these are soft and some missiles are hard?" She answers her own question: "The people who obviously are not going to change significantly."

What the women's movement has to do, Smeal says, is expand—even as far as the national sphere—and see the "interconnection of issues," the connection between what she calls "a failed foreign policy" and "government's failure to adequately fund crucial social issues." Says Smeal: "I do believe in some way that we are the conscience of the nation. We have been speaking out. We spoke out against the war in Vietnam when it wasn't popular, we spoke out for civil rights. We wouldn't have to take on yet another issue; we could say the only thing we're worried about is women. We have not done that. We have looked at the issues of today because we see an interconnection."

And nothing, Smeal seems to be saying, nothing is too big for the women's movement to take on, to contemplate, to expect the nation to accept. Because the government may be wrong, but she can hope for—and expect—more from ordinary citizens. "Just remember, when I was that kid walking back from that dorm, we lost the segregation vote," Smeal says. "People thought we were wrong to push integration. And I said it was just a matter of time, and I knew it. And I know it. And there were just as many people who thought we were fools in that period to push for integration, and I just couldn't even fathom how they felt that way."

"Well," she concludes before going off to resume her birthday demonstration, "I can't really fathom how people can feel that we're not going to get any more equality and justice." ■

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DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

SILVER CELEBRATION

For the Class of 1962, Homecoming will be more than football, basketball, and Blue-White Night. In addition to its twenty-fifth reunion, the class will celebrate a few first-ers beginning October 30.

"There's a big emphasis on the 25th this year," says Anne Irwin Powell '63, Alumni Affairs' new assistant director for reunion programs. "For the first time, a hard-cover yearbook is being produced, with lots of work by the editor, Kay Goodman Wilson, and her committee. It will contain the class' questionnaire responses, photos from the '62 *Chanticleer*, and recent pictures of classmates and their families."

Another publication, an examination "blue book" with multiple choice, true-false, and matching sections, provided updates on classmates and the class' Homecoming weekend schedule. Reunion publicity co-chairs Robin Robinhold Gelbert and Kay Ulmer Prince put it together to be mailed to the entire class.

"The '62 reunion class' planning committee," says Powell, "could serve as a model for all reunions—a grassroots effort working from the four corners of the U.S. on all aspects of the arrangements." With co-chairs Ann Meacham Speer of Atlanta and Tom Graves of Raleigh, "we've proven that the idea that you have to be local to be a chairperson just isn't so. People are willing to give volunteer time for their reunions."

Another first for the class is a reunion of the Cotton Bowl team, which had a lot of '62 graduates. That team was the last one to go to a bowl, and its last-minute, 7-6 victory over Arkansas is another certain reunion topic. Says Powell, "I wouldn't be surprised to see '62 break all kinds of attendance records."

Because Halloween and Homecoming fall on the same day, this year's Blue-White Night is a masquerade ball in the Bryan Center, with music by The Embers. The day's general festivities begin with the Alumni Barbecue at Cameron Indoor Stadium, the football game with Georgia Tech, followed by the Blue-White Basketball Scrimmage in Cameron.



Golden memories: Commencement weekend brought back the Class of 1937 for a picnic on East Campus. The class set a new record for fiftieth reunion class gifts.

Other classes holding reunions during Homecoming will have some firsts of their own. The Class of '77 was the first to hold a fall reunion (for their fifth) when all reunions were held during June. Their trial balloon set the stage for moving all reunions to the fall, with the exception of the fiftieth, fifty-fifth, and Half-Century Club reunions held during Commencement weekend in May. To celebrate their tenth, the Class of '77 will kick off their reunion by painting the Campus Drive bridge on Friday before their class dinner, while the Class of '82 will be jamming with a juke box in the C.I. for their fifth reunion class activity.

This fall's first reunion was for the classes of '42, '52, and '67 on September 18-20, with the last set of reunions falling on November 13-15 for the classes of '47, '57, and '72. Planning committees devised a diversity of activities, ranging from an elegant dinner dance with a swing band for the forty-fifth reunion to shish kebab grilled outdoors with music by the Hot Nuts for the fifteenth.

All alumni are welcome to participate in reunion weekends, even if your class isn't returning this year. For more information, contact Anne Irwin Powell, Alumni House, 614

Chapel Drive, Durham, North Carolina 27706; or call 1-800-FOR-DUKE, 1-800-3DU-ALUM in North Carolina, 684-5114 in Durham.

WILLINGNESS REWARDED

Outstanding volunteer service to the university brought this year's Charles A. Dukes awards to a dozen alumni, who were selected by the General Alumni Association's board of directors and the executive committee of the Annual Fund.

Included in the GAA's roster are Durham native Dan W. Hill III '66, president of his class; Jan Blei Jason M.Ed. '73, of New City, New York, who chairs the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC) for Rockland and Orange counties; Philadelphia AAAC Chair Cynthia A. MacLeod '75; the late Leon L. Rice Jr. J.D. '36, chair of his fiftieth law reunion, who was honored posthumously; Dorothy Lewis Simpson '46, of Mercer Island, Washington, chair of her fortieth reunion; and James D. Warren '79, president of the Duke Club of Washington, D.C.

Among the top volunteer leaders chosen by the Annual Fund is John P. Ondek Jr. '37 of Pittsburgh, class gift chair, whose class set a new record for fiftieth reunion giving at \$139,072. Other honorees are James H. Corrigan Jr. '47 of Winston-Salem, engineering school class agent, who's also been active in the Capital Campaign for the Arts and Sciences, the Fuqua School, and the Duke Children's Classic; William R. Sizemore '47, chairman of the board of visitors for the forestry school, where Annual Fund giving almost tripled during his first year; Catherine Stilson Thompson '78, class gift chair, who helped market the Mars Foundation challenge grant; Arthur E. Wheeler '47, who chaired the Annual Fund in 1980-82 and is his class' gift chair; and Virginia Tate Williams '56, class agent for the nursing school.

Named in honor of Charles A. Dukes '29, the awards were established in 1983. Dukes' service to the university spanned fifty-five years and positions that included alumni affairs director and assistant vice president.

CLUBS CRUISING

From Boston to the San Francisco Bay, club activities took to the water this summer with a variety of shipboard parties. And those who weren't afloat were entertained by the down-to-earth Steve Spurrier, Duke's new head football coach, or in Washington, D.C., by the image of the mysterious Helga.

The Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association (DUMAA) held its annual Duke-UNC Circle Line Cruise around Manhattan in June. The ever-popular floating cocktail party, with entertainment by the Downtown Blues Blowers, attracted a Duke crowd of 325. Jennifer N. Smith '79 is DUMAA's new president.

A little farther north, the Duke Club of Boston held a harbor cruise, along with the Virginia and UNC alumni clubs. A disc jockey provided the music while the Duke contingent of eighty picnicked and partied around the bay. Patty Barry '84 was in charge of the event.

Members of the Duke Club of Richmond joined the club's new president, Teresa Kannan '84, for cocktails and hors d'oeuvres on a sunset cruise of the James River. Meanwhile on the Mississippi, the Duke Club of Knoxville, headed by Dave Miller '76, featured bluegrass music and barbecue fare for its riverboat cruise and party.

A crowd of eighty-five partied aboard another riverboat, on the Ohio River, for the Duke Club of Cincinnati. Featuring a buffet dinner and Dixieland music, this successful event was hosted by club president Jack C. Rubenstein '64.

The West Coast, too, offered a setting for a dinner cruise, sponsored by the Duke Club of Northern California and "commandered" by Tom Senf '62. The joint event with UNC attracted a Duke group of about three dozen for a gourmet meal and music around the San Francisco Bay.

Back on land, Duke's new football coach, Steve Spurrier, was making a splash on a speaking tour of the Carolinas and Florida. His remarks on the strong future of Duke football were heard by a total of more than 1,000 who attended club meetings sponsored by the Nash-Edgecombe-Wilson Alumni Association, the Duke Club of Forsyth County, and the clubs in Fayetteville, Burlington, Greensboro, Greenville, Lexington, Gastonia, Charlotte, Hickory, and Asheville in North Carolina; the Duke Club of Columbia, South Carolina; and the clubs of Jacksonville, Central Florida, and Tampa Bay.

Another familiar face lured art lovers to an exclusive exhibit of Andrew Wyeth's paintings of Helga at the National Gallery. The Duke Club of Washington, D.C., was one of



Changing of the guard: Steve Spurrier with former club president Patsy Rouzer Keever '69 and new president Marcia Kyzer Allen '71 of the Duke Club of Asheville. Forty alumni came to hear about Duke football's future.

only three organizations allowed to obtain tickets to a special showing on June 18. Members' requests for tickets were four times greater than the number of tickets available. Marilyn White '79 was in charge of the event, which included a reception at La Colline before the showing.

For information about alumni contacts and club events in your area, contact either Kay Couch B.S.N. '58, Bert Fisher '80, or Jeanine Geraffo '84, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706; or call 1-800-FOR-DUKE, 1-800-3DU-ALUM in North Carolina, 684-5114 in Durham.

PLEDGING ALLEGIANCE

It's going to happen. Sometime in the next few months your phone will ring, and a Duke student on the other end of the line will be asking you to support the university financially; or a message through the mail will carry the same request.

Where does the money go? How much are you supposed to give? Why is it important to give at all? The answers may surprise you. Although Duke relies in part on income from tuition and The Duke Endowment, a yearly operating budget of more than \$252 million necessitates, among other measures, approaching alumni for funds.

"At the time the Annual Fund was established in 1947, the idea of asking alumni for money was very controversial," says Susan Ross, director of annual giving, a division of University Development. "But after World

War II, the size of the student body was greatly increased and we needed more faculty and more buildings, and suddenly The Duke Endowment wasn't enough."

Now, the Annual Fund is an integral part of the university budget. After analyzing projected operating costs, the university administration targets a goal for the approaching fiscal year. In effect, the money is spent before it comes in, so that if the annual goal isn't met, the university may be operating in the red. From this directive, development staff and an extensive network of volunteers contact alumni, parents, and friends, either through the mail or over the phone.

In its forty-year history, the Annual Fund has raised more than \$46 million for the university. Unlike alumni dues, which pay for club activities, reunions, and other alumni programs, the Annual Fund helps meet the cost of academic and campus upkeep—books for the library, faculty salaries, student aid, and grounds maintenance. Because alumni indicate to which school or program within the university they're giving, it is also a tangible means of advocating university actions.

"When the issue of divestment of holdings in South African companies came up, there were people who were very much in favor of what the university was doing and people who were very much opposed," says Ross. "We joke that every time we send out a business reply envelope some issue comes up at Duke and people write a letter to voice their opinion, using the prepaid envelope without necessarily putting a check in with it. In general, though, most alumni are appreciative of the university as a whole and don't lose sight of the overall picture."

Begun by volunteer chairman Bill Werber '30 and staff members Charlie Dukes '29 and Roger Marshall '42, the program, in its earliest days, was called the Loyalty Fund; it became the Annual Fund in 1981-82. In its first year, more than 25 percent of the alumni body participated, bringing in \$112,752. For the 1986-87 fiscal year, 33,843 alumni, parents, and friends donated a record-breaking \$6,009,795, for a 36 percent participation.

"Compared to other universities, Duke was late getting started in alumni solicitation," says Marshall, who retired last year as university secretary. "The message is the same now as it was at the very beginning: The quality of the university's educational mission and capabilities depends on the Annual Fund to a large extent. That's what we stress to Duke alumni and friends."

Through the years, the annual giving staff set up supplemental clubs to recognize larger donations. The Dean's Club, the Washington Duke Club, the Davison Club, the Barrister's Club, and the Shareholders' Club include leadership-level contributors to the various schools within the university. The William Preston Few Association honors those who

contribute \$5,000 or more to any Annual Fund program. "The year before the William Preston Few Association was started, we had two gifts of over \$5,000," says Ross. "Now, we have 151 donors at that level."

Even though the larger gifts often come from older alumni whose careers are well under way, Ross directs a lot of energy to encouraging annual giving among young alumni. The idea is to instill the giving habit. "Duke has a large number of young alumni, and many of them are finishing graduate school, or paying off college loans, and they don't have huge resources yet. Our goal with them is just to get them to participate at some level," she says.

Supplementing the six-person annual giving staff is a twenty-four member executive committee of volunteers. The advisory group

works with the Annual Fund staff as a sounding board for new ideas and in analyzing current programs. In addition, a 600-person volunteer network of class chairs and agents coordinates the alumni campaigns. Every undergraduate class is represented by a class chairperson and at least one class agent from every school—Trinity, nursing, and engineering. (Graduate schools also have class agents that coordinate separate fundraising efforts.)

In turn, they are supported by other volunteers, including members of the Parent's Committee and students. The annual telethon, which begins in the fall and runs through the school year, uses over 1,000 student callers. Ross says this is a way of keeping alumni in touch with the student perspective, and what it is their dollars are supporting.

Yet if all it took to keep monetary pledges

coming in was a phone call, you wouldn't find those written requests in your mailbox during the year. Repeated appeals rather than one-time pleas are employed for the simple reason that Duke is in competition with a host of other organizations for charitable contributions dollars, and mass mailings are extremely cost-effective. The Annual Fund fiscal year runs from July through June; and alumni who pledge early aren't approached again until the following year.

To mark the fortieth anniversary of the Annual Fund, planners are proposing a target of participation from 40 percent of the alumni body. And if as much as 43 percent get involved, it would set a new Duke record for alumni support: At its highest point, in 1963-64, participation peaked at just over 42.5 percent.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Leonard Doob A.M. '30 is Sterling Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Yale. His latest book, *Slightly Beyond Skepticism: Social Science and the Search for Morality*, was published by Yale University Press.

Rufus W. Reynolds '30, LL.B. '33 has retired after 40 years on the bench. Since 1973, he had been the chief bankruptcy judge for the Middle District of North Carolina.

Thomas V. Baucum '32, A.M. '38 represented Duke at the April inauguration of the president of Frostburg State College in Maryland.

Clifford S. Schopmeyer Ph.D. '37 was named the 1987 distinguished alumnus by Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. An employee of the Forest Service for 36 years, he earned two patents and the department's Superior Service Award for naval stores research. As editor of the handbook *Seeds of Woody Plants in the United States*, he won a special commendation from the chief of the Forest Service.

William W. Hinnant Jr. '38 has moved from Rockledge, Fla., to Glenview, N.C., where he continues to sketch and paint.

Thomas D. Everett Ph.D. '41 received the outstanding alumnus award from Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia, Ky. He has been a trustee of the college since 1980.

Theodore T. Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47 earned an achievement award from the environmental science and forestry school at the University of New York. He is a senior research professor at the

University of Wisconsin-Madison and director of its Biotron.

Edgar F. Shannon A.M. '41, former president of the University of Virginia, was named a distinguished alumnus for 1986 by the Darlington School in Rome, Ga. He is the J. Lyndon Kent Memorial Professor of English at UVA and has published numerous articles on 19th-century British literature.

Helen Walters '41 retired after 17 years as a bookmobile librarian for the Burlington, N.C., County Library. A Republican county committeewoman, she plans to devote more time to county and local politics. She lives in Hainesport.

Donald R. Buffington '42 has retired as vice president and district manager of Anning-Johnson Co., Contractors and Engineers. He and his wife, Buffa, just celebrated their 30th wedding anniversary. They live in Atlanta.

Samuel M. Holton '42, M.Ed. '47, professor emeritus of education at UNC-Chapel Hill, was appointed to a four-year term as a trustee of N.C. Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount by the N.C. Conference of Methodist Churches.

Roger L. Marshall '42 was named an honorary alumnus by the Duke Medical Alumni Association. He retired from Duke as university secretary emeritus in June 1986.

John P. McGovern '43, B.S.M. '45, M.D. '45 received the 1986 distinguished alumnus award of the national premedical honor society Alpha Epsilon Delta. His colleagues and former Fellows have created the John P. McGovern Society, which will present an annual award. Founder of the McGovern Allergy Clinic in Houston, he is also a past president of the American College of Allergists. The author or co-author of more than 200 articles and 18 books, he is a faculty member at all six degree-granting schools in Houston's University of Texas Health Science Center. He and his wife, Kathrine, live in Houston.

Anton Baarslag '44, a biology teacher at Kenmore East Senior High School in Tonawanda, N.Y., is one of five Western New York instructors selected by the National Science Foundation to teach other instructors about the biological sciences. He will teach seminars and summer workshops at Canisius College.

Harold Landesberg '45 was inducted into the West Philadelphia High School Alumni Association Hall of Fame.

Kenneth L. Carroll '46, B.D. '49, Ph.D. '53 is professor emeritus of religious studies at Southern Methodist University. After teaching at S.M.U. for 34 years, he has retired to Easton, Md., where he is writing his next book.

Joseph F. Kimpfen '46 is president of the Mineral Insulation Manufacturers Association in Alexandria, Va. He is director of technical services for the insulation group at CertainTeed Corp., and is an authority on energy conservation and insulation products.

Donald O. Landon '46 is assistant vice president of research, development, and engineering for Miltron Roy's analytical products division.

Jerrell R. Silverberg LL.B. '46 is a member of the American chapter of the International Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. An editor of the family law section of the *Connecticut Law Tribune* since 1980, he is also a member of the board of governors of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers and on the board of managers of the Connecticut chapter.

Thomas B. Dameron Jr. M.D. '47, a clinical professor in orthopaedic surgery at UNC, is first vice president of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. He has a private practice in Raleigh and is a staff member and past president of Rex Hospital, Raleigh Community Hospital, and Wake Memorial Hospital, where he is also past chairman of the executive committee and department of surgery.

Samuel A. Banks '49, D.Div. '52, former president of Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., is the sixth president of the University of Richmond. While at Dickinson, he secured the largest challenge grant awarded to date from the National Endowment for the Humanities and saw the college's endowment portfolio triple.

Gerald R.A. Fiske B.S.M.E. '49 is one of the first forensic professional engineers who is both a diplomate of the National Academy of Forensic Engineers and a Fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences.

Lee H. Henkel '49, J.D. '52 was appointed by President Reagan to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates the nation's savings and loan industry. He is an attorney in Atlanta.



It began with a '67 Chevy and a disdain for minimum wage salaries. Seven years and two cars later, David "Wally" Wilcox '80 has turned a part-time job delivering pizzas into a hot pie empire. And he's become a millionaire in the process.

During summer breaks from his economics studies, Wilcox got his first taste of being boss. He mixed the idea of student labor employment, opting to start his own house-painting business instead. "By the time I was a senior," he says, "I had my own crew." After graduation, he took a job shuttling Domino's pizzas to hungry Durhamites and be-

came interested in the management possibilities that the company's internal franchising structure offered.

Dominio's, an Ann Arbor, Michigan-based pizza delivery chain, requires that a person manage a store for at least a year before buying a franchise. So, after working his way up through the ranks as a trainee, assistant manager, and then manager in a southern California shop, Wilcox opened his own Domino's in Daly City.

That was in 1983. Wilcox now owns five sites in that area, with another planned for San Francisco's ever-youngful Haight-Ashbury district. Add more than 100 employees, a willingness to

work ten-hour days, and an eye for efficiency, and you've got the recipe for a successful business person.

"When I was at Duke, everyone was anti-big business," says Wilcox. "I was wondering what was going to happen in the real world. I couldn't see working a nine-to-five job. As it turns out, I sometimes work 100-hour weeks, but the company treats me well and I make more money than I could on my own."

Because pizza dough and pre-sliced toppings are delivered to each store by company-sponsored and independent distributors, start-up costs are cheap. "The beauty of being basically an on-

site bakery is that you need very little space," says Wilcox. "All you have to have is a cooler, a pizza prep table, lots of phones, and ovens. Twelve-hundred square feet is really all you need."

As with any venture, foresight is crucial in maintaining a level of success. Although Wilcox does enjoy the fruits of his labor by investing in real estate—he owns a house and a condominium—he puts a large chunk back into his Domino's enterprise.

Wilcox savors the sensual side of the business, too. His favorite pie? Pepperoni, mushroom, green pepper, and black olives.

Eugene G. Partain '52, LL.B. '58 is a partner with the Atlanta law firm Powell, Goldstein, Frazer & Murphy.

Sigrid N. Wells '52 is working on her master's in library science at Florida State University. She lives in Tallahassee.

Norman D. Schellenger '53 is vice president and general manager of the pharmaceutical division of A.H. Robins Co. in Richmond, Va.

Ann Stewman '53 had her artwork displayed at the Somerhill Gallery, Chapel Hill, last December.

William A. Stokes B.S.C.E. '53, a past president of the engineering alumni association, received a distinguished alumnus award from Duke's School of Engineering.

Benjamin C. Boylston '54 is a resident resource, at Pennsylvania's Bethlehem Steel Corp. He and his wife, Eleanor, live in Bethlehem. Their first grandchild, Alexander Eugene Benjamin, was born in July 1986 to **Nancy Boylston Rudzki '80** and her husband, Robert.

Edward T. Hager '54 has returned to medical practice in Southern California from his position as market maker on the options floor of the Pacific Stock Exchange, San Francisco.

Alette Olin Hill '54, a faculty member in the department of English and Women's Studies at Denver's Metropolitan State College, has published a book on feminist linguistics, *Mother Tongue, Father Time: A Decade of Linguistic Revolt*.

Charles E. Rackley '54, M.D. '58 received an honorary alumnus award from the Duke Medical Alumni Association. He is chairman of medicine at Georgetown University Medical School and holds an endowed professorship there. He is also physician-in-chief at Georgetown's hospital.

Newell H. Yapple '54 was awarded a fellowship in the American College of Dentists at the association's annual meeting. He has a private practice of oral and maxillofacial surgery in Columbus, Ohio, and is assistant professor of oral and maxillofacial surgery at the Ohio State University College of Dentistry.

William W. Kelly '55, Ph.D. '57 is president of the Alabama Association of Independent Colleges. In 1986, the association received the IBM Distinguished Performance Award from the Independent College Funds of America.

Reynolds Price '55 received the National Book Critics Circle's best novel award for his latest book, *Kate Vaiden*. A screenplay is being written from the book.

B. Gloyd Stewart Jr. '55, senior vice president of Branch Banking & Trust Co. in Wilson, N.C., was named chairman of the board of N.C. Payments System, Inc. for 1986-87. The group conducts research in payment systems for its 46 member banks. He was vice president of the board.

John Q. Beard '56, LL.B. '60 is president of the N.C. Bar Association. He lives in Raleigh.

James A. Cavanaugh B.S.M.E. '56 is vice president of manufacturing at RJR Archer, Inc. He was director of manufacturing at Archer, the packaging subsidiary of RJR Nabisco. He lives in Winston-Salem.

John W. Warnock '56 has written *The Politics of Hunger*, a book on the phenomenon of world hunger and its basis in the international political economy. A teacher of political science, economics, and international relations, he has lectured at four Canadian universities. He and his wife, Betty Meyers, live in Victoria, B.C., with their three children.

Vincent L. Sgroso '57, LL.B. '62, a member of the Georgia, Florida, Atlanta, and American bar associations, is vice president and associate general counsel of BellSouth Corp.

Hugh M. Shingleton M.D. '57, a J. Marion Sims Professor and chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department at the University of Alabama's medical school, was one of nine gynecologists elected to the board of governors of the American College of Surgeons. He is the co-author of two books and more than 100 scientific articles. He is also one of three gynecologic oncologists elected to the national panel of the American College of Surgeons' Commission on Cancer.

Samuel J. Womack M.Div. '57, Ph.D. '61 was honored by the establishment of an endowed chair in religion and philosophy in his name at Methodist College in Fayetteville. He was one of the original

50s

Thomas E. VanZandt '50 directs a program in radar studies of atmospheric dynamics at the Aeronomy Laboratory of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Boulder, Colo. He has completed a study leave at the Radio Atmospheric Science Center of Kyoto University, Japan, and at the physics department of the University of Adelaide, Australia. He lives in Boulder.

Donald M. Squires B.Div. '51 was guest chaplain for the U.S. Senate in May.

Clay Felker '52 became editor of *Manhattan, inc.* magazine in May. He was the founding editor of *New York* magazine and has headed several other publications, including *Esquire*, *The Daily News* magazine, *Adweek*, and *East Side Express*.

Our Goal: 40% Participation

Back in '47-'48, the year Charlie Dukes and Bill Werber got the Loyalty Fund underway, Duke University had about 23,000 alumni. More than one in four gave to his alma mater that year—a remarkable response considering that the national average for other universities' alumni giving hovers around 25% even today.

Times, of course, have changed. Thirty-six percent of Duke alumni gave to the University through the Annual Fund last year. That's 36% of an alumni body that has grown to more than 74,000 members.

But Duke today is ranked by university presidents well within the top ten teaching and research institutions in the nation. And the alumni annual giving rate among other major private universities—those of similar academic stature with whom we compete for students and faculty—is regularly more than 50%.

It's an advantage they should not long enjoy. This year, in honor of our forty-year giving tradition, Duke alumni class chairmen and agents have taken on a 40% alumni participation goal.

You can make it happen. When your Annual Fund volunteer calls, get out your checkbook. And remember: It's our school. It's our tradition.

The \$40-Million Tool

The Duke Annual Fund today remains true to the concept envisioned by its originators: a direct and active link from alumni and friends to students, faculty, and staff.

So it's no surprise that university administrators find the Duke Annual Fund an increasingly important component of Duke's operating budget.

In fact, total unrestricted annual contributions from 1947-48 through last year exceed the original \$40 million provided by the Duke indenture by \$6 million. And that \$46 million total represents forty years of unrestricted, no-strings-attached support.

The Annual Fund is unrestricted money: a powerful tool in the hands of the men and women whose work it is to daily advance the academic mission of Duke University.

The \$40-Million Head Start

"I request . . . that great care and discrimination be exercised in admitting as students only those whose previous record shows a character, determination and application evincing a wholesome and real ambition for life."

. . . thus stated James Buchanan Duke in his 1924 indenture. Not a man to mince words, he backed that request with a \$40-million contribution. That \$40-million endowment was a tool that put Duke University well on the way toward fulfilling its mission to attain "a place of real leadership in the world."

Duke has achieved a "place of real leadership in the world," and in doing so continues to fulfill its mandate to offer first-rate educational opportunities to many of the brightest and most promising minds of each generation.

To do so requires the judicious use of our financial resources. As Duke University's contribution to society has grown, so too have its needs.

A \$40-million endowment was a great head start, but by 1947 we knew it wasn't enough.

The 40-Year Tradition

Forty years ago Alumni President Bill Werber '30, Alumni Director Charlie Dukes '29 and others were concerned about the rising cost of Duke University's increasing scope of operations. They knew Duke should not pause to curtail development—not mid-stride amidst critical advances being made in the arts, sciences, and professions throughout the western world. New money had to be found.

Duke men and women agreed, and contributed \$113,000 in '47-'48 through a new grassroots volunteer campaign called the Loyalty Fund. Now called the Duke Annual Fund, it remains the giving vehicle of choice among alumni. More than three alumni out of every ten gave last year. And the maxim, "Each According to His Means," resulted in a \$6-million boost in the university's 1986-87 operations.

From that first \$113,000 through the years to the \$6 million contributed in 1986-87, Duke alumni support has been a tradition that spans the generations.

Spanning
The
Generations

40

The
Duke
Annual
Fund

1948 - 1988

eight faculty members when the school began in 1960. He retired as academic dean in 1984.

Edward R. Berger '58, A.M. '59 represented Duke at the May inauguration of the president of Bridgewater State College.

John Calvert '58 is commander at the Naval Air Test Center in Patuxent, Md. He and his family live on the base.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58, U.S. Secretary of Transportation, gave the 1987 commencement address at Wheaton College, where she also received an honorary degree.

Betsy Holloway '58 has written *Heaven for Beginners*, a book about Durham, where she grew up. She now lives in Orlando, Fla.

Milton P. Brown Jr. Ph.D. '59, Albert B. Curry professor of Bible at Rhodes College in Memphis, Tenn., has published the book *Hear The Wind: Invitation to Serious Study of the Bible*.

MARRIAGES: **George Robert Parkinson Jr.** '50, M.D. '53 to Susan Margaret Balling on April 11 in Duke Chapel.



SWOON STORY

Bodice-rippers, they're sometimes called—all plunging cleavage and passionate encounters. But not the romance novels of Julie Andresen Tetel '72. Her third novel, *The Viking's Bride*, was published by Warner Books, Inc., this fall, and another, *Dark Stars*, will be out next year. She says personal, not physical, developments are what keep readers turning the pages.

"For a character to be convincing, he or she has to be evolved emotionally and mentally," says Tetel. "That's why I don't put a lot of sex in my books. If a character is really interesting, then you can better appreciate their inherent sexiness or desirability."

For *Love of Lord Roland*, a medieval romance also published by Warner, and *Lord Laxton's Will*, a Regency romance from Fawcett Crest, were

60s

Marc A. Gellinas ET. Cert. '60, M.H.A. '78 is vice president of business development at Voluntary Hospitals of America Enterprises in Dallas. He moved to Dallas from New Jersey.

Erskine Harkey B.S.M.E. '60, who was executive vice president of First Union National Bank and vice president, finance, for Belk Stores Services, Inc., now heads Harkey Corporation in Charlotte.

Gil Thelen '60, who was assistant managing editor of *The Charlotte Observer*, is editor of *The Sun News* in Myrtle Beach. He joined the Observer in March 1978, after working for *The Milwaukee Journal*, the Associated Press, *Consumer Reports*, and the *Chicago Daily News*.

Elizabeth M. Timberlake '60 is professor of social work at Catholic University and is the faculty representative for professional schools on its board of trustees. She has published over 45 articles, monographs, and books on social work.

both published in 1985. They were Tetel's first forays into the genre, but not into publishing.

A French major at Duke, Tetel went on to receive her master's in linguistics at the University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana, and her Ph.D. at UNC-Chapel Hill. Now a respected linguistics scholar—she recently presented a paper in Germany at the Fourth International Conference on the History of Language Scientists—Tetel regularly contributes to academic journals. Her book on American linguistics will be out next summer.

"Each is a break from the other," says Tetel of the difference between writing on scholarly matters and affairs of the heart. "One is not more 'escapist.' Although she researches the historical background for her novels, Tetel says she is not out to instruct. *Dark Stars*, for example, is set in 1792 England during the rise of the modern stock market. In the shadow of the French Revolution, a marriage of convenience becomes, according to the cover blurb, "a passionate love relationship."

"If a reader walks away having learned something, that's great," she says. "But I'm indifferent to that. My aim is to be entertaining."

Tetel says there is no "average" romance novel reader. "It's an extremely wide audience. Although there are some men readers, over 90 percent are women. They range in age from eighteen to eighty years old, have high school educations and Ph.D.s, and are everything from stay-at-home mothers to circuit court judges."

This fall, entertainment and instruction will merge when Tetel begins a three-year appointment with Duke's English department. As an adjunct professor, she will teach the history of English and introductory linguistics, and in the spring, she will conduct a freshman seminar on the history of romance writing.

Tetel and her husband, Marcel, a Duke professor of French, have two children: Francis, 8, and Gerard, 4. Tetel finds that writing, teaching, and raising a family requires careful budgeting of time. "I write seven days a week, anywhere from two to six hours a day. You have to. It's a business and a discipline. You can't wait for inspiration to write, otherwise it would never get done. It's like jogging. You get to the point where you know you have to do it and you don't feel good unless you have."

Ozer A. Arnas M.S.M.E. '61, professor of mechanical engineering at California State University, Chico, Calif., is a Fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Patrick Williams '61, owner of Soundwings records, won the award for best instrumental arrangement at the 1987 Grammy Awards. The award recognizes his work on the Bill Watrous song "Suite Memories."

Norman G. Barrier '62, A.M. '64, Ph.D. '66, former chairman of the Duke history department, has published *India and America* through the American Institute of India Studies. He is now writing a book on the emergence of modern Sikhism.

Anthony P. Molish M.F. '62 is manager of the West Virginia Woodlands in Rupert.

Louis S. Purnell '62 has retired from the U.S. Navy after 20 years. He was director of personnel for Navy recruiting command and director of naval reserve programs at Andrews Air Force Base. He and his wife, Rosemary, will remain in the Washington, D.C., area.

Joseph W. Scott '62, a certified management consultant, is a member of the Institute of Management Consultants.

Lester V. Smith Jr. '62 is a partner-shareholder in the Portland, Ore., law firm Bullard, Korshoj, Smith, Jermsed. He is also president of the Multnomah Athletic Club.

John M. Tudor LL.B. '62, partner in the law firm Tudor, Cloud & Sesner, Kenton, Ohio, has written *We, The People: Everyman's Constitution of the United States in Its Bicentennial Year*, published by Fairway Press. In the book's acknowledgments, he thanks former Duke Professor Kenneth Pye, Law Professor Walter Dellinger, and Director of Continuing Education Judith Ruderman for inspiring the book project at an Alumni College on the Constitution.

Bruce L. Clayton A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 represented Duke at the May inauguration of the president of Allegheny College in Pennsylvania.

James T. Clemons Ph.D. '63, professor of New Testament at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C., was chosen as a summer participant in the Oxford Institute on Methodist Theological Studies in Oxford, England.

Norman L. Harritt '63 is executive vice president-chief financial and administrative officer of the Savin Corp. in Stamford, Conn. He and his wife, Cindy, and their two sons live in Ridgefield.

Robert L. Kennedy '63, M.H.A. '66 is executive director of the North Broward Hospital District in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

John D. Kirkland A.M. '63, Ph.D. '65 is a history professor at Bucknell University. His wife, **Sara Gleaton Kirkland** '60, is vice president for university relations at Susquehanna University.

Geoffrey Mason '63, a competitor in the America's Cup defender's trials in 1962, organized the ESPN telecast of the 1986-87 America's Cup event from Fremantle, Western Australia. A winner of five Emmy Awards for his television production, he will oversee ABC's telecast of the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Canada.

David A. Mathewes Ph.D. '63, former chemistry professor at Western Carolina University, is president and chief executive officer of Long Branch Enterprises, a firm specializing in chemical education, genealogy, and gerontology.

J. Thomas Pearson '63 is vice president, taxation, of RJR Nabisco, Inc. He was vice president, taxation, for Nabisco Brands, and director of corporate taxes for Standard Brands.

Paul A. Rauschelbach B.S.E.E. '63 is vice president of the business aviation systems unit of Honeywell's Sperry commercial flight systems division, Phoenix, Ariz.

Rebecca T. Kirkland '64, M.D. '68 was honored by the Bnai Brith Women's Council of Houston at the 1986 Good Heart Luncheon. She is chief of the ambulatory section, department of pediatrics, at the Baylor College of Medicine, as well as head of ambulatory services, Texas Children's Hospital, and director of the junior league outpatient department.

John K. Whisnant '64 is associate director, clinical research division and head, immunology and oncology, at Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Hettie Garland B.S.N. '65 is the president of the N.C. Nursing Association. She heads the Mountain Area Health Education Center in Asheville.

Julia Hensley '65 was featured on the cover of *Association Management*, the monthly magazine of the American Society of Association Executives. The chief executive officer of the Chicago-based American Student Dental Association, she was included in the article "Women on the Way Up," which noted her approach to staff motivation.

William S. Maltby A.M. '65, Ph.D. '67, a member of the University of Missouri's history department, represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of St. Louis University.

Arthur W. Peabody '65, former vice president in charge of planning and administration for Union Texas Petroleum, is senior vice president and general manager of Hydrocarbon Products Group.

Martha Franck Rollins '65, M.A.T. '68 is the president of an English-American antique store in Richmond, Va.

David P. Roselle Ph.D. '65 is the ninth president of the University of Kentucky. He was provost and dean of research and graduate studies at Virginia Tech, where he began a new core curriculum and computer research programs. Also a professor of mathematics at Virginia Tech, he had taught and conducted research at the University of Maryland and Louisiana State University.

Joe L. Simpson '65, M.D. '68 is professor and department chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Tennessee, Memphis.

Robert F. Astley '66 is vice president of Rubloff Inc.'s office properties group.

Doug Broyles '66 plays the fiddle for a small Greensboro band and paints in his spare time.

Donald K. Covington III '66, a U.S. Navy captain, is the director of naval affairs for the U.S. embassy in Paris, France.

Carole Crumley '66 was named canon pastor in recognition of her leadership in the pastoral and spiritual ministries at the Washington Cathedral. She will oversee pastoral ministry to individuals, volunteers, and staff.

Doyle G. Graham M.D. '66, Ph.D. '71, professor of pathology and director of Duke's integrated toxicology program, is the new dean of medical education at Duke Medical Center. After completing both a residency in pathology and a fellowship in neuropathology at Duke, he became an assistant professor of pathology before being named professor in 1986.

John P. Kaufman '66 is president of the Virginia Dermatological Society. A graduate of UVA's medical school, he has been practicing dermatology in Roanoke, Va., for 10 years.

Jonathon Thomas Howe LL.B. '66 was selected to teach a course for practicing attorneys by the

FIRST AID FEAR AFIELD



There's nothing like the great outdoors when the fish are biting. But when the snakes are biting, it's a different story.

Paul Auerbach '73, M.D. '77 ought to know. He's a camper, hiker, underwater explorer, and the author of *Medicine for the Outdoors*, a pocket guide to emergency medical procedures and first aid that's showing up in the backpacks of America.

As director of Vanderbilt University Medical Center's emergency department, he routinely comes across outdoor enthusiasts-turned-victims—of everything from bee stings to frostbite. His book and his whole career are dedicated to making people more knowledgeable about medical emergencies in the wilds.

"Emergency medicine, as a specialty, arose about ten years ago in response to a need for the same quality care in the emergency department as in the rest of the hospital," says Auerbach, also an associate professor of

surgery and medicine at Vanderbilt. "I always had a great interest in the outdoors and found emergency medicine was a way to combine aspects of recreation and my career."

During his medical training, he noticed a lack of information about outdoor medical emergencies, diagnoses, and treatments. What he could find was fragmented, hardly comprehensive. So he and Ed Geehr M.D. '76, working together at the University of California-San Francisco, co-edited a hefty 650-page text book with a hefty title: *Management of Wilderness and Environmental Emergencies*. It has become a bible of sorts in the field—the two are now working on a 1,100-page second edition.

They also founded the Wilderness Medical Society in 1982. The organization, says Auerbach, "promotes education, research, and good clinical practice of wilderness medicine." Its membership includes representatives from the National Park Service and Outdoor Bound, as well as

volunteer rescue organizations nationwide.

"Most medical education is designed for the urban environment," he says. "Where the road stops is where education stops, and it won't help if you're bringing an injured person back from fifteen miles out on a winter day over rough terrain. We're trying to bring the knowledge together, to make it more common knowledge."

He's making progress. There's interest in making a how-to video based on his pocket guide to outdoor medicine, and he's been asked to be the medical adviser for the Southeastern Outdoors Press Association. Auerbach's also co-producing a book for divers about dangerous marine animals, and another on treatment of injuries for divers.

His hobbies include underwater photography and scuba diving. Even as an undergraduate, the A.B. Duke Scholar used to sneak out to the mountains or to the Outer Banks. Today, his wife, Sharon, and one-year-old son Brian also love

the outdoors, he says.

"People are writing and reading articles about wilderness medicine," Auerbach says. "All of a sudden they're paying attention to its importance. Now that they're taking to the outdoors, people are realizing that there's some risk associated and that they need to be better prepared."

Some of the little-known tidbits from his book:

- You can use a facemask to remove cactus spines, or mayonnaise to remove tar;
- It's impossible to get windburn without ultra-violet light, unless you're hiking near abrasive sand;
- You're more likely to get sunburned if you eat figs as part of your lunch;
- There are certain plants, like common oleander, that can kill you if you use the branches to roast hot dogs.

Panama Canal Cruise January 1983
 One of history's greatest feats of engineering and endurance! The only way to appreciate it is to sail it—in the comfort of Royal Viking Line's elegant Royal Viking Sea. Sail from Ft. Lauderdale through the canal on to Acapulco; enjoy two complimentary nights before or afterwards in Ft. Lauderdale or Acapulco; round-trip airfare is included from your home city. An added plus: opportunity to golf at Mahogany Run, St. Thomas; Dorado Beach, San Juan; Pierre Marques in Acapulco. From \$3,200-\$10,000 per person or two weeks of pleasure. Arrangements by: Anspach Travel

Western Caribbean February 20-27
 Follow the sun as you cruise from Tampa to Mexico on Holland America Line's ms NIEUW AMSTERDAM! Exciting ports of call include the Yucatan Peninsula; Ocho Rios, Jamaica; and Grand Cayman Island. A relaxing way to visit these areas—on board a beautiful ship with a crew eager to please. Your cruise returns to Tampa, and free round-trip air transportation from your home city is included. From \$1,395-\$1,755 per person. Arrangements by: Anspach Travel

Wings over Kenya Air Safari March 4-March 19
 Stop in LONDON, England. Eleven nights in KENYA, including *Nairobi, Nyeri* (Treetops), *Narryuki* (Mount Kenya Safari Club), *Samburu National Reserve, Masai-Mara Game Reserve* (Kichwa Tembo), *Amboseli*. This air safari is exclusive to Duke Alumni and not available anywhere else. Our groups are limited to 33 passengers. Chartered flights between game parks eliminate long, dusty rides, and we have included wildlife experts to provide educational commentary along the way. All meals are included while on safari. The London rest stop will be welcomed by everyone. \$3,499.00. Arrangements by: Intrav

Bermuda by Land or Sea April 16-23
 Explore the beautiful beaches, lively pubs, and exquisite shops on the charmingly British resort island of Bermuda. Sail from New York harbor to Home Line's exclusive dock on Front Street in Hamilton, with four days to enjoy the sights, OR opt for a seven-night and tour including accommodations at the lovely Princess Hotel on Bermuda. Cruise priced from \$1,005 per person, double occupancy; land tour, \$1,160 per person, double occupancy. Arrangements by: Conlin-Dodds Travel

DUKE TRAVEL 1988

ELEVEN EXCITING ADVENTURES

*"Through travel we learn to know
 not only our own world,
 but ourselves in a new relationship."* —Seneca
We cordially invite you to travel with us.

The Historic Countryside of Southern Germany & the Splendor of Austria May 23-June 5
 Our twelve-day itinerary encompasses the scenic beauty of romantic and medieval Southern Germany and the pristine charm of cultural Austria. The ancient university town of Heidelberg, two days exploring the "Romantic Road," the royal residence of Munich, lovely Salzburg, birthplace of Mozart, and Vienna, capital of the Hapsburgs . . . all will be explored to the fullest. Optional excursion to Baden-Baden and the Royal Castle of Neuchwanstein. First class accommodations throughout. Participation limited to 45 alumni and friends. \$3,125 from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by: C&S Travel Ltd.

class train to London for four nights in the elegant May Fair Hotel. Approximately priced at \$2,995 from Atlanta. Arrangements by: Gohagan & Co.

Galapagos Islands Cruise June 24-July 6
 Cruise the Galapagos Islands on board an elegant 34-passenger yacht. Explore timeless native villages, the thriving capital of Quito, the bustling port of Guayaquil, and the lush countryside of Ecuador. A paradise for naturalists, photographers, and adventure lovers! Approximately \$4,108 per person, double occupancy, from Miami. Optional Peru extension including Cuzco and Machu Picchu. Arrangements by: Conlin-Dodds Travel

Journey of the Czars Adventure July 9-July 23

A unique, exclusive Duke Alumni itinerary featuring three nights in MOSCOW, a six-night cruise on the legendary Volga River from Volograd to Devushkin Island, Togliatti, Ulyanovsk and Kazan, aboard the *M/S Alexander Pushkin*. Round out this journey to the heart of the Soviet Union in LENINGRAD for three nights.

This program offers a rare opportunity for the Duke Alumni to tour areas in the heart of the Soviet Union few Westerners have

England, Scotland, Ireland & Wales June 3-17
 Explore the history and beauty of the British Isles on the deluxe 14-day program. Begin in Killarney to tour the lush green Irish countryside before traveling to Dublin. Ferry across to Wales and stay in the authentic Ruthin Castle. Travel through scenic Cheshire and the Lake Country to Scotland for three nights in Edinburgh's 19th century George Hotel. Finally relax aboard the first-

TO RECEIVE DETAILED BROCHURES, FILL OUT THE COUPON AND RETURN TO BARBARA DeLAPP BOOTH '54, DUKE TRAVEL, 614 CHAPEL DRIVE, DURHAM, N.C. 27706, (919) 684-5114.

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| ☐ Panama Canal | ☐ Germany/Austria | ☐ Scandinavia/Russia |
| ☐ Western Caribbean | ☐ British Isles | ☐ Italy/France/Greek Isles |
| ☐ Kenya Air Safari | ☐ Galapagos Islands | ☐ Cities/Hill Towns of Italy |
| ☐ Bermuda | ☐ Czars Adventure | |

Name	Class	
Address		
City	State	Zip
Phone (Home)	(Office)	

even seen, and to observe the culture of Russian people in the countryside as well as the major cities. We will be on the chartered *M/S Alexander Pushkin* to provide the ultimate in security and comfort. A series of cultural lectures will be offered aboard ship by U.S. and Soviet representatives. Beginning at \$2,599.00. Arrangements by: Intrav

Scandinavian Capitals & Russia July 29-August 12

Sail aboard the Crown Odyssey on an exhilarating 15-day air/sea cruise across the glistening waters of the Norsemen. Visit six great cosmopolitan capitals of Europe—Oslo, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Stockholm, Amsterdam, and London . . . Plus Leningrad, Russia! Shop for crystal and handcarved wood. See the incredible Hermitage. Enjoy the brilliant, extravagant Tivoli Gardens. Special group prices start at \$3,299 per person round-trip from Raleigh-Durham, including special Duke Alumni Bonuses (bar credits, wine and cocktail parties). Your friends and family members are welcomed to join you. Arrangements by: Royal Cruise Line

Best of Italy, France & the Greek Isles September 21-October 6

Follow the sun from dashing, exciting Monte Carlo to the coast of Italy and the fabulous Greek Isles, and cruise the Adriatic Sea to unforgettable Venice aboard the elegant Royal Odyssey. This romantic cruise will also take you to Istanbul, Athens and the walled city of Dubrovnik. Special group prices start at \$3,198 per person roundtrip from Raleigh-Durham, including special Duke Alumni Bonuses (bar credits, wine and cocktail parties). Invite your friends and family to join you! Arrangements by: Royal Cruise Line

Historic Cities & Hill Towns of Italy October 4-17

Join us for a most comprehensive yet leisurely itinerary that includes three of the world's most historic and unique cities: Rome, the eternal city; Florence, the premier city of the Italian renaissance; and Venice, the gem of the Adriatic and home of the Doges. Our route of travel between these three masterpiece cities will take us into the countryside . . . the Umbria section; Orvieto, Todi, Spoleto, and Assisi. Then toward Florence with a visit to the Medieval city of Siena. Extensive sight-seeing in city and country with our Senior Italian guide will focus on the art/architecture/history and cuisine of Italy. Participation limited to 45 alumni and friends. \$2,985 from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by: C&S Travel, Ltd.

Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. He is president, founding, and senior partner of Howe & Hutton, Ltd.

Donald L. Jones Ph.D. '66 was reappointed for his third term as chairman of the religious studies department at the University of South Carolina at Columbia.

Elaine Wishart Shanafelt '66, a nursing supervisor and nurse practitioner at Southern Oregon State College's student health center in Ashland, received the 1986 Governor's Management Service Recognition Program Award. Aside from leading stress management classes for students and staff members, she conducts classes in human sexuality and participates in the college's student health program. She lives in Ashland with her husband, Jerry.

Joseph A. Lipe '67 is a first vice president at E.F. Hutton & Co. Inc. He is also a board member of the Charlotte Housing Authority's scholarship committee, a member of Johnson C. Smith University's board of visitors, and an advisory council member for Virginia's Woodberry Forest School.

Patrick S. Foely '68 is president of Tonka Toys-USA and is on the board of directors of Tonka Corp. He and his wife, Kathy, live in Wayzata, Minn., with their two children.

Donald L. Howard '68, vice president of human resources at National Data Corp. in Atlanta, is national secretary of the American Society for Personnel Administration for 1987.

Randolph J. May '68, J.D. '71 is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm Bishop, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds.

Tom McLain '68, J.D. '74 is first vice president for institutional and international business development for Balcor Co., Los Angeles. Formerly a partner in the Los Angeles law firm Manatt, Phelps, Rothenberg & Phillips, he is also a founder of the investment and merchant banking firm Pacific Partners. He is co-author and co-editor of the Federal Bar Association's *U.S.-Japan Trade Law*. During the Seventies, he was a foreign law consultant in Tokyo for the law firm Nagashima & Ohno and is the originator of The Century of the Pacific Conference, an annual U.S.-Pacific cultural exchange meeting. He and his wife, Celeste, live in Los Angeles.

Russell L. Norburn Jr. '68, former president of Miller & Norburn, Inc., Durham, has earned his master's in public policy from the Duke Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

C. Woody White Ph.D. '68, a research staff member in the solid state division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, has been named a Fellow of the American Physical Society. His research in ion implantation doping, ion-induced mixing, and pulsed laser processing surface analysis has led to more than 160 publications and eight U.S. patents. He and his wife, Linda, live in Oak Ridge with their two children.

Frank A. White '68, an attorney with the U.S. Department of Labor since 1971, is now deputy assistant secretary of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. He and his wife, Gladys Benson White '70, live in Bethesda, Md.

Patricia Carlson A.M. '69, professor of American literature at the Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, Terre Haute, Ind., has received a grant to teach courses on the ethics of human communication.

Jonathan P. Dey A.M. '69, Ph.D. '75 represented Duke at the April inauguration of the president of Illinois Wesleyan University.

MARRIAGES: Richard K. Berman '67 to Carol Kirkman on Jan. 24. Residence: Manhattan.

BIRTHS: A son to **Barbara Bulow Wasserman**

'64 and Marvin Wasserman on Sept. 6, 1985. Named Matthew Alexander . . . Second daughter to **Lynn Stevens Lash** '66 and David Lash on Sept. 28, 1986. Named Cameron Elizabeth . . . Second child and daughter to **Ann Merrill Henderson** '68 and Joseph B. Seale on Dec. 24, 1986. Named Johanna Merrill Seale . . . Second child and son to **Bertie N. Butts** '69 and Susan Butts on July 13, 1986. Named William Stuart . . . A second son to **W. James Foland** '69 and Kathleen Foland on Sept. 26, 1986. Named Matthew Devin.

70s

Peter J. Claus Ph.D. '70, an anthropology professor at California State University in Hayward, has co-edited the book *Folktales of India*.

Paul Fischer '70 is a public affairs specialist at Yale-New Haven Hospital's community and government department. He has spent the last six years in Chile as the owner-director of an English language institute.

Janice Geist B.S.N. '70 is a member of the international nursing honor society Sigma Theta Tau.

Sara Gleaton Kirkland '70, who was director of development at Bucknell University, is now vice president for university relations at Susquehanna University, Selingsgrove, Pa. Her husband, **John D. Kirkland** A.M. '63, Ph.D. '65 is a history professor at Bucknell.

Christopher L. Lee '70 received the Physicians Recognition Award from the American Medical Association. He completed a three-year, 150-hour program of voluntary continuing medical education. He lives in Jennings, La.

George Graham Mason A.M. '70, Ph.D. '76 is a visiting associate professor of classics at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Va.

Gail M. McDonald '70 is vice president, human resources, for Ryder System, Inc. She and her husband live in Miami with their two children.

Harry Wells Severance Jr. '70, M.D. '80 completed a dual residency program at East Carolina University's medical school in emergency medicine and internal medicine. He is chairman of the emergency medical services department at the University of Mississippi's medical school and medical center in Jackson.

Ronald J. Slinn Ph.D. '70 is chairman of the board of visitors for Duke's School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. He is vice president of the American Paper Institute in New York City and lives in Princeton, N.J.

Elliott N. Sutta '70 works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. For the past six years, he was the budget officer of the endangered species program. He lives in Englewood, Colo., where he is the Interior Department's assistant regional director for budget and administration.

Gladys Benson White B.S.N. '70 received her Ph.D. in philosophy with concentrations in ethics and bioethics from Georgetown University in 1985. The former assistant professor at Georgetown's nursing school is now an analyst and study director at the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress. She and her husband, **Frank White** '68, live in Bethesda, Md., with their four daughters.

Philip P. Asack '71 is president of Asacks Footwear Co., southeastern Massachusetts.

Paul F. Betzold M.H.A. '71 is executive vice president and chief operations officer of Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte.

Fredrick M. Blank A.M. '71, Ph.D. '75 is a professor of economics and philosophy at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

Diane M. D'Angelo '71 is a senior staff physician in the division of gastroenterology at Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit. She and her husband, Daniel Joseph Reddy, live in a Detroit suburb with their daughter, Caitlin Marie.

Christopher M. Dawson '71 is senior vice president of the insurance division for Southland Associates. He lives in Raleigh.

Richard C. Komson A.M. '71 is a partner in the New York law firm Morgan & Finnegan. He and his wife, Mary Steffy, live in Manhattan.

Jean Audibert Ph.D. '72 is vice president and director of offshore technology of Earth Technology Corp.'s western division.

J. Spencer Ferebee Jr. M.B.A. '72 is vice president, finance, for the Big Boy Family Restaurant system. He lives in Great Falls, Va., with his wife and three children.

Jeffrey Kurzwel '72, former special assistant to the general counsel of the U.S. Department of Commerce, is a member of the law firm Wunder, Thelen & Forgotson in Washington, D.C.

James C. Musselwhite Jr. '72, a policy researcher for The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., is also director of long-range planning at the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board, Vienna, Va.

W. Randolph Smith '72 is assistant regional director/vice president for American Medical International, Atlanta. He and his wife, Donna, live in Roswell, Ga.

John D. Reilly '72, A.M. '74 is director of research for the television sports division of Jefferson-Pilot Teleproductions. He is a volunteer at Discovery Place science museum and a member of the board of the area Alliance Française.

Eldonna Shields-Kyle M.S.N. '72 is a member of the American Academy of Nurses.

Charles R. Beaudrot Jr. '73, partner in the Atlanta law firm Morris, Manning & Martin, has had two of his musical works published, one of which was commissioned for the Anglican Musicians' Conference held at St. Philip's Cathedral, Atlanta. His four-movement suite of Christmas carols for mixed chorus and orchestra, *The Woodcrest Carols*, was premiered by the Choral Guild of Atlanta in December. Two of *The Woodcrest Carols* were performed by the Charleston Symphony Orchestra and Chorus during their 1986 Christmas Festival.

James G. Hamilton '73, an emergency room physician, received board certification in family practice. In his spare time, he collects Near Eastern antiquities. He lives in Durham.

Kit Manning Hargrove '73 has finished medical school at the Medical University of South Carolina in Charleston and is now in residency training at Bowman-Gray Hospital. She and her husband, Henry Hargrove, live in Isle of Palms, S.C., with their two children.

Richard V. Livengood M.H.A. '73, president and chief executive officer of Lakeview Medical Center, Danville, Ill., is chairman of the board of directors of the Illinois Hospital Association. He is also president of the Illinois Voluntary Hospitals of America and a Fellow of the Healthcare Financial Management Association.

Cathy Harblson McKinney '73 is president of the Music Therapy Association of North Carolina and is journal editor for the Southeastern chapter of the National Association of Music Therapy. She is music therapy supervisor at Broughton Hospital in

Morganton, N.C. She and her husband, Harold, live in Boone with their son, Christopher.

Donald M. Miller M.D./Ph.D. '73 published the results of his evaluation of mithramycin therapy for chronic granulocytic leukemia in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. He is an associate professor of internal medicine and biochemistry at the University of Alabama's medical school, as well as director of the University of Alabama's Comprehensive Cancer Center's human molecular biology group.

Elbert R. Patton Ph.D. Ed. '73 directs St. Andrews Presbyterian College's career and personal counseling service in Laurinburg, N.C. He is a representative for public and private consulting agencies for the International Association of Counseling Services' board of directors.

Macon M. Singletary '73 was awarded diplomate status by the American Board of Periodontology. He is a part-time clinical assistant professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Susan E. Tift '73 had a one-semester fellowship at the Gannett Center for Media Studies at Columbia University, on leave as a senior writer for *Time*. She is working on a book about the Bingham family, former owners of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Times*. Her husband, Alex Jones, will be co-author.

Laura Mayer Wellman '73 is director of investor relations for Citibank and its parent company, Citicorp. She was a vice president and department head in the bank. She lives with her husband, Ward, and son Alex in Greenwich, Conn.

James C. Yardley '73, who earned his M.B.A. from Harvard, is vice president of corporate development at Sonat Inc., in Birmingham, Ala.

William B. Bunn '74, J.D. '78, M.D. '79 is director of occupational health and environmental affairs for Bristol-Myers Co.'s pharmaceutical research and development division. He also teaches in the departments of epidemiology and internal medicine at Yale University's medical school. He lives in Madison, Conn., with his wife, Shirley, and daughter Ashley.

Kenneth E. Cool A.M. '74, Ph.D. '79 is associate director of development for academic programs at Vassar College.

Sue Dute Compton B.S.N. '74 has completed her M.H.S. at the University of San Francisco and is the community services administrator at Valley Community Health Center in Pleasanton, Calif. She lives in Fremont with her husband, Joe, and their son.

Catherine Knowlden Faber '74 is a consultant for Quail Lodge in Carmel, Calif. She and her husband, William, live in Hawaii.

Gil Glenn '74 and **Dana Lee Dombrow** '75 were elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in Annapolis. They share the same suite of offices in the statehouse.

Jean Haworth '74 is a vice president of The First National Bank of Atlanta. She lives in Decatur, Ga.

Boyd Marshall Holliday M.Div. '74, Th.M. '75, who completed his doctoral dissertation at UNC-Greensboro, is minister of Greensboro's Centenary United Methodist Church.

Jon Manger '74 is an international economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. He lives in Arlington, Va.

Michael S. Mayer '74 is a tenured professor of history at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. He is visiting professor of history at the University of Illinois for the 1987-88 academic year.

Samuel Aurelius Owen Jr. '74 earned his master's of divinity and master's of theology at Western

Conservative Baptist Seminary. He is an instructor at Nairobi International School of Theology in Kenya.

Jon Parker '74, M.B.A. '86, who was sales manager of Southland Associates' north office, has opened Jon Parker Real Estate in Durham.

Priscilla Porch '74 is an associate with the Philadelphia law firm Clark, Ladner, Fortenbaugh & Young in the fiduciary department.

Marshall H. Rich '74 is operating two law offices in Temecula and Costa Mesa, Calif.

Anthony P. Tinari '74 is litigation consultant to The Squibb Corp., Princeton, N.J. He and his wife, **Mary Alice Classen Tinari** B.S.N. '74, live in Huntingdon Valley, Pa., with their daughter and two sons.

Charles M. van der Horst '74, a specialist in infectious diseases and virology, is a senior research physician at Research Triangle Institute. Previously a physician monitor consultant for RTI's AIDS Clinical Trials project, he now coordinates data monitoring for the project.

Joel M. Wolarsky M.H.A. '74 is vice president for planning and corporate development at Miriam Hospital in Providence, R.I. He has been director of market development in South Florida for American Medical International, and vice president for planning and business development with Evangelical Health Systems.

Theodore D. Aden '75 is a partner in the New Jersey office of the law firm LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby, & MacRae. He and his wife, Marilyn, live in Bergenfield, N.J., with their two sons.

Patricia Anne Cole '75, A.M. '77 is a senior project director at the U.S. General Accounting Office. She and her husband, **David Springer** '75, live in Washington, D.C., with their son, Aage Goodwyn Springer.

George Dameron '75, an instructor at St. Michael's College, Vermont, is studying on a fellowship grant at the Harvard Center for Italian Renaissance Studies, Florence, Italy.

Dana Dombrow '75 is a state legislator in the Maryland House of Delegates. He is a private attorney in Silver Spring and Washington, D.C.

James L. Franklin Jr. Ph.D. '75, associate professor of classical studies at Indiana University-Bloomington, was cited for his innovations in teaching and curriculum development at I.U.'s Founders Day celebration. A member of the American Philological Association's committee on education, he was offered the directorship of the Vergilian Society's lecture program at Villa Vergiliana, Cumae, Italy.

Marie Hanigan Gorbisky '75 received her Ph.D. in oncology from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She was awarded a grant from the American Cancer Society to study as a post-doctoral fellow at the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research in Madison. She and her husband, Gary, live in Madison.

Richard T. Howerton III M.H.A. '75 is executive vice president of Presbyterian Health Services Corp. He is also general manager of Presbyterian Medical Care Corp. He lives in Charlotte.

Jim Kopp '75 is an account supervisor with Knapp Inc., Atlanta. He was an account executive with the international public relations firm Manning, Selvage & Lee. After he earned his master's and doctoral degrees in music from the University of Pennsylvania, he was a media relations manager for Georgia State University's School of Music. He and his wife, Joanne, live in DeKalb County.

K. Rodney May J.D. '75 is a partner in Foley & Lardner, Orlando, Fla., where he specializes in corpor-

finance, bankruptcy reorganization, and health law.

Richard W. McInturff '75 is president and **Katherine G. McInturff** '78 is vice president of the Wall Street Consulting Group in Newport Beach, Calif.

Leslie C. Moye '75 is the N.C. Arts Council's visiting artist at the College of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City. He is also cellist in the Synergy Trio, based at Elizabeth City State University.

Betty Jean Seymour Ph.D. '75 is professor of religious studies at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Ashland, Va.

Joseph J. Smallhoover '75, a member of the Pennsylvania and California bars, has been admitted to practice law in France as a *conseil juridique*. An editor of a bilingual international law journal, he is also an instructor on the law faculty at the University of Paris X, Nanterre.

Stephen A. Yoder '75 is a partner in the Pittsburgh law firm Reed, Smith, Shaw, & McCloy.

David Springer '75 is administrative assistant and counsel to Rep. Thomas J. Manton, D-N.Y. He and his wife, **Patricia Anne Cole** '75, A.M. '77, live in Washington, D.C., with son Agee Goodwyn Springer.

Roy W. Walters III M.H.A. '75 is partner-in-charge of Arthur Andersen & Co.'s health care consulting practice for Southern California. He was elected to the board of directors for the California Special Olympics.

Frank B. Bury '76, a member of the San Antonio law firm Martin, Shannon & Drought, Inc., is on the board of directors of the South Texas Chamber of Commerce.

Betty C. Feezor '76, A.M. '80 is vice president of MSA computer software company. She lives in Atlanta.

Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79 is a partner in the law firm Berkman Ruslander Pohl Lieber & Engel, Pittsburgh.

John C. Lyons B.S.M.E.'76 is an orthopaedic surgeon in Erie, Pa. His wife, **Carol Ann Williams Lyons** '76, is a radiologist. They chair the Erie Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

Hilarion A. Martinez '76 is a U.S. consul in Lima, Peru, where he is the chief of the American Citizen Services section. He earned his law degree at the University of Florida and his master of laws in international and comparative law from the University of Brussels. He also completed summer study at the Escuela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City, earned a certificate from The Hague Academy of International Law in the Netherlands, and a certificate from the International Faculty of Comparative Law, Strasbourg, France.

Joseph R. Nevins Ph.D. '76, an associate professor of molecular cell biology at Rockefeller University in Bethesda, Md., is one of two researchers for a biomedical project sponsored by the Howard Hughes Institute.

Sanjay Saini '76, of Mass. General Hospital, received an RSNE Research and Education Fund Fellowship for his study, "Evaluation of Contrast Agents for Magnetic and Resonance Imaging of Live Cancer."

William R. Short M.B.A. '76 is manager of the First National Bank of Atlanta's eastern region. He lives in Roswell, Ga.

Carol B. Staton '76 is vice president, management services, for NCNB National Bank. She and her husband, John, live in Birmingham, Ala.

George Dom '77 is at the Navy Fighter Weapons School in San Diego, Calif.

W. Kent Fuchs B.S.E.E. '77, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, received the Xerox Faculty Award for his research achievements.

Lawrence E. Goldenhersh '77 is a partner in the law firm Irell and Manella, Los Angeles.

Joan Cassitta Gurvis B.S.N. '77 is a nurse educator at Humana Hospital in Greensboro, N.C., developing its patient education program.

J. Jean Horstman '77 is program officer for the British American Arts Association, which promotes cultural exchange between Britain and the United States. She lives in London.

Peter Keese Th.M. '77 is director of clinical pastoral education at the University of Tennessee Medical Center, Knoxville. He was chaplain at Duke Medical Center.

Nancy McCrea '77 earned her master's in urban and regional planning from George Washington University. She works for Howard University's Partnership Institute and heads a project that promotes housing and economic development opportunities in low-income communities.

Maureen Demarest Murray '77 is a partner in the law firm Smith Helms Mullis & Moore in Greensboro, N.C. A specialist in health care law and civil litigation, she is on the N.C. bar association's disciplinary hearing commission and is president of the Women's Professional Forum Foundation. She lives in Greensboro.

Michael D. Orwig '77 is a pilot for United Air Lines. He flew for the Georgia Air National Guard for eight years and is a pilot for the Wyoming Air National Guard. He and his wife, **Ellen Surrency** '76, M.F. '77, live in Denver with their children, David and Christy.

Oliver V. Rogers M.H.A. '77 is executive vice president of St. Jude Medical Center, Kenner, La. He lives in Harvey, La.

Rick Rubenstein '77 has finished his residency in dermatology at Northwestern University and has entered a private practice in Morristown, N.J. He and his wife, Diane, and daughter Elizabeth live in Morristown.

Gerald Stoppel M.Div. '77 received the Citizen of the Year award from the Chamber of Commerce in Grand Centre, Alberta, Canada.

Lexie I. Walton '77 is vice president for executive compensation, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Raymond E. White '77 is a partner in the Dallas law firm Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld.

Lois H. Windes '77 is practicing family medicine at Kingsport, Tenn., where she is also a family practice instructor. She was chief resident of the family practice residency program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Robert B. Young '77 is assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, N.Y. He earned his M.D. from the University of Missouri-Columbia and completed a residency in psychiatry at the University of Rochester. He and his wife, Kenda, live in West Henrietta, N.Y.

Tommie Morton Young Ph.D. '77, professor of education and director of instructional services at N.C. Tech, has written *Afro-American Genealogy Sourcebook*.

William P. Beaman '78 has completed his studies in international relations at Harvard. Nominated for the Peabody Award for broadcast documentary, he has also been an active international journalist.

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DEADLINES: March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August), July 1 (September-October), September 1 (November-December), November 1 (January-February), January 1 (March-April). Please specify the issue in which your ad should appear.

Beth Broadwin Belkin '88, M.D. '87, who earned her Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1982, lives in Durham with her husband, Robert, a cardiologist at Duke, and her two sons.

James S. Campbell '78 is an associate with the law firm Beggs & Lane in Pensacola, Fla. He and his wife, Nina, and son Ryan live in Pensacola.

William H. Duncan '78, former vice president of operations at Saint Mary's Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., is at Baltimore's St. Mary's Seminary and University, where he is studying for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Anne Tyrrell Elmore '78 is the southeast regional operations manager for Progressive Insurance Corp., Tampa, Fla.

Martha William Henderson M.S.N. '78 has received the doctor of ministry degree from Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. She is director of outpatient services at Carol Woods Retirement Community, Orange County, N.C.

Summer Diane Herman '78 is the administrator of the radiology department at New York's Mount Sinai Medical Center. She earned her master's in health-services administration from the University of Michigan.

Jeffrey R. Kappa '78, M.D. '81 is completing his surgery residency at the University of Pennsylvania. His wife, **Rosanne Polack Kappa** M.D. '82, is an assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Penn.

David P. Lambert '78 practices corporate and health law at Spilman, Thomas, Bartle & Klostermeyer in Charleston, W.Va.

Martin Morris '78 is managing the 1988 re-election campaign of Sen. Richard G. Lugar, R-Ind. He has been director of Lugar's regional offices, political director of the Friends of Dick Lugar for the 1982 campaign, and executive assistant to the senator in his Washington office. He and his wife, Pam, live in Indianapolis.

Sharon F. Roark '78 is a computer operator in Houston.

Wray A. Russell '78, who was director of joint venture accounting for Atlanta's Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co., is now real estate financial manager for Collier Enterprises. He and his wife, Jan, live in Naples, Fla.

Michael Sandusky '78 is president of Blue Crystal Coal Co., Richmond, Va. He lives with his wife, **Marie Tummlillo** '79, in Richmond.

J. Lynne Huff Upshaw '78 is vice president in the corporate administration division of First Wachovia Corporate Services in Winston-Salem. She is manager of corporate banking training in the cash management group.

Harry Weimer '78 is a resident in pediatrics at the University of Connecticut-Hartford Hospital Program. He and his wife, Hilary, live in West Hartford.

Sharon Delaney Ammons B.S.N. '79 received her master's in public health from UNC-Chapel Hill. She works part time in the newborn intensive care unit at the Missoula Community Medical Center. She and her husband, Bruce, live in Missoula, Mont., with their two children.

Mark F. Bear '79, assistant professor of neural science, Brown University, has received a Sloan Research Fellowship.

Brian J. Brodeur '79 is an investment officer for Harris Bank in Chicago. He lives with his family in Kenilworth, Ill.

George "Sonny" Cave '79 has joined the law

firm Sherman & Howard as a specialist in environmental and natural resources law. While attending the University of Colorado law school, he won the Courtland H. Peterson Writing Award, the Gordon Allott Natural Resources Law Scholarship, and the Leon & Dora Wolf Law Review Scholarship.

D. Dana Donovan '79 leads tourist expeditions in Africa and Asia.

Peggy Fields '79, an art director at the N.Y. advertising agency Seale McCabe Sloves, was on the advertising panel at Duke's Conference on Career Choices.

Thomas S. Harman '79, a former attorney with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is chief of disclosure and adviser regulation in the SEC's division of investment management. He and his wife, Robin, live in Arlington, Va., with daughter Alice Conner.

Katherine A. Hogan '79 is an investment officer for the Bank of Virginia.

Jeffrey D. Hutchings '79, J.D. '83 is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge. His wife, **Dayna Anthony Hutchings** '79, A.M. '83 is an economist specializing in Asian economies at Wharton Econometrics, Washington, D.C. They live in Arlington, Va., with daughter Allison Claire.

William G. Kaelin Jr. '79, M.D. '83 is chief resident for internal medicine at Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital. He will begin a fellowship at Boston's Dana Farber Institute in oncology.

Gregory B. Peters M.B.A. '79 is director of manufacturing development for Rohr Industries in Chula Vista, Calif. He lives in Coronado, Calif.

Michael Sexton B.S.C.E. '79 works with the economics/transportation management group for Wilbur Smith & Associates, Inc. He and his wife, Susan, live in Ballentine, S.C.

Jane Talmage Landwehr Thurston '79, who earned her Ph.D. in business administration from UNC-Chapel Hill, is assistant professor in the marketing department of New York University. She and her husband, Lee, live in Weehawken, N.J.

Michelle L. Trageser '79 earned her master's in architecture from Georgia Tech and is an associate at the architectural firm Shannon P. Kennedy in Towson, Md. She lives in Baltimore.

Marie Tummlillo '79 completed her chief residency in ob/gyn and joined a group practice in Richmond, Va. She and her husband, **Michael Sandusky** '78, live in Richmond.

Ed Turlington '79 is special assistant to Sen. Terry Sanford, D-N.C., in Washington. He was executive director of the state's Democratic Party.

Nadina Cecchetti Stewart B.H.S. '79 is a specialist in bank blanking, responsible for laboratory computer operations with the American Red Cross in Atlanta. Her husband, **William T. Stewart** '81, is a manager with Arthur Anderson & Co.

J. Ross Wilde '79 owns and operates Worcester Investments, Inc., in Ocean City, Md. He and his wife, Cindi, live in Ocean City.

Steven P. Wiley '79 is plant manager for Quaker Oats' pet foods plant in Lawrence, Kan.

MARRIAGES: **Walter Joseph Newman** '70, M.D. '74 to Janet Susan Lofrin on March 29. Residence: Greenville, N.C. ... **Glen Gallagher** B.S.E.E. '71 to Catherine M. Hanes on Oct. 11, 1986. Residence: Houston ... **Barbara Burke** '73 to J. Lansing Vail in May ... **John P. Balley Jr.** J.D. '74 to Lee Ann Lounsbury on March 29. Residence: Albany, N.Y. ... **Catherine Knowlden** '74 to William I. Faber on Dec. 1, 1984. Residence: Millanti,

Hawaii. • **Christopher A. Beattie** B.S.M.E. '75, M.S. '77 to Catherine Snipser on June 8, 1986. Residence: Blacksburg, Va. • **Summer Diane Herman** '78 to Andrew Pramer on Jan. 31. • **Way A. Russell** '78 to Jan M. Turner on August 2, 1986. Residence: Naples, Fla. • **Shao F. Wang** B.S.M.E. '78 to Cheryl L. Loh on Aug. 15. • **D. Dana Donovan** '79 to Grace H. Keyes on Jan. 31. • **Margaret Kirkwood** '79 to Christopher Allen Yeakee on Dec. 13, 1986. Residence: Columbia, Ga. • **Jean Margaret Guyton** M.D. '79 to Kees Gispens on July 27, 1985. • **Jane Talmage Landwehr** '79 to Lee S. Thurston on Oct. 11, 1986. Residence: Weehawken, N.J.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Peter Applebome** '71 and Mary C. Bounds on Jan. 13. Named Benjamin Dean Applebome. • First child and son to **Philip Asack** '71 and Deborah Van Valkenburg on March 2. Named Zachary Paul. • Third child and son to **Susanne Beaman Blair** '71 and Stephen Lloyd Blair on Feb. 8. • Third child and first son to **Dennis E. Williams** '71 and Barbara Williams on Nov. 11, 1986. Named Bradley Justin. • First child and daughter to **Diane M. D'Angelo** '72 and Joseph Reddy on Nov. 28, 1986. • Second child and second daughter to **Thomas C. Brodsky** '73 and Jan Brodsky on Feb. 4. Named Jordan Rachel. • First child and son to **Cathy Harblson McKinney** '73 and Harold McKinney on Aug. 6, 1986. Named Christopher. • Second child and first son to **Kit Manning Hargrove** '73 and Henry Hargrove on Feb. 6. Named William. • Second child and second son to **Katherine Robinson Morrison** '73. Named Joseph Woods. • Third child and daughter to **John M. Alton** '74 and Peggy J. Alton on Feb. 16. Named Julie Ruth. • First child and daughter to **Catherine Knowlden Faber** '74 and William L. Faber on March 24, 1986. Named Miranda Catherine. • Second child and son to **Kenneth Guilmark** A.M. '74, Ph.D. '77 and **Sally Havranck Guilmark** B.S.N. '70. Named Allan Phillip. • Second child and son to **Jim Verrillo** '74 and Eugenie Diegier Verrillo on April 17. Named Christopher Michael. • First child to **Lou Porter Bailey** '75 and Scott Bailey on Sept. 12, 1986. Named Katherine Ann. • First child and son to **Marie Hanigan Gorbosky** '75 and Gary Gorbosky on Aug. 2. Named Michael James. • First child to **Diane Davidson Horvath** B.S.C.E. '75 and Peter Horvath on Sept. 5, 1986. Named Piers Andrew. • A son to **Michael G. Reiland** '75 and **Pamela Landreth Reiland** '75 on Dec. 15. Named Nicholas Landreth. • First child and son to **David Springer** '75 and **Patricia Anne Cole** '75, A.M. '78 on Feb. 3. Named Agee Goodwyn Springer. • First child and son to **Rick Hubbard** '75 and Pam Vanderschoot Hubbard on Feb. 6. Named David Richard. • First child and son to **Myra Taylor Williams** '75 and **Finis E. Williams** '75 on July 9, 1986. Named Finis Taylor. • A son to **John C. Lyons** B.S.M.E. '76 and **Carol Ann Williams** Lyons '76 on Dec. 28. Named Kevin Chapman. • First child and daughter to **Linda Gibson Matthews** '76 and **James A. Matthews III** '78 on Jan. 13. Named Carlon Elizabeth. • First child and daughter to **Garry E. Ober** '76 and Jennifer Ober on Sept. 16, 1986. Named Bethany Gorham. • First child and son to **Shawn C. Shea** '76 and **Susan Boekenheide Shea** '80 on April 2, 1986. Named Brenden Michael. • First child and daughter to **Kathy Kyker-Snowman** '76 and Thom Kyker-Snowman on April 9. Named Kelly. • Daughter to **Edwin Pound** '77 and Laura Pound on Nov. 25, 1986. Named Martha "Neely". • Second son to **Jon Swallen** '76 and **Elizabeth Petty Swallen** '77 on Jan. 14. Named Cameron Wade. • Second child and daughter to **Bradley R. Byrne** '77 and Rebecca Byrne on Oct. 2, 1986. Named Kathleen Roberts. • Second child, first son to **Joan Cassitta Gursiv**

B.S.N. '77 and Dale Gursiv on May 31, 1986. Named Zachary David. • Third child and first daughter to **Susan Carey Hatfield** '77 and William F. Hatfield on March 10. Named Sarah Elizabeth. • Second son to **Beth Broadwin Belkin** '78, M.D. '87 and Robert Belkin on July 30, 1986. Named Samuel Benjamin. • First child and son to **Antony Burt** '78 and **Karin Ruetzel Burt** '79 on Nov. 5, 1986. Named Alexander Ruetzel. • First child and son to **Valerie Caswell Chritton** '78 and **J. Kirby Chritton** '78 on Nov. 27, 1986. Named William Andrew. • First child and son to **Nancy Koehler Dorr** '78, M.S. '80 and Charles Edward Dorr on July 8, 1986. Named Christopher Hayes. • Daughter to **Mikkel A. Hansen** B.S.C.E. '78 on March 18. Named Stephanie Dawn. • Daughter to **Carol A. Hutzelman** '78 and **Philip C. Wolf** '78. Named Clayette Hutzelman Wolf. • First daughter to **Mary N. Harvey** '78 and Kenneth H. Schneider on Feb. 28, 1986. Named Megan R. Schneider. • Second son to **Jeffrey Kappa** '78, M.D. '81 and **Rosanne Polack Kappa** M.D. '82 on Aug. 29, 1986. Named David Franklin. • First child and son to **Sharon Flack Roark** '78 on Sept. 8, 1986. Named David Edward. • Daughter to **Harry Weinerman** '78 and Hilary Meyers on May 21, 1986. Named Rachel Anna Meyers Weinerman. • Second child and daughter to **Gregory S. Wolcott** B.S.E. '78 and Nancy Wolcott on March 11. Named Hillary Van Sant. • First child and daughter to **Gretchen Geist-Meyers** B.S.N. '79 and Brad Meyers on Dec. 18. Named Elise Ann. • First child and daughter to **Jean Margaret Guyton Gispens** M.D. '79 and Kees Gispens on March 27. Named Fiona Elizabeth. • First child and daughter to **Thomas S. Harman** '79 and Robin Harman on Oct. 14, 1986. Named Alice Conner. • First child and daughter to **Jeffrey D. Hutchings** '79, J.D. '83 and **Dayna Anthony Hutchings** '79, A.M. '83 on Jan. 9. Named Allison Claire. • First child and son to **Louise Watkins Tallman** '79 and William H. Tallman Jr. on Oct. 24, 1986. Named William H. III. • First child and daughter to **Steve Wiley** '79 and Diane Wiley on April 29. Named Jessica Lynn. • First child and daughter to **Drake C. Zaharris** '79 and **Kim Eppley Zaharris** '79 on April 5. Named Kaley Alexa.

80s

Rick Brennan B.S.M.E. '80 flies F-14s and is an instructor at the Replacement Air Group at the Miramar Naval Air Station in San Diego. He and his wife, **Tracy A. Brennan** '83, live aboard their 41-foot sailboat in Coronado, Calif. She is the director of junior sailing at Coronado Yacht Club and is working on her master's in English literature at the University of San Diego.

Herbert R. Buffington '80 is pursuing his master's in music at Johns Hopkins University's Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore. He is pipe organist and choir director for the St. Mark Presbyterian Church in Rockville.

Jack Coleman '80 has received the Los Angeles Drama Critics Circle Award for best ensemble performance in *Bouncers*. He is one of the main characters on ABC-TV's *Dynasty*.

Tom Flournoy B.S.M.E. '80 is a Navy flight instructor in Pensacola, Fla. He is returning to Duke for graduate work in mechanical engineering this fall.

Mark Joseph Fobel M.B.A. '80 is a systems planning officer at F.C. National Bank, Charlotte. He and his wife, Jane Flowe Brawley, live in Charlotte.

Shirley Fulton J.D. '80, a former N.C. state prosecutor, is now a judge in Mecklenburg District Court. Appointed by Gov. Jim Martin, she was the leader in

an election for the judgeship conducted by the Mecklenburg County Bar. She lives in Charlotte.

Thomas C. Gibson '80, who was manager of state programs and deputy director of Competitive Telecommunications Association, is now vice president of COMTELE. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Great Falls, Va.

Richard V.N. Ginn A.M. '80, an Army lieutenant colonel, received his third Meritorious Service Medal in Belgium.

Justin G. Klimko J.D. '80 was elected a shareholder in the law firm Burtzel Long Gust Klein & Van Zile. He lives in Detroit.

Zee Buchanan Lamb '80 graduated from UNC-Chapel Hill law school and is a principal in the law firm Jackson and Lamb, P.A. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Elizabeth City, N.C.

Don R. Linsenmann M.B.A. '80, manager of design and engineering, composites division, at DuPont Co., is on the new advisory council for the University of Delaware's engineering school. The council will help formulate long-range plans for the school.

Elizabeth Mabon '80 is enrolled in her second year in New York University's master's in music therapy program. Last summer, she worked with geriatric patients as a music therapist apprentice at Beth Abraham Hospital, the Bronx.

Robert M. Nash Jr. '80 is an attorney in the litigation section of McGuire, Woods, Bartle and Boothe, Richmond, Va. He lives in Petersburg.

Charles O'Shea '80 was elected 19th District assemblyman to the New York State Assembly in April. He lives in Baldwin, N.Y.

Kathryn Huckabee Peters '80 works at FSC Securities Corp. She and her husband, Jay, live in Atlanta.

Suzanne T. Plybon '80, who was an accountant/auditor with Price Waterhouse in Washington, D.C., is now an associate with the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird.

Miriam E. Latker Sell '80 has completed her residency in anatomic pathology. She lives with her husband, Clive, in Nashville, Tenn.

David Seymour M.Div. '80 is a member of the Commission for Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ. He is the pastor of Holland United Church, Suffolk, Va.

Richard E. Shaw '80, M.E.M. '84 is a resource planning consultant for the N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development in Raleigh. His wife, **Holly Reid Shaw** '83, A.M. '84 is an environmental scientist at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Stephanie C. Smith '80, M.H.A. '83 is assistant vice president of St. Michael's Medical Center, Newark, N.J. She lives in Maplewood.

David B. Tuchler '80 is a brand manager at Kraft, Inc. He and his wife, Ellen Mankowski, live in Evanston, Ill.

Stacy Antoniadis '81 has returned from Greece, where she completed a research fellowship through the World Rehabilitation Fund. She is a staff member of the Early Childhood Evaluation Center at St. Christopher's Children's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Alexandra M. Bryan '81 has moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where she is project finance lender for Mellon Bank.

Claudia Gerard B.S.N. '81 is enrolled in the University of Utah's nurse-midwifery program, Salt Lake City.

Sarah Ellen Goodman '81 is inside operations manager at Universal Fiber Optics, Inc., in Salem, Va.

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Kathy J. Koop B.S.H.S. '81 earned her doctor of chiropractic degree from Los Angeles College of Chiropractic. She lives in Basking Ridge, N.J.

Eugene David McGee B.S.E. '81 is working for AT&T Technologies. He and his wife, Ann Jensen Glarum, live in Bridgewater, N.J.

Michael L. Merriman M.B.A. '81 is vice president and chief financial officer of Cincinnati-based ATE Management & Service Co. He lives in Cincinnati.

Maura O'Brien '81, a Ph.D. candidate at the Kennedy Center of Ethics at Georgetown University, is one of four women to receive the *Self* magazine Fresh Start Award for her documentary film research on AIDS. Her goal in making a film exploring the AIDS phenomenon is, she says, "to bring the plight of AIDS patients to the attention of the public."

Mary Ellen Robertson B.S.N. '81, former registered nurse practitioner with the Broward County Health Department, is assistant professor of nursing at Florida Atlantic University. She also teaches in the continuing education program of Broward Community College.

Jim Rosenfield '81 is weekend anchor at KTRK-TV, the ABC affiliate in Houston, Texas. He is a general assignment reporter during the week.

S. Alan Smith M.H.A. '81 is administrative chief executive officer of Capital Rehabilitation Hospital, Tallahassee, Fla.

William T. Stewart '81 is a manager with Arthur Anderson & Co. in Atlanta. He and his wife, **Nadina Cecchetti Stewart B.H.S.** '79, live in Atlanta, where she works with the Atlanta American Red Cross. They have two daughters.

Edwyn Ashod Tiryakian '81 is assistant manager for E.E. Hutton in Durham.

Annette V. Tucker '81 is a litigator for the New York law firm Rogers & Wells.

Karen A. Adams '82 is an associate for the Denver law office of Nancy P. Bigbee. She specializes in energy, environmental, and natural resources law.

Ross Ayotte B.S.M.E. '82 is special products development manager for GTE in Billerica, Mass. He and his wife, Dianna, live in Woburn.

Alton Deems Bain '82, a graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill's law school, is an associate with the Charlotte firm Kennedy Covington Lobdell & Hickman.

Susan Kelly Clayton '82 is director of marketing communication at Schoenke and Koenig, Bethesda, Md.

Timothy D. Crawley '82 graduated from the University of Mississippi's law school and is an associate in the Gulfport, Miss., law firm Hopkins, Vaughn & Anderson.

Madeline Krupenie D'Alessio '82, who earned her M.B.A. from Penn's Wharton School, is a computer consultant in the AI/Expert Systems Group at American Management Systems in Arlington, Va. She and her husband, Steve, live in Germantown, Md.

Mark Friedman M.B.A. '82 is vice president of finance and administration for UAI Technology Inc., Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Ira Gore Jr. M.D. '82, a fellow and associate in hematology and oncology at the University of Alabama-Birmingham, was named a Fellow of the Leukemia Society of America. The three-year award will enable him to study possible viral links to leukemia.

Tanya Hovnanian '82 was admitted to the New York and New Jersey bar associations. She lives in Deal, N.J.

Kathy Huntsman '82 is in her third year at the Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine in Blacksburg, Va.

Eric C. Jensen Ph.D. '82 is a senior analytical chemist at Eli Lilly and Co. He lives in Indianapolis.

Rosanne Polack Kappa M.D. '82 is an assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania, where her husband, **Jeffrey Kappa** '78, M.D. '81, is completing his residency. They live in Havertown with their two sons.

Theda C. Kontis '82, a graduate of Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, is a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the national medical honor society.

Margaret Anne Moylan '82 was awarded the James M. Johnston Scholarship at UNC-Chapel Hill for her academic achievements in the nursing school.

Ruth E. Pendergrast '82 earned a master's in social work at UNC-Chapel Hill. She is a full-time volunteer with Habitat for Humanity, an ecumenical Christian housing ministry, in the Philippines.

Jeffrey R. Rehm B.S.E.E. '82, M.S.E.E. '83, a graduate of the University of Maryland's medical school, is serving his residency at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Karen A. Sartin '82 is a senior account executive at Creamer Dickson Basford, Inc., Pittsburgh. She has been an account executive at Hill and Knowlton and at Ogilvy and Mather.

Jennifer J. Schwarz '82 was awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst designation from the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts.

H. Clay Taylor III B.S.M.E. '82 received his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan and is a management associate with New York's Citicorp Investment Bank.

Suzette Armstrong '83 is an Army captain with the 187th Ordnance Battalion, Fort Jackson, S.C.

Marc H. Berman '83 is a staff assistant for the Capital Resources Group of the National Governors' Association in Washington, D.C.

Debbie K. Cowell '83 graduated with honors from the University of Chicago's law school. She has joined the Denver law firm Sherman & Howard.

John E. Featherston Jr. '83 is assistant vice president of First Union Mortgage Corp. A member of the Raleigh Area Office Building Association and the Raleigh Area Young Life Committee, he is on the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

Clifford B. Gould '83 is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Hansell & Post.

Ann Hackman '83, a member of Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society, is in a combined internal medicine/pediatrics residency program at Baylor College of Medicine, Houston.

David L. Heyman '83 is a marketing analyst for E.F. Hutton & Co. in New York. He lives in Montclair, N.J., with his wife, Ellen.

Edward Y. Hsi M.B.A. '83, who graduated from the University of California-Davis' law school, is an attorney specializing in international taxation with the Los Angeles law firm Lawler, Felix, and Hall.

Karen Miller Jensen '83 is a research assistant at Indiana University Medical Center. She and her husband, Eric C. Jensen Ph.D. '82, live in Indianapolis.

Nora Margaret Jordan J.D. '83 and her husband, **W. Allen Reiser J.D.** '83, are associates in the N.Y. law firm Davis Polk & Wardwell.

William McKee Kler Ph.D. '83, assistant professor of biology at UNC-Chapel Hill, was awarded the Young Investigator Award from the National Science

Foundation. He is studying the muscle and skeletal support system of cephalopods, octopi, and squids. He has been a NATO Postdoctoral Fellow.

Floyd B. McKissick Jr. J.D. '83, is a member of the Durham branch of the law firm Faison, Brown, Fletcher & Brough. He earned his master's in regional planning from UNC-Chapel Hill and his master's in public administration from Harvard. He was with the Washington, D.C., law firm Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin.

James McVey B.S.E. '83 works for Unisys Corp. writing NASA flight simulation software. He and his wife, Katherine, live in Tabby, Va.

Hien D. Phan B.S.M.E. '83 is junior officer for the Fifth Combat Communications Group and chief of the Logistics Readiness Center at Robins Air Force Base, Ga.

Dave Pitser B.S.M.E. '83 left Standard Oil Co. in Cleveland to become property manager of the Trammel Crow Co. in Charlotte, N.C. He will be the building manager for the One First Union Center building. He and his wife, **Liz Hopkins Pitser B.S.E.E.** '85 live in Charlotte.

James R. Queen Jr. M.H.A. '83 is administrator of McCamey Hospital in McCamey, Texas. He was administrator of Red River Hospital in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Jean Carter Salloo '83 has been on leave as community education specialist with the Fort Worth Texas, Women's Center's rape crisis program. She is taking care of her twins, Jack Alan and Charles Henry. She and her husband, Bill, live in Fort Worth.

Katie Schmitz '83 is a writer-editor for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C.

Nancy Rathbone Taylor '83 is completing her master's in public health at Boston University. She and her husband, **Steven James Taylor M.B.A.** '85, live in Boston, where he is a commercial loan officer with Continental Illinois National Bank.

John H. Thomas '83 is an attorney with the Charlotte law firm Bell, Seltzer, Park and Gibson.

Frank Willard '83 is working on his master's in computer science at William & Mary. He has been selected as a graduate assistant at the Institute for Computer Applications in Science and Engineering, Hampton, Va.

Kathy Callahan '84 is market development manager with American Carbide's industrial chemicals division. She lives in Danbury, Conn.

Kevin Anthony Carter '84 is a medical student at the University of Illinois. He lives in Savoy, Ill.

Brendan Daly '84, who was a reporter for the Waterbury, Conn., *Republican-American*, is now a reporter for *The Patriot Ledger* in Quincy, Mass.

Walter Deane '84 was a legislative aide to Rep. Don Young in Washington, D.C. In the fall of 1986, he worked on Young's Alaska campaign. He moved to New York last year.

Heather Duncan B.S.M.E. '84 is a project engineer with Delco Electronics Corp. in Flint, Mich. She is completing her M.B.A. in the evening program at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor. She is the engineering class agent for the Duke Annual Fund.

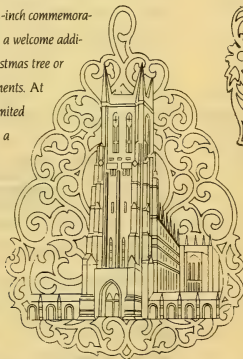
C. Lewis Moore M.B.A. '84 is president of Lassall Group, Inc. of Greensboro.

Linden Ontjes '84 has completed her second year at Harvard's law school.

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Towle Silversmiths have created Christmas ornaments especially for Duke University for 1987—an incredibly intricate silver-plated design featuring the Duke Chapel and beautiful Baldwin Auditorium.

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Myron Austin Petersen B.S.M.E. '84 is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy flying EC-130's at Patuxent River, Md. She and her husband, Craig, live in Virginia Beach, Va.

Christopher R. Plaut '84 is in his third year at New York University's law school. After graduation, he will clerk for federal district judge Stanley S. Brotman.

John "U" Puckett III '84 is a marketing representative for IBM. His wife, **Elizabeth Rothermel Puckett** '84, is a financial consultant with Merrill Lynch. They live in Birmingham, Ala.

Rod Pulley M.H.A. '84 is administrator of Brunswick Hospital in Supply, N.C. He and his wife, Anita, live in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Anthony A. Renzi M.B.A. '84 is plant manager of aviation operations at the Phoenix office of Sundstrand Corp. A graduate of Brown University's engineering school, he was manager of General Electric's Technical Resource Operations in Mebane, N.C.

Pamela J. Stevenson '84 is a research engineer at Stanford University. She was a biomechanical engineer at General Motors.

Jimmie R. Tatum M.Div. '84 is pastor of Lillington United Methodist Church, Lillington, N.C.

Paul Jeffrey Verlander '84 has earned his J.D. from the University of Virginia law school.

Tiffany Wilmot '84 is an account executive for the public relations firm Cohn & Wolfe in Atlanta.

Jill Lindsey Auman M.Div. '85 is minister of parish development at the Sharon United Methodist Church in Charlotte.

Justin Francis Beckett '85 is assistant vice president for NCM Capital Management in Durham.

William M. Boyd '85, a second-year student at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school, received the Warwick Fellowship to study medicine in Warwick, England.

Katherine Dawn Burkett '85 is an editorial assistant for Ms. magazine and lives in New York.

Susan L. Cowart B.S.E.E. '85, a U.S. Navy ensign, has completed U.S. Navy Officer Candidate School training in Pensacola, Fla.

Matthew H. Koch '85, a Navy lieutenant, junior grade, flies helicopters at North Island Naval Air Station in San Diego.

Peter K. Middlebrooks '85, a graduate student of geology at Wright State University, has received a scholarship funded by Mobil Corp. from the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

Kiran T. O'Brien '85 won fifth place in the women's division of the Caribe Cup Invitational Team Surfing Contest held at Jobs Beach, Puerto Rico. She will surf for the U.S. Virgin Islands team in the 1988 World Contest.

Liz Hopkins Pitser B.S.E.E. '85 has left Gilbarco Inc. in Greensboro to work for Hand-Head Products, Inc., as an electronics design engineer. She is the project manager of a memory expansion module for Hewlett-Packard hand-held computers. She and her husband, **Dave Pitser** B.S.M.E. '83, live in Charlotte.

Ann Rhodeniser '85 has earned her master's in special education from the University of Virginia.

Melissa P. Rudas '85 is a second-year law student at the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa.

Donald T. Saunders '85 graduated with honors from Air Force pilot training and was awarded silver wings at Reese Air Force Base, Texas. He will serve with the 35th Flying Training Squadron.

Jeffrey S. Spear B.S.E.E. '85 has completed Air Force pilot training. A second lieutenant, he received his silver wings at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz.

Melvia Lynn Wallace '85 earned her M.B.A. from Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Susan Y. Abarbanell '86, a Navy ensign, completed the six-month Basic Qualification Course at the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga.

Karen D. Angell '86 has completed training in the systems officer course at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., where she studied management, electronics, communications, and computer technology.

Scott Arnold '86 is a business analyst with McKinsey and Co. in Dallas.

Sally Elizabeth Conrad J.D. '86 is an associate at the N.Y. law firm Gaston, Snow, Beckman and Bogue. Her husband, **David Clarke Carroll** M.B.A. '86, is a trader for Morgan Stanley. They live in New York.

James J. Cowie '86, a Navy ensign, has completed the basic surface warfare officer's course, which includes instructions for ship operations under simulated battle conditions.

Douglas Bannister Harper '86 has moved to Chicago, where he is a production assistant for the Looks-Good-on-You-Though production company. His first film project is called "Peyote Carpenter Ant."

Rodney K. Kicklighter '86 is on duty at the U.S. Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Va.

Shannon Lee Marsh '86 is a management services analyst for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York. He lives in Brooklyn.

Robin Panovka J.D. '86 is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird.

Ellen Reynolds '86, an NCAA distance runner, was named College Magazine's Outstanding College Woman of 1986. Along with a monetary award, she earned recognition in the magazine's April 1986 issue.

Katherine Rott '86 had her paintings exhibited in May and June at Duke's Institute of the Arts gallery.

Sherry Hurd Swindler '86 is a feature writer for the *Florida Times-Union* in Jacksonville. She and her husband, **Steve Swindler** '86, live in Jacksonville.

Brad T. Waggoner B.S.M.E. '86 is an associate mechanical engineer with Armo Co., Middletown, Ohio.

David A. Wofford '86, an executive officer with the Army's 44th Medical Brigade, received the Army Achievement Medal at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Paul Blanchard '87 received an Edward Benenson Award, with which he is studying German at the Goethe Institute, West Germany, and attending the North German Ocean Academy.

Elizabeth Coffman '87, through an Edward Benenson Award, is teaching English at a village in northwest Kenya.

Brigitte Condoret '87, a composer, used her Edward Benenson Award for new audio equipment for her music career.

Carol Fitzgerald '87 has an Edward Benenson Award to study at the New York State Summer Writing Institute.

Judith Hill '87 received an Edward Benenson Award to study organ in Vienna, Austria.

Anthony Kelley '87 has worked to write and produce an opera, supported by his Edward Benenson Award.

Erik Nicholson '87, a specialist in Latin American culture and political economy, is using his Edward Benenson Award to study the Diego Rivera murals at the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Amy Parker '87 is applying her Edward Benenson Award to attend the Harvard University Dance Center.

Karen Yasinsky '87 has received an Edward Benenson Award to study at the Cleveland Institute of Art's summer program in Lacoste, France.

MARRIAGES: **Kenneth Richard Ahern** '80 to Sarah Catherine Schumann on April 25 at Duke Gardens. ... **Mark Joseph Felber** M.B.A. '80 to Jane Flowe on March 21. Residence: Charlotte. ... **Kathryn Bowling Huckabee** '80 to Jay Lytton Peters on Oct. 4. Residence: Atlanta. ... **Zee Buchanan Lamb** '80 to Nancy Sue Beasley on Oct. 23, 1986. Residence: Elizabeth City, N.C. ... **Miriam E. Latker** '80 to Clive H. Sell on May 24. Residence: Nashville, Tenn. ... **David B. Tuchler** '80 to Ellen Mankowski on Oct. 18, 1986. Residence: Evanston, Ill. ... **Alexandra M. Bryan** '81 to Jeffrey D. Klein on May 10, 1986. Residence: Mt. Lebanon, Pa. ... **Barbara Louise Coombs** '81 to Steven Paul Gaskin on Sept. 27, 1986. Residence: Sudbury, Mass. ... **William Glenn Gale** '81 to Julie Hope Galton in June. ... **Michael P. Kaellin** '81, J.D. '84 to Carol Gruendel on Oct. 25, 1986. Residence: New York City. ... **Kevin Sack** '81 to Vickie Evelyn Moreland on July 20, 1986. ... **JoAnn Spanbauer** '81 to David Bruce Haddon on June 13 in Duke Chapel. ... **Paul Russell Hardin** J.D. '82 to Melanie Wilson Hardy in May. Residence: Atlanta. ... **Susan Kelly Clayton** '82 to Richard Hughes Smith Jr. on March 14 in Duke Chapel. ... **Susan Irene MacNellis** B.S.N. '82 to Robert Joseph Boland on Nov. 7. Residence: Gastonbury, Conn. ... **Rebecca Dee Addison** B.S.N. '83 to Peter Manning Jordan on April 25 in Duke Chapel. ... **Jean Anne Dozier** B.S.E. '83, M.S.E. '86 to Rick Wagner on Jan. 10. Residence: Durham. ... **Leslie Ann Gurun** '83 to John Conley Chatham on Sept. 13, 1986. Residence: Dallas. ... **Nora Margaret Jordan** J.D. '83 to W. Allen Reiser J.D. '83 on Nov. 8, 1986. ... **James McVey** B.S.E. '83 and Katherine Hughes on Sept. 13, 1986. Residence: Tabb, Va. ... **Elizabeth Holladay Mathews** '83 to Giovanni Pasquale Preziosi in April. ... **Nancy Ann Rathbone** B.S.N. '83 to Steven James Taylor M.B.A. '85 on Aug. 23, 1986. Residence: Boston. ... **Mary Ann Ballard** '84 to Edwin Michael Ward Jr. '84 on Jan. 1. ... **Dorothy Lynn Chappel** '84 to Jeffrey Sanders Ahl '84 in May. ... **Robert Crigler** '84 to Emily Whelan on Oct. 3. ... **Jill Allison Edwards** '84 to David P. Paul on Sept. 5. ... **Ann Kathryn Joslyn** M.D. '84 to Robert Randall Fisher A.M. '84 on March 14 in Duke Chapel. ... **Holly Farnsworth Reid** '83, A.M. '84 to Richard Shaw '80, M.E.M. '84 on Oct. 25. ... **Wendy Diana Knight** '83 to George Walker Jr. '83. Residence: N. Brunswick, N.J. ... **Dave Pitser** B.S.M.E. '83 to Liz Hopkins B.S.E.E. '85 on Aug. 8. Residence: Charlotte. ... **Amy Austin** B.S.M.E. '84 to Craig Petersen on Oct. 18, 1986. Residence: Virginia Beach, Va. ... **Kathryn Mountain** B.S.M.E. '84 to Andrew M. White B.S.M.E. '84 on Aug. 16. Residence: Wilmington, Del. ... **John U.P. Puckett III** '84 to Elizabeth Rothermal '84 on June 8, 1985. Residence: Birmingham. ... **Karin Sisk Temple** '84 to Paul Christopher Lohrey on July 5, 1986. Residence: San Francisco. ... **Sue Ann Warren** B.S.N. '84 to Preston Ray Swift on Feb. 14. ... **Karen L. Jones** '85 to Matthew Fiascone on Sept. 27, 1986. Residence: Clarendon Hills, Ill. ... **Bennett S. King** B.S.M.E. '85 to **Karla E. Breitweiser** '85 on June 28, 1986. Residence: Glen Burnie, Maryland. ...

Rebecca Laing Rogers '85 to John Michael Sisto Jr. in May. ... **Sally Elizabeth Conrad** J.D. '86 to **David Clarke Carroll** M.B.A. '86 on March 21 at Duke Chapel. Residence: New York. ... **Stephen Clinton Brown III** '87 to **Audrey Creighton** '85 on May 24 at Duke Chapel. ... **Sherry Hurd Swindler** '86 to **Steve Swindler** '86 on May 2. Residence: Jacksonville, Fla. ... **Robert Alton Enderson** M.B.A. '87 to Deborah Vaughn on Dec. 18.

BIRTHS: A son to **Robert C. Ketter** '80 and Andrea Ketter on Oct. 19. Named Robert Charles Jr. ... Second child and first daughter to **Hans Christian Linnartz** J.D. '80 and **Elizabeth Byrum Linnartz** '78 on April 11, 1986. Named Esther Louise. ... First child and daughter to **Anita Lister Small Oldham** '80, M.R.E. '83 and **Kirk Bradley Oldham** M.Div. '84 on Aug. 8, 1986. Named Ashley Lister. ... First child and son to **Nancy Boylston Rudzki** '80 on July 21, 1986. Named Alexander Eugene Benjamin. ... First child and daughter to **Carole Miner Schuman** '80 and Joel S. Schuman in April. Named Alexandra Leigh. ... First child and daughter to **Thomas W. Van Dyck** '80 and **Janet Haley Van Dyck** '81. Named Haley Lyn. ... First child and son to **Nancy Levine Zisk** '80, J.D. '83 and **Robert Zisk** J.D. '83 on Nov. 1, 1986. Named Benjamin. ... First child and daughter to **Catherine Baker Carlson** '81 and David Alan Carlson on Jan. 24. Named Mary Elizabeth. ... First child and son to **Kathryn Nouraim Colter** '81 and John T. Colter on March 15. Named Christopher John. ... First child and daughter to **John S. Slusser** B.S.E.E. '81 and Loretta Pugh Slusser on Oct. 12. Named Lauren Elizabeth. ... A daughter to **Katharine Wilson Bryan** '82 and Paul Bryan on Sept. 12, 1986. Named Christie Sutherland. ... First child and son to **Karen N. Williams** Ph.D. '82 and Joel O. Williams on Feb. 14. Named Mark David. ... First child and daughter to **Karen Miller Jensen** '83 and **Eric C. Jensen** Ph.D. '82 on Dec. 15, 1986. Named Kaitlin Dare. ... First child and daughter to **Lisa Funderbuck Miller** '83 and **Kevin L. Miller** '81 on Dec. 24. Named Patricia Lane. ... First children and twin sons to **Jean Carter Sallee** '83 and Bill Sallee on Jan. 25. Named Jack Alan and Charles Henry.

DEATHS

The Register has received notice of the following deaths. No confirmation was available.

Robey Clem Goforth '15. ... **Emily L. Loftin** '19. ... **Ray J. Tysor** '21 on Dec. 17. ... **William M. Matheson** '26 on Feb. 15. ... **Rachael Williams Coffin** '28. ... **John R. Brown** '29. ... **John L. Hassell Jr.** '30 on Dec. 12, 1986, in Greenville, N.C. ... **Merrill C. Munyan** '32 in Ashland, Va. ... **Eula A. Grant** '33 on Nov. 12, 1986. ... **Thomas C. Markham** Jr. B.S.E. '34 on April 25. ... **Mary F. Montgomery** '34. ... **James W. Rankin** '35 on Feb. 3 in Greensboro, N.C. ... **Marvin Williams Jr.** '35 on March 3 in Birmingham, Ala. ... **James Rowland Burgess Jr.** '36 on Feb. 14, 1986. ... **John Brook Paist Jr.** '36 on Nov. 7, 1986. ... **Mary Anderson Cavenah** '38 on June 15. ... **Cansau Delane "C.D." Brown** '39, B.Div. '32 on Feb. 6 in Charlotte, N.C. ... **Joseph L. Francis** M.Ed. '39. ... **William O. Williams** '39 on Feb. 1. ... **Edward L. Henderson** '40. ... **George F. Bigham** '41 on Oct. 9, 1986, in Augusta, Ga. ... **Jane Grant** '42. ... **Ruth Jolly Hawkins** '42 on March 5. ... **Henry G. Alquist** '44 on Jan. 29, 1986. ... **David E. Ambrose** '44 on Feb. 24. ... **E. Meade McNeill**

on April 20, 1986 ... **Margaret Huckabee** '47 on June 20, 1986 ... **William R. Domingos** '49 on March 30 ... **Arthur T. Sutphin** B.S.M.E. '50 on Dec. 39, 1986 ... **C. Quentin Withrow** '50 ... **Peter V. Taylor** '52 on Oct. 21, 1986 ... **Cynthia Landis Stevens Tishler** '52 on Oct. 15 ... **Robert Penberthy** '54, B.Div. '57 on Sept. 27, 1986 ... **Clarence P. Dalton** '54 ... **Cecil S. Arnold III** '68 ... **Charles B. Wood** '54 on July 20, 1986 ... **David A. Cook** Ph.D. '70 on Sept. 17, 1986 ... **George Gawdun** '80, M.H.A. '85 on Jan. 24 in Danville, Va. ... **Andrew Earl Gilbert** '84 on Oct. 16, 1986, in Pompano Beach, Fla.

Bryant Whitfield Ruark '14. He was a trade association executive in Winston-Salem, N.C. A high- honors graduate, he won several oratory and debating medals while at Trinity. He is survived by two sons, **Franklin S. Ruark** '43 and **Frances R. Lindsey** '39; and two grandsons, **Bryant A. Lindsey** '65 and **Stuart F. Lindsey** '73.

John Nathaniel Couch '18 on Dec. 16. He was a Kenan Professor Emeritus at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he was the second UNC faculty member invited to join the National Academy of Sciences. A botanist specializing in mycology, he wrote numerous scientific papers and books. Chair of UNC's botany department from 1944-60, he received the Jefferson Medal of North Carolina, the Walker Grand Prize of the Boston Society of Natural History, and the N.C. Gold Medal Science Award. He is survived by his wife, **Else Dorothy Ruprecht Couch**; a son; a daughter; three grandchildren; one great granddaughter; two brothers; and a sister.

William "Willie" Sidney Carver '21, LL.B. '25 on Jan. 20 in Durham. He was a real estate agent in Durham. He is survived by his wife; two nieces, one of whom is **Julie T. Carr** '49; and four nephews: **Marvin J. Carver** B.S.E.E. '52, **Edward S. Toms Jr.** '52, **George M. Toms** '55, and **Clinton W. Toms** '57.

Samuel M. Holton '21, M.Ed. '25, J.D. '28 in Louisville, Va. He is survived by two daughters, **Mary-Marie Winters** '53 and **Aura Quinton Hill** '54; a sister, **Aura Goder** '23; three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Lucy Umstead Coley '23 on Oct. 19, 1986, in Durham. A native of Durham County, she taught at Bethesda School for 12 years and at Mary O. Cooper Child Care Center for 25 years. She is survived by a son; two daughters; a sister; four grandchildren; and seven great-grandchildren.

Edward Craig Crumley '26 on Oct. 14, 1986, in Pine Knoll Shores, N.C. He served in the U.S. Naval Reserves in World War II, retiring as a commander. He was a retired vice president of the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. He is survived by his wife, **Ellen Littlecott Crumley**; two sons; and two sisters.

Opie Umstead Walker '23 on Oct. 2, 1986, in Durham. A native of Durham County, she had been a teacher in the Durham County school system.

Imogene Barrett Barden '24 on May 3. She was a teacher and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by two sons, one of whom is **Lawrence Barden** '53, B.D. '56.

Edgar B. Fisher '24 on Dec. 15 in Durham. A Methodist minister in Durham and Burlington, N.C., he was pastor emeritus, former minister, and former minister of visitation at Front Street United Methodist Church in Burlington. He had taught at Duke's Divinity School and was also president and vice president of the N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church, where he was a member of the board of education and board of evangelism. He is survived by his

wife, **Ruth Knight Fisher**; a daughter; a son, **Edgar B. Fisher Jr.** '53; a sister; seven grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

William Ernest Cooper '25 on Jan. 8 in Durham. A representative of the Durham Herald Co. in Oxford, N.C., he also worked for the Employment Security Commission as an evaluation and training specialist. He was a World War II Marine Corps veteran. He is survived by his wife, **Christine Pollock Cooper**; and a brother, **Gerald Rice Cooper** '36, Ph.D. '39, M.D. '50.

William M. Matheson '26 on Feb. 15 in Boone, N.C. He is survived by his wife, **Dolly Lemay Matheson**; a daughter, **Barbara Avant** '64; two sons, one of whom is **Bob Matheson** '67; three sisters; and a brother, **Edward Matheson** '32.

William Henry May '26, M.Ed. '37 on April 16 in Durham. He worked in the Durham County school system for 60 years, teaching at Oak Grove, Hope Valley, Hillandale, Bagtown, and Northern High. He was principal at Hope Valley and Hillandale. He is survived by a daughter, a brother, and a granddaughter.

Joseph Richard Cathey '27 in April. A member of the first Duke football team, he was a coach and teacher in Erwin, N.C., city schools. He also worked for Burlington Industries in Erwin from 1943 to 1965. He is survived by his wife, **Grace Snipes Cathey**; and two daughters, **Betty Cathey Brunson** '54, M.D. '57, and **Margaret Cathey Lamoree** '57.

Melissa Adele Strother '28 on Dec. 15 in Franklinton, N.C. She taught Latin for 40 years at Oxford High School and Needham Broughton High School, Raleigh. She is survived by three sisters: **Eura Strother** '26, M.Ed. '33; **Lucy Strother Whitaker** '33; and **Edith Strother Murphy** '37.

Nelson Morehouse Blake A.M. '29, Ph.D. '32 on Aug. 27 in Washington, D.C. He was an official of the National Archives from 1935 to 1955. Before retiring in 1971, he was a history and political science professor at the University of Baltimore for 13 years. He wrote *William Mahone of Virginia: Soldier and Political Insurgent*, 1935. He is survived by five nieces and three nephews, one of whom is **Harry A. Councilor** '30.

Marjorie E. Cannon '29 on Jan. 1 in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. She was a second grade teacher in the Roanoke Rapids public school system.

Thomas Wade Ingram '29 on Jan. 3 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He was a World War II veteran, retiring as a naval lieutenant commander. He is survived by his wife, **Marian**; a daughter; a grandson; and a brother.

James McCain A.M. '29 on March 7 in Topeka, Kan. The president of Kansas State University for 25 years, he became labor commissioner of the state of Kansas in 1975.

William Reuben Mattox '30, A.M. '32 on Dec. 10 in Durham. He was a real estate agent and a member of Duke Memorial United Methodist Church. He is survived by a daughter and two grandchildren.

Nelson George McGary '30. He was a trust officer for Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. He was also a life member and chairman of the Salvation Army's advisory board and president of the Foundation for Better Health of Durham. He is survived by his wife, **Lillian Hooper McGary**; a daughter, **Lake McGary Andrews** '62; and a grandson, **Thomas Whiting "Whit" Andrews** '88.

Russell V. Murray '30 on March 27 in Raleigh. A member of Duke's Half Century Club, he was a manager of Imperial Casket Co. for 45 years. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Emerson T. "Curly" Sanders J.D. '30 on April 21. A retired Burlington, N.C., attorney and former N.C. state senator, he practiced law for 50 years. A life member of the Southern Football Association, he was assistant coach of football, wrestling, and boxing at Duke for four years and an official at the 1942 Rose Bowl game which was held in Durham. He is survived by a daughter and two grandchildren.

E.E. "Knocker" Adkins '31 on Jan. 20 in Rocky Mount, N.C. He coached football at Rocky Mount High School and was executive secretary of the Rocky Mount YMCA. He was former director and secretary of N.C. Wesleyan College. He is survived by his wife; two sons; two brothers, one of whom is **Trogler F. Adkins** M.D. '37; and two grandchildren.

Hazel Albersom A.M. '31 on April 14 in Washington, D.C., of heart failure. She headed the comparative literature department at the University of Wisconsin. A 1917 graduate of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., she earned her Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin in 1927. She is survived by a sister.

Ralph W. Fonville '31 on March 16 in Reidsville, N.C. A retired port director with U.S. Customs, he was also a World War II Army Air Force veteran. He is survived by his wife, **Jennie Satterfield Fonville**; two daughters; a son; and two grandsons.

Dwight Russell Hunt B.D. '31 on March 4. An Oklahoma minister for more than 60 years, he was also a rural pastor and schoolteacher. He was secretary of the Oklahoma Conference, trustee of Oklahoma City University, and trustee of the Oklahoma Methodist Home and the Oklahoma Methodist Home for the Aged. In 1961, he received an honorary doctor of divinity degree from Oklahoma City University for his work as a church administrator, evangelist, and educator. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Hunt** D.Div. '30; two sons; a daughter; two sisters; five grandchildren; and four step-grandchildren.

Mary Van Hart Millican '32 on Dec. 21 in Durham. She was secretary of Durham's Yates Baptist Church. She is survived by three daughters, a brother, and nine grandchildren.

Elizabeth Scanlon '32 on Dec. 31. She is survived by a daughter; a son; a sister, **Mary F. Rowland** '31; and four grandchildren.

David E. Cook B.S.E.E. '33 on April 2 in Palm Springs, Calif. An engineering administrator for the City of Los Angeles, he earned his master's degree in electrical engineering from Cal Tech.

Frank Ferrell Smith '33, A.M. '38 on Aug. 7, 1986, in Villa Mercy, Ala. He is survived by his wife, **Florence Moss Smith** '32; two sons; a sister; a brother; and two grandchildren.

Wilma Kelly Stuart '33 on Dec. 14 in Arlington, Va. An elementary school teacher in the Union, Durham county, and Durham city school systems, she was also a volunteer for the Duke Hospital Auxiliary.

Hattie C. Humphries '34 on April 21, 1986, in Raleigh. She was an employee of Helig-Levine Furniture Co. A charter member of a Raleigh chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, she received the Half-Century Club award in 1984. She is survived by her husband, **Paul N. Humphreys**; a son; two brothers; and a sister.

John P. Sippel '34 in January in Annapolis, Md. He was president of the Laurel Bank, Laurel, Md., from 1969 until his retirement in 1976. He had been a vice president of American Security and Trust Bank in Washington. He was also a bank examiner in the 5th Federal Reserve District for 15 years before joining American Security and Trust. A former president of the Financial Public Relations Council of Greater

Washington and of the Maryland Bankers Association, he was on the board of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. As a naval officer during World War II, he served in both the Atlantic and Pacific. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Sippel** A.M. '33; two sons, one of whom is **William A.J. Sippel** '70; a daughter; his mother; two brothers, one of whom is **William L. Sippel** '36; a sister; and five grandchildren.

Eleanor Harris King '35 on March 15 in Riverside, Calif. A Durham native, she had lived in California for the past 35 years. She is survived by her husband, **J. Bolding King** B.S.M.E. '36; two daughters; a sister; and four grandsons.

Kermit Landis Leitner '35 on Aug. 16, 1986, in Harrisburg, Pa. A former president of the Harrisburg Board of Health, he was medical director of Harrisburg School District for 35 years. He was also on the medical staff of Holy Spirit Hospital and Harrisburg Hospital. He is survived by his wife, **Marian C. Leitner**; a son; a daughter; a sister; and two grandchildren.

Jerry R. Marion Jr. '35 on Feb. 28 in Durham. A retired assistant secretary and coordinator of planning for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., he was also a former Durham YMCA director and president of the United Fund budget committee. A graduate of Harvard's business school, he began his career with R.J. Reynolds as a clerk in the treasurer's department, and, after serving in World War II, transferred into the comptroller's office, where he later became assistant comptroller. By 1958, he had become assistant secretary and coordinator of planning. He retired from R.J. Reynolds in 1971.

L. Paul Rasmussen M.D. '35 on Oct. 30, 1986, in Portland, Ore. Until his retirement in 1976, he was a professor of pediatrics at the University of Oregon Health Sciences University in the crippled children's division. A director of the Kerr Center for Handicapped Children at Marylhurst, Ore., from 1973 to 1976, he was volunteer staff physician for Providence Child Care Center at Providence Medical Center. He began his private practice in Salt Lake City in 1938, and he was Utah state director of Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's services from 1953 to 1958. Before moving to Portland, he was medical educator in pediatrics for the U.S. Agency for International Development in Bangkok, Thailand. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, a son, two grandchildren, a brother, and a sister.

John B. Paist Jr. '36 on Nov. 7, 1986, in Seattle, Wash. He joined the Navy upon graduating and retired in 1966 as a captain. He was business manager of Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia until 1979, when he and his wife moved to Lacey, Wash. He continued to serve on the board of trustees of Westminster Seminary in Escandia, Calif., and was an elder of the Faith Presbyterian Church in Tacoma. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and one daughter.

Herbert Ackland Pohl '36, Ph.D. '39 on June 21, 1986, in Cambridge, Mass. The author of several books and more than 200 papers, he conducted research on electroactive organic polymers and on biological electrophoresis. He was a faculty member of both the departments of anatomy and chemical engineering at Johns Hopkins University. He served with the Navy during World War II at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C., and in 1945, he began work for the Du Pont Co. in Wilmington, Del. After teaching at Princeton from 1957 to 1962, he joined the faculty at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He was a visiting professor at the University of Uppsala, Sweden, as a Wallenberg Fellow, and, as a Senior Fellow, he did research at the University of Cambridge, England, and at Woods Hole, Mass. From 1964-81, he was professor of physics at Oklahoma State University, where he was named professor emeritus.

Alan Christian Puryear '36 on Oct. 29, 1986. An Army officer during World War II, he was also a member of the American Legion. He was retired from the Defense General Supply Center. He is survived by his wife, **Elizabeth D. Puryear**; a daughter; a son; and three grandchildren.

Frederick C. Wright Jr. '36 on Nov. 17, 1986. He founded Strole-Wright Insurance Co. in 1936 and later became president of Wright-Gardner Insurance Inc. He was also co-founder of Maryland Machine and Foundry; Willcraft Hosiery Mills, Inc.; H.A. Hesse, Inc.; and World Processing, Inc. He is survived by his wife, **Helen Hite Wright**; a son; a sister; a stepmother; a stepson; two stepdaughters; three stepgrandchildren; and a brother, **Douglas S. Wright** '41.

Edward A. Beard '38 on March 17 in Washington, D.C. He was a municipal judge in Washington, D.C., for 23 years before his retirement in 1975. President Eisenhower appointed him judge of the Municipal Court in 1953. He was also a lecturer in trial practice at George Washington University from 1958 to 1971. After earning his law degree from Georgetown University, he became an attorney with a Washington law firm and, later, was an attorney with the Office of the Corporation Counsel of the District. An art connoisseur, he was founder of the Superior Court Art Trust and founder of the Friends of the Corcoran Gallery of Art. He is survived by his wife, **Phyllis J. Beard**; three children; and three grandchildren.

Gilbert "Gibby" Katz '38 on Dec. 6. Aside from operating Katz Grocery Store in Durham's Hayti community, he was a salesman with Textilease. A Durham native, he was cantor of the Beth-El Synagogue. He is survived by a brother and four sisters.

Roy Allen Leiter Jr. '38 on April 11 in Hagerstown, N.Y. He was former owner of Leiter Brothers Department Store and was an Air Force veteran of World War II. He is survived by a daughter; three sons, one of whom is **Michael P. Leiter** '69; a sister; and seven grandchildren.

Frank S. Peters '38 on Oct. 17, 1986, in Nanticoke, Pa. He was past president of the Nanticoke Hospital Medical Staff and medical director of St. Stanislaus Medical Center. After earning his M.D. from Temple in 1941, he served his internship at Allentown General Hospital and his residency at Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. He served in the European theater in World War II and received the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, and the Oak Leaf Cluster. He is survived by his wife, **Lee Peters**, and two daughters.

William S. Doyle '39 on April 13 in Grand Rapids, Mich. Former Kent County commissioner, he was also vice president of Union Bank and Trust Co. and president of the Lowell Showboat board of directors. He was chairman of the Lowell Planning Commission, president of the Lowell Housing Authority, president of the community advisory board for the Grand Rapids Job Corps Center, and a member of the Aquinas College legislative committee and the Davenport College development committee. He is survived by his wife, **Eunice Doyle**; a son, **William S. Doyle Jr.** '66; and two daughters, one of whom is **Christine D. Thomson** '71.

Margaret Castleberry Malone R.N. '39 on Feb. 25 in Washington, D.C. The Orangeburg, S.C., native was a nursing class agent and received the Charles A. Dukes Award for "outstanding volunteer service to Duke University" for 1986. She is survived by her husband, **W. Frank Malone** J.D. '41; a son; and two daughters, one of whom is **Margaret M. Gillikin** '66.

Taylor Hill Paschall '39 on Nov. 21, 1986, in Franklin, Ind. He was a former sales representative for L.G. Balfour Co.

Louis Searight Dacher '42 on April 22, 1986. He was co-owner of Werner's Restaurant in Westport, Texas. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by her husband, a son, a daughter, and two grandsons.

William Hubert Elder Jr. '42 on Nov. 17, 1986, in Macon, Ga. He was president and financial planner for Elder & Associates for 32 years. He served in the Army Air Corps during World War II, participating in the invasions of Sicily and North Africa. After the war, he was a pilot with Pan American Airways. He is survived by his wife, **Craig Carmichael Elder**; a son; a daughter; two sisters, one of whom is **Geraldine Elder Hege** '44; and two grandchildren.

Gwen Saturday Aides '43 on Dec. 22, 1986, in Jonesboro, Ga. She was legal coordinator for Delta Airlines for 31 years. A U.S. Army Signal Corps operator during World War II, she performed similar duties at the U.S. embassies in Madrid and London. She is survived by her mother; a brother, **Ken Saturday** B.S.E.E. '48; and five nieces and nephews.

Claire P. King '43 on April 24 in Smyrna Beach, Fla. A medical illustrator for Duke Hospital from 1938 to 1943, she was president of the Volusia County Medical Society Auxiliary. She is survived by her husband, **Herbert A. King** '43; two sons; a sister; and five grandchildren.

Donald G. Perry '43 on April 7 in Amelia Island, Fla. He retired from McLean Trucking Co. in 1961. While at Duke, he was business manager for *The Chronicle* and a member of the golf team. He is survived by his wife, **Dorothy Sink Perry** '41; a son, **Charles Perry** J.D. '80; and nephew **Cliff Perry** Jr. '66.

J. Watson Smoot '43 on Jan. 18 in Tarboro, N.C. He was owner and president of Smoot Wholesale Co. and a member of the board of directors of North Carolina National Bank. He flew 35 bomber missions in World War II and retired from the Air Force as a lieutenant colonel. He is survived by his wife, **Rosamond Neaves Smoot** '43; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

Perry R. Trimmer '43 in Buffalo, N.Y. A former banker, he was comptroller of the Erie County Water Authority. He was also an economic coordinator with the county and chairman of the government relations committee of Group I, New York State Bankers Association, for three terms. He worked for the Marine Trust Co. and Marine Midland Corp. for 25 years, and he was a member of the Republican Party's finance committee. During World War II and the Korea conflict, he served in the U.S. Navy, retiring as a commander in 1966.

Norman Widmark '43 in December. A New Jersey state attorney and tax attorney, he was chairman of the board of Butler International, Inc., for 20 years. He is survived by his wife, **Jane**; a son; and a daughter.

Joseph T. Myers B.S.M.E. '44 on Sept. 10, 1986, in Kent, Ohio. He was a partner of Davey-Kent Inc. and of NYPANO Co., both of which he helped establish. Having invented the instant inflation device on the U.S. Navy's Mae West life preserver during his World War II naval career, he became assistant general manager of the Davey Compressor Co. in Kent in 1946. After becoming executive vice president of Davey Compressor, he established Davey International in 1952. In 1957, he founded Highway Products Co. in Kent. Later, he led Davey Tree Expert Co. for five years, becoming president of the Davey Foundation. He was also senior member of the Huntington National Bank's board of directors and a former trustee of the Kent State University Foundation. He is survived by his wife, **Marilyn Myers**; a son, **J. Thomas Myers** B.S.M.E. '75; two daughters; a sister; and eight grandchildren.

Robert Glenn Weldon '44, J.D. Oct. 29, 1986, in Houston, Texas. An officer in the Marine Corps from 1944-1947, he worked for the FBI after graduating from law school. He retired as manager of sales after 30 years with U.S. Steel in 1983. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, two granddaughters and two grandsons: **Samuel W. Gardner Jr.** '50 and **Mana Thompson Gardner** '51.

Frank Bliss Jr. '46 on Nov. 8, 1986, in Washington, D.C. He was the founder and president of the Banner Group Glass Co. He served in the Navy during World War II, and remained in the Naval Reserve until he retired in 1963 as a chief petty officer. Before he formed Banner Glass, he worked at Miles Glass and at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory. A conservationist, he established the Banner Park nature conservatory in 1965.

Anne Thompson '47 on June 16, 1986. She is survived by her husband, **Edwin S. Thompson** '50.

William Grady Burgin B.Div. '48 on Dec. 19 in Hickory, N.C. He was an ordained minister of the Western Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church for 41 years. Aside from his duties as minister of visitation for the First United Methodist Church in Hickory, he was a conference chairman for both the Christian Unity and Inter-Religious Concerns Committee and the National Council of Churches. He is survived by his wife, Lois Lavender Burgin; a daughter, **Nancy B. Rankin M.Div.** '84; a son; a brother; two sisters; and five grandchildren.

Bryce Fonville '48 on Aug. 20, 1986, in Durham. He had worked for the Union Carbide Co. in West Virginia for 33 years. He is survived by his wife, Margarette Ricks Fonville; a daughter; three sons; a sister; three stepsons; four grandchildren; and four stepgrandchildren.

James P. Hornbuckle M.Div. '50 on April 25 in Conover, N.C. Chaplain of the Conover chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, he was state chaplain of North Carolina for 20 years. A recipient of the Purple Heart for his World War II service, he was national chaplain for the Reserve Officers of America for four years. He is survived by his wife, Mary Ollis Hornbuckle; a daughter; a son; a step-daughter; two stepsons; and two brothers.

Sidney W. Genette Jr. '51 on July 11 in Shelby County, Tenn., in a glider accident. He was a former president of the Security Title Co. and a former senior vice president for the Leader Federal Savings & Loan Association. Also active in the Democratic Party, he was manager of the successful 1964 congressional campaign of former representative George Grider. A licensed airplane pilot, he was a member of the Metro Flying School and Club.

Samuel L. Harvey Jr. '51 on Jan. 20 in Valdosta, Ga. He was co-founder and president of Harvey's, Inc., in Valdosta. While at Duke, he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He was also an Air Force veteran. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Lucas Harvey; three sons; and two sisters.

Diana Hines Heard '51 on Feb. 3 in Gathensburg, Miss. She taught English at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School for more than 30 years and was an adviser to school service clubs, as well as a member of the faculty liaison and social committees. She was a member of the American Association of University Women, the National Council of Teachers of English, and the Maryland State Teachers Association. She is survived by her mother.

William E. James B.S.M.E. '51 on Aug. 1, 1986. He retired from Union Carbide Corp. in January 1986. Before he came to Union Carbide in 1957, he worked for Allis Chalmers in Milwaukee, Wis., and for Appalachian Electric Power in West Virginia. He is survived by his wife, **Joan Reid James** '51, and three children.

C.W. Throckmorton III '51 on Feb. 22, 1986. He was co-founder of the Summit Container Corp. and a national sales executive for Inland Container Corp. He was also a retired lieutenant in the Naval Reserve. He is survived by his wife, Barbara K. Throckmorton; five sons, one of whom is **Charles Withers Throckmorton IV** '76; his father; and a sister.

C. Pinckney Deal '52 on Oct. 21, 1986, in New York City. He was an attending physician at New York Hospital and Doctors Hospital in Manhattan, where he also maintained a private practice in internal medicine. Following graduation from Harvard Medical School in 1958, he served in the U.S. Navy until he began his private practice in 1965.

Herbert Lourie M.D. '52 on March 5 in DeWitt, N.Y. He had been president of Croose Irving Memorial Hospital and was a clinical professor of neurosurgery and a member of the medical staff of Upstate Medical Center. He was president of both the American Neurological Society and the Society of University Neurosurgeons, and received the first Phillip Armstrong Award from the Upstate Medical Center students. He is survived by his wife, Betty Lourie; two sons, one of whom is **Gary Lourie** '78, M.D. '82; two daughters; his mother; and two sisters.

Alfred T. Sunfield '54 on Nov. 4, 1986, in Huntsville, Ala. An Air Force veteran, he was a supervisory management analyst for the Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville. He is survived by his mother, Vivian Sunfield.

James W. Lavenogood B.Div. '59 on July 2, 1986, in Grand Rapids, Mich. He was a social worker for Michigan's social services department in Tonawanda, N.Y. Earlier, he was pastor of congregations in the West Michigan Conference of the United Methodist Church. He is survived by his wife, Lorraine Lavenogood.

R. Ross Rippel Jr. B.S.M.E. '59 on Jan. 30 in Schenectady, N.Y. He was the manager of thermal hydraulic development at the G.E. Knolls Atomic Power Lab, which he joined in 1961 as a thermal design engineer. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Nuclear Society. He is survived by his wife, Linda Shumate Rippel; two daughters; a son; and his mother.

Cecile C. Zunner B.S.N. '59, M.Ed. '59 on Dec. 28. A nursing school teacher, she taught at Petersburg Hospital Nursing School, Petersburg, Va., and at the Gordon Keller School of Nursing, Tampa, Fla. She was also director of the school of nursing at Watts Hospital, Durham.

Worth Cotton Jr. B.S.M.E. '60 on May 11. A member of the Professional Engineers of North Carolina and Tau Beta Pi, he was vice president of Industrial Air Inc., Greensboro, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn Vaughn Cotton; his mother; and two brothers.

Dallas West Cocke '62 on Dec. 6, 1986. She was a 1983 Virginia winner of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Math Teaching. A Fellow of the Virginia Academy of Science, she received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Junior Academy of Science in 1985. She is survived by her husband, Richard; a daughter; a son; a sister; and her parents.

Linda Adams Bland '63 in Durham. A professor of history at Elon College, she was studying at Duke Divinity School. She is survived by her husband, R. Lamar Bland; a son; a daughter; a sister; and a brother.

Annette Hudson Ayer B.S.N. '68, M.S.N. '70 on July 17, 1986. She is survived by her parents, Miles and Ann Hudson; two sisters; and two brothers.

Peter Burke Hobbs '70, A.M. '71 on March 29 in Washington, D.C. He was the principal of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf of Gallaudet University. He is survived by his wife, Margaret Dawson Hobbs; his mother; and a brother.

Sylvia Lowder '73 on Oct. 25, 1986, in Rockville, Md. After earning her degree in accounting, she worked for Arthur Andersen in Charlotte and in Washington, D.C. for 12 years. She also established the consulting firm Health Ventures.

Stephen Philip Vogel '73 on April 12. A graduate of Campbell University School of Law, he practiced law in Kitty Hawk and Manteo. He is survived by his parents; a sister; and four brothers, three of whom are **Joseph Vogel** '74, M.D. '78, **Mans Vogel** M.D. '80, and **Patrick Vogel** '78, M.D. '81.

Lewis D. Prather Jr. M.E. '75 on Jan. 30 in Durham. He was a private forestry consultant. He is survived by his parents, Lewis D. Prather and Caroline Prather; and three sisters.

Mickey York Hartsell '78 on Oct. 8, 1986, in Concord, N.C. A geologist, he had earned his master's from Michigan State in 1982. He is survived by his parents, Harold W. Hartsell and Martha Safrit Hartsell; a sister; and two brothers.

Janet Chiang '86 on Feb. 11 in a train accident in Sengkang, Malaysia. She was studying on a Rotary Scholarship at the National University of Singapore. She had first traveled to Asia on the Duke/China program, spending additional time in Taiwan, where she worked as an Asian American social activist under the Organization of Chinese Americans in Taipei. She was scheduled to study at Stanford's law school. She is survived by her parents, Ying-Chung and Chian Hua Chiang; a sister; and a brother.

Robert Lumiansky
Duke professor of English and trustee emeritus Robert M. Lumiansky died of cancer April 2 in New York City. He was 73.

The South Carolina native taught English at Duke from 1963 until 1965, when he was named chair of the University of Pennsylvania's English department. He moved to New York University in 1975.

Lumiansky was named to Duke's board of trustees in 1979 and retired in 1984. A well-known scholar of medieval English, he wrote modern adaptations of Geoffrey Chaucer and Sir Thomas Malory that were praised for their readability.

A graduate of The Citadel, he earned his master's from the University of South Carolina and his doctorate from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He was president of the American Council of Learned Societies from 1959 to 1982, and a past president of Phi Beta Kappa and the Medieval Academy of America. He is survived by his wife, Janet.

Dean 'Jack' Latty
The dean of Duke's law school from 1957 to 1966, Elvin R. 'Jack' Latty died July 4 after a lengthy illness. He was 84.

His most memorable accomplishment at Duke was the dedication of the \$2-million law school building, affectionately referred to as "the house that Jack built." Latty, a Hopkinton, Massachusetts native, who earned degrees from Bowdoin College, the University of Michigan, and Columbia University, practiced law in New York City and Buenos Aires and taught at four universities before coming to Duke in 1937. He was a Duke law professor for twenty years before being named dean.

A Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Pavia in Italy in 1954, Latty was the author of two books, *Introductions to Business Associations and Subsidiaries and Affiliated Corporations*.

He is survived by his wife, Ruth Wagner Latty; a daughter; two sisters; and two grandchildren.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

STATE OF THE UNION

The Union, destined to become the real center of undergraduate life, is now in use. . . . The ranges, the serving tables, the dish-washing machines, the coffee urns, the cold-storage facilities, the bakery, the vegetable room, and the ice-making plant have been pronounced by competent hotel men as rivaling the best.

The capacity of the Union is 650 students, and by reason of the excellent food and unexcelled service, the students are turning their steps toward the Union at meal time in large numbers. Nearly 500 are eating there at present. Board is provided at the extremely low price of \$23.80 for a month of four weeks.—October 1927

ESSAY IN NEO-GOTHIC

The Northern part of North Carolina is a rolling country of vague, indeterminate contour. Pine forests, tobacco fields, more pine forests succeed one another interminably. It is a land where one would never expect anything in particular to happen.

And then, all of a sudden, something does happen. One emerges from yet another of the warm, sweet-smelling pine woods and there, astonishingly, is by far the largest Gothic building one has ever seen. The eye wanders in amazement over a whole city of gray stone.

At the center stands a huge cathedral with a leaping tower, and on either side, spreading out into a succession of quadrangles, lie ranges of gray buildings, of no exact epoch, but Gothic with a certain composite and synthetic Gothicness. Composite and synthetic. The purist in one's bosom is indignant; and yet these buildings are genuinely beautiful. For this huge and fantastic structure which houses a large university that bears the name of its founder, Mr. Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, is the

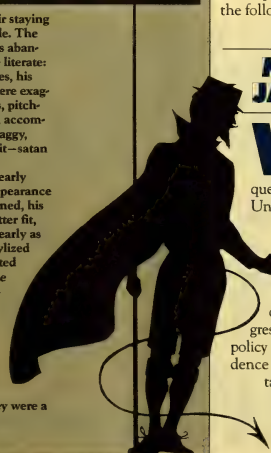
Devilish charm: Silhouetted by the bonfire of a pep rally in the Fifties, our hero is a true demon in his element—ritual fire for the coming football fray.

The original *diable bleu*, adopted during the Twenties, was based on the French Alpine soldiers of World War I,



noted for their staying power in battle. The legendary was abandoned for the literate: By the Thirties, his basic props were exaggerated horns, pitchfork, and tail, accompanied by a baggy, clown-like suit—satan as Pierrot.

But by the early Sixties, his appearance was more refined, his costume a better fit, though not nearly as chic as the stylized version depicted here from *The Chanticleer-mascot* as BMOC, with rakish Van Dyke and trendy chapeau. After all, the times, they were a changin'.



most successful essay in neo-Gothic that I know. Indeed, I prefer the towers and quadrangles of Duke to many of the genuinely antique buildings of our university towns.—from *Aldous Huxley's Time and Tide*, September 1937

PAGING DOCTOR DE MILLE

Motion picture history was made while medical education took another step forward at Duke Hospital this month. An RKO-Pathé crew started work on what is believed to be the first professional technicolor 35-millimeter motion picture of a surgical procedure to be used for medical teaching. When completed the film will run for about thirty minutes and will be available for professional use.

The motion picture is being prepared for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Five cases, three operative studies of each, are being recorded for presentation. The color picture is being filmed in the amphitheatre of the Duke School of Medicine. . . . Present plans call for the camera crew to return to Duke at a later date or for the five patients, whose case histories the picture will depict, to travel to New York studios for the follow-up takes.—October 1947

MADE IN JAPAN

What should be the United States trade policy toward Japan?... [This] and other questions vital to the relationship of the United States with the Far East were pondered and discussed at Duke in June by leaders from business, labor, the professions, farm and civic groups, and government. . . .

The present mutual security policy designed to protect Japan from aggression should be continued. Such a policy should not require permanent dependence on the presence of American military forces in Japan but envisages the future development of an adequate Japanese defense establishment. . . . A crucial factor in maintaining

stability in Japan is the development of its economy. This requires the maintenance of a high level of foreign trade. It is recognized that some segments of the American economy will be affected adversely and may have to make adjustments. . . . All agreed that every means should be examined for stimulating Japanese trade without serious injury to the American economy.—*September 1957*

BUSINESS' FIRST BYTES

Although a school has not been established, a department of business administration did come into being on September 1 of this year. Its chairman, Louis D. Volpp, revealed in a recent interview the extent to which the world of business had changed since Mr. Duke signed the Indenture. . . .

"If we think about business in 1982 we have to think in terms of bigness," said Volpp. "Mass production and advanced technology require large organizations. Big business now seeking and using technological achievements will get much bigger." He envisions large industrial complexes where computers are the nervous system and executive committees are the brains of the operation. . . . So important will be computers in future industrial and distribution firms that Dr. Volpp believes the age of the computer is yet to be born.—*September 1967*

Going with the flow: Experimental dance existed at Duke long before the American Dance Festival came to campus. As *The Chanticleer* reported in 1952: "Originality, self-expression, and lithe body movements are wrapped up in each member of the Modern Dance Club. Composing their own dances and designing all the scenery and sets, this team stages a Modern Dance Recital in the spring. Leaps, falls, and turns are executed, fitting into a beautiful whole."

This bevy of Terpsichoreans are Cissie Murray '54, in the back, and left to right, Julie Hamilton '54, Alice Matheson '53, and Emma Thomas '51.



Duke dialogue: Symposium '66, three days in November that shook the campus, struck a responsive chord in a period of "experimental colleges" and changing attitudes on higher education.

"Concepts of a University" was the theme for the series of speeches, panels, seminars, and an open forum on Main Quad, pictured here, with noteworthy speakers: left to right, Charles Muscatine, E.G. Williamson, David Harris, and Paul Goodman.

Muscatine, Chaucer

expert and professor of English, was co-author of "Education at Berkeley: Report of the Select Committee on Education," which he had chaired. E.G. Williamson, a psychology professor and dean of students at the University of Minnesota, had been a consultant to the Veteran's Administration and the American Council on Education.

Two firebrands who would become more famous as the decade progressed were Harris and Goodman. Harris, president of Stanford's student body, had done

fieldwork in Mississippi in 1964 with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and was active in Southern California with the National Farm Workers. His work with the Stanford Committee Against the War in Vietnam would bring him to further prominence later when he was jailed for civil disobedience. At the time, he was married to folk singer and fellow protester Joan Baez.

Goodman, who wrote *Growing Up Absurd*, was a novelist, playwright, Gestalt psychologist, and philosopher

for the Sixties. His chief interest, according to the symposium's program, was "to find ways to make our environment livable by restoring human scale in modern technological and urban conditions."

"The ferment of campus interest," reported *The Chanticleer*, "was part of a new and concerned examination on campuses across the country—by students, faculty, and administration alike—of the responsibilities of the university."

BITTER OVER LITTER

Those "Grass Is Good" stickers around campus are not advertisements for cannabis. Rather, the students organized as Project Pride mean just what they say—they like old-fashioned green grass. And a clean campus, free of trash and cigarette butts. Says spokesman Kathy Letson, "We would like for students to recognize the funding and manpower that go into keeping the campus clean. So we're putting trash cans in parking lots, placing ash cans near the archways, and putting up signs asking people not to walk on the grass. . . ."

Project Pride—which has the long-range goal of establishing comprehensive recycling programs for the university—is also responsible for such signs as "Keep Off: Photosynthesis in Progress" and "These Bricks Were Made for Walking."—*November-December 1977*

INFLUENCES AND CHALLENGES

Admissions Essays That Worked

College life has always consisted of tests. There are even tests before college to see if you qualify to get in to take more tests before you can get out. But perhaps the most wrenching part of any test is the essay question.

These excerpts come from essays by the newest crop of freshmen—freshmen who were successful in Duke's admissions competition, which evaluates the ability of prospective students to express themselves "in clear, correct prose." They are told, in the information accompanying the application, that admissions officials are eager to "learn more about your intellectual and personal interests—to get to know you better."

In that spirit, Duke, in the most recent admissions year, required its applicants to submit essays on two topics: "Which individual, idea, or invention do you think has had the most significant influence on life in the twentieth century?"; and "What is the most challenging situation you have faced and how did you respond to it?" The first four excerpted essays are a response to the "individual, idea, or invention" question, the remainder to the "challenging situation" question.

At the age of six, I was introduced to over two dozen of my closest friends. They floated through my soup on lazy Sunday afternoons and played a part in everything I tried to understand. As I drifted along the path of education, I noticed that they sat in all of my classrooms, in elevated positions above the blackboards. Captain Kangaroo talked about them constantly, Spellbinder kidnapped them in *Electric Company* segments, and Ernie and Bert taught me a song that helped me memorize all of their names in under a week. My teachers taught me how they could be placed into certain patterns to convey thoughts and ideas. From a very early age, I have grown to value letters.

Through the use of letters, man has the power to convert a pile of scrap paper into a masterpiece. Letters add lyric to song, definition to concept, meter to poetry, and description to character. In the proper combination, letters can take a person to extremes, sweeping him into laughter or driving him to

tears. Letters, whether they are spray-painted on a viaduct or secured under the soft lights of the Hall of Archives, can hold knowledge for an eternity.—Mark Mikula, Toledo, Ohio

Lounging in his La-Z-Boy recliner and clutching a Budweiser, a fat old man stares blankly at Monday night football. In the era of television, this scene perhaps typifies the modern American ideal of relaxation. Rather than reading, running, or playing a game of chess for stimulation, the average man chooses to slothfully consume a six-pack as he impetuously switches channels.

"Chewing gum for the eyes," James Mason Brown responded, as he described that revolutionary entertainment innovation of the Fifties—the television set. No longer prison pent within the walls of the mind or forced to exert his powers of imagination, modern man was reduced to a mindless "blob," enslaved by a moving pictures box.

With the flip of a switch, we could now turn creative power On or Off. Ignorance became fashionable as America shelved her books along with her love for the theater and her appreciation of classical art and music. The television, having become a seemingly essential element in every household and having redefined the standards for "quality" entertainment, can be justly labeled as the most influential innovation of the twentieth century.

It is eight o'clock on a Saturday morning. Two children sit in their usual places before the television watching cartoons. These children will sit motionless for four hours, until the twelve o'clock news brings them reluctantly to reality. Building blocks, crayons, and dolls are boring. We ponder the brevity of childhood and the plummeting SAT scores, yet we ourselves are the cause—a society defined by the television set, a society which scoffs at intellectuals as "nerds," and promotes the universal shortcomings of man. If we succumb to the persuasive medley of television values, then we will believe that sex is love, wealth is the gateway to happiness, that youth is equivalent to beauty, and ostentatious consumption is paramount to good taste.

In contrast, imagine the year is 1910; an old man sits rocking on his porch, gazing at the stars. Standing beside him are his two grandchildren dreaming of Orion in his pursuit of the Pleiades, as grandfather tells them the tales of mythology. The children are aware of the crisp autumn air as the yellow

moon rises, visible against the silhouette of dark oak trees. They have not known the blindness of "chewing gum for the eyes" that Brown speaks of.

As a child, perhaps, the man in the reclining chair was free from the servitude of the television. He may have walked, on such a Monday evening, through freshly fallen leaves, down his neighborhood street, his mind soothed by the freshness of autumn tranquility. Perhaps, sometime in his life before the plots of *Dynasty* captured his intellect, the words of Shakespeare elated him. It is likely, however, his two-dimensional world will not be replaced by loftier pleasures.

Unfortunately for all of us, life without the innovation of television is just a dream from the past.—Monica Marie Pate, Atlanta, Georgia

What is it that makes the American factory line less productive than the Japanese? What is it that makes the average American worker late to his job site more times a year than the average European worker? What is it that makes teenager after teenager in the United States sleep through his morning classes? What twentieth-century technological development has tarnished our country's efficiency in the world economy, foreign relations, national education, and punctuality?

The offending product, which can be found as an accessory—although these days it is considered a fundamental characteristic—on almost every alarm clock, is the infamous snooze alarm. A snooze-alarm addict has a compulsive need for several fleeting moments of sleep at the end of his nightly sleep. The average victim feels the strong desire to sleep an extra nine to eighteen minutes after originally being awakened by his alarm; this means depressing the snooze-alarm button only one or two times. In more severe cases, the victim may use his snooze alarm from five to seven times a morning.

Upon researching this phenomenon, I interviewed a fellow student who, during his freshman year, had never been tardy. But now, in the waning days of his high school career, his story is not a pretty one. I asked this student what made him turn to a life of technologically-induced apathy toward early morning wake-ups. "Everybody was doing it," he said. "It didn't seem like such an awful thing to do. I had to try it."

"My first time was on a Monday morning. My alarm started its obnoxious monotone

buzz at 7:30 as usual, but this time instead of turning the alarm off and getting out of bed, I hit the snooze alarm. Whoohoo, dude! That nine minutes of sleep was the most intense experience of my life."

This young victim is now up to five snoozes each morning.—David Norman, Kenilworth, Illinois

The invention of the SAT has had a significant influence on the lives of college-bound teenagers during the twentieth century. Most high school juniors and seniors endure the three hours of the Sadistic Aptitude Torture only to be stamped with a Dow Jones verbal and math aptitude score. The number one receives from the testing service is committed to memory along with one's Tillie the Teller code number, Social Security number, and the phone number of the nearest Domino's pizza.

The SAT tests a student's analytical math skills, including the ability to convert word problems into math symbols and math symbols into words. Typically, the word problems reign supreme with some seeming as absurd as the following:

Ships A and B are traveling at speed X. If ice cubes are added to the pool of Ship A, do the shivering passengers: (a) increase X; (b) decrease X; (c) take hot showers; (d) drink warm tea; or (e) jump ship?

The correct response (d) would be logically deduced by the student with the strong math background who is able to determine that all the ice is in the pool and thus cannot be used for drinks. That requires math intuition, just what colleges are looking for in their students.

Once past the math sections, the student encounters the verbal challenges of which the obscure analogy question is always heartening:

Zucchetto: Yarmulke as (a) shoe: toe; (b) air: eggs; (c) burrito: enchilada; (d) floor: pool; (e) school: prison.

One zeroes in on the correct answer (c) immediately if one is the incomparable English student who, yes, has his dictionary memorized.

The sentence completion question follows which always seems to have more than one best response:

Although the armadillo was respected by his peer group, his recent actions were not considered ____: (a) proper; (b) suitable; (c) appropriate; (d) apropos; (e) compatible.

The whim of the test-creator decides the correct reply, and, of course, he gives the student a generous one out of five chance of guessing accurately.

The verbal portion generally concludes with a reading comprehension section wherein lengthy passages on the lifestyle of the zoid and its peers are followed by two to five pertinent questions about the author's implications.

Bearing in mind that approximately one



CARLEY LEVY

and a half million students annually take the SAT offers some solace to the SAT victim. After all, to quote a trite maxim, "misery loves company."—Catherine Vorland Reskey, Dunwoody, Georgia

It may hardly seem significant, but what happened during the winter of my third-grade year in Madison, Wisconsin, had great repercussions. For many weeks, I had pondered the question of what the effects of placing one's tongue on a cold metal fence might be. At the age of eight, I was at the peak of my naivete; my fellow students and I were daring young lads and, above all, extremely curious.

The idea of placing one's tongue on a cold metal fence in the middle of January seemed, even to a third-grader, a rather questionable act, and I sincerely hoped that one of my more adventurous companions would dare the attempt. To my dismay, my friends turned on me and urged me to action; my desire to know superseded my natural reticence. At first, I tentatively placed my tongue on the icy metal and quickly pulled away. This went on for nearly a minute before I was to make my terrible mistake. I left my tongue on the fence for ten seconds and to my horror could not pull it away at all. Panic set in as the attraction between fence and tongue remained. I made several futile attempts to liberate myself; finally, I made one swift jerk of the head and was free.

I learned a painful lesson from this experience—action without knowledge can have disastrous consequences.—Stephen Brown, Fayetteville, North Carolina

Tears began to rise in my eyes as I saw my nanny weeping alone by the kitchen table.

"Hoo, don't just stand there. Bring a white bag from the kitchen here," she yelled at me. My aunt was running back and forth to make sure that my mother didn't forget anything. When I came near her, she pulled me so tight that I could hear the sad beat of her heart. Her tears were dripping down to my skin. My nurse, Ba Van, loved us so much that I always thought of her as my grandmother. She had been living with us since I was born and had devoted most of her life to my family.

"Listen to your parents and help them. I know they can depend on you," she advised sadly. I nodded without knowing what to say.

"Hoo, take this bag to your uncle. We have to go now," my father said softly. My uncle put the bags on the back of the bicycle, leaving little room for me to sit. I knew this was a painful moment. My mom's face was bathed with tears, and I could tell that my father was afraid to cry. I didn't know what to do to console my nanny. "I will write to you soon," was the only thing I said to her. My little brother was too young to understand, but he was crying loudly because of the confusion. "Let God be with you," said Ba Van.

"I don't want to leave you," I cried quietly on her shoulder. In a short time, I had to separate from her. I took one more look at the house as I stepped slowly toward the gate. My red bike that I used to ride with my friend was leaning against the house. The fruit trees I loved to climb were standing at the corner of the yard. In the past eleven years, my parents had worked so hard to make our house more comfortable, but everything they had done was like nothing now. For all their effort, there were only a few things in the bags.

"Watch your sister," my father demanded when we arrived at the train station. We lived in Hanoi, the capital city of Vietnam. We had to take the train to Hai Phong, where my father found the boat to escape. My aunts and uncles were there to say goodbye to us; a few trusting friends of my parents had enough courage to come to see us for the last time.

After five hours, the train arrived at Hai Phong. From the station we took the bus to some place that was close to the harbor—a dirty slum where we stayed for one night. "Wake up, it's time to go," my father whispered in my ear. The night sky with a few stars and a bright full moon was lighting a dirt path for me to see my steps. As we arrived at the shore, I saw an old man in a rowboat; my father gave him a signal and said something to him. My father put me on the rowboat first and then the rest of the family. The calm ocean made me feel calmer. I looked up on the sky and felt the mood of the night. For some time I fixed my eyes in one direction—ahead of me.—Hoo Dang, New York, New York

The DUKE UNIVERSITY Chair
by HITCHCOCK



This is the classic original Hitchcock college chair you have always wanted, painstakingly handcrafted and personalized for you by Connecticut craftsmen and artists. It is a fitting and symbolic reminder of your Duke experience.

WINNING AT FACULTY STAR WARS

When Duke's English department advertised for three junior faculty positions, the response was overwhelming. With liberal arts studies now making a comeback after the predominately business and science-oriented emphasis of the past decade, the department found itself sorting through 800 applications.

Getting senior faculty member Barbara Hermstein Smith, however, was another story. Smith, who had taught at Brandeis, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, was being courted by Stanford and Harvard, where she'd also taught. Well known in academic circles, Smith would have been a bonus for any university. With a research focus on Shakespeare and literary theory and aesthetics, she had also written about topics from lyric poetry to philosophy to notions of value. English chairman Stanley Fish, who calls her a "Renaissance woman" and "one of the leading intellectuals of the literary world," wanted her to join the department. And so began the delicate academic courtship known as faculty recruiting.

"At first, Duke was attractive but alien," says Smith, a native New Yorker. "Although it seemed geographically remote, I was very familiar with its intellectual pursuits. The process was getting to feel that it was familiar." Smith, who had first visited Duke while on a Southern lecture circuit in the spring of 1986, began to consider the possibilities of joining the Duke faculty when she returned last fall for another lecture series.

"It was extremely pleasant and agreeable," she recalls. "People—without any pressure at all—made invitations to luncheons and dinners. I met grad students and faculty, saw the programs in philosophy and art history. There was not a minute of my time or a mile of my travels where someone wasn't taking responsibility, making sure I was provided for." Smith, a joint appointment in the English and comparative literature depart-

RECRUITING RITUALS

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

"We're fighting the same battles for faculty appointments as we are for undergraduates. We win a few and we lose a few," says Arts and Sciences Dean Richard White.

ments, began teaching this semester as a Braxton Craven Professor.

Those provisions of her visit were not just products of happy circumstance. Orchestrating Smith's early encounters with the campus were Fredric Jameson of the doctoral program in literature, professor of English Gerald Gerber, and chairman Fish. Having seen how seemingly minor details when overlooked could leave an overall unfavorable impression, Fish knew the importance of having a thorough agenda mapped out well before a potential faculty member set foot on campus.

"If you don't have a sustained plan that's already in operation two or three weeks at the minimum before the candidate arrives," says Fish, "then the whole thing takes on what I call the typical academic look—ramshackle, ad hoc, continually breaking down. Reservations aren't finalized, people aren't picked up when they're supposed to be, rooms you'd planned to use are locked—a whole series of things that wouldn't be tolerated in the business world that are standard

'disproportion' in the academic world."

Fish says creating a favorable impression depends in part on a very basic premise: putting yourself in the visitor's shoes. "Like any other personal interaction activity, recruitment is an art. Some academics assume that recruiting—in the sense of wooing, self-advertising, self-promotion—is somehow a base and vulgar activity. This is a very dumb attitude, but one that's very much ingrained in some academic sensibilities." Smith now becomes one of what the administration calls "targets of opportunity," or "magnets" for other hires. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, a national weekly news publication, found Duke's English "constellation" so remarkable, it bannered both the new hirings and the program "that aims to be the nation's best" in a lengthy article.

"In the last three years," writes *The Chronicle's* Scott Heller, "a tired and traditional program has been transformed into the talk of the literary establishment, buoyed by the arrival of scholarly hotshots who work the cutting edges of the field." A photograph of some of these "hotshots"—Annabel Patterson, Frank Lettrichia, Elgin Mellow, and Fish—illustrates the article. In it, they are shown surrounded by the rubble of their new Allen Building offices, then very much under construction, and looking very pleased.

The article also touches on a new trend of hiring academic couples (Lettrichia, Fish, and Jameson have spouses who teach). "Duke has become known as a place that's hospitable to qualified academic couples," says Fish. "Where it used to be the case ten years ago that hiring couples was frowned upon, it's now recognized that that's a very, very good way to build up a program. Often you'll find academic marriages exist on a commuting basis because of how careers develop: Someone got a job here and at the time the only place the other person could find a job was 200 or 500 miles away. So when you say to someone, 'OK, you can both live in the same town, live in the same house, teach at the same university,' that's an extraordinary attraction."

Arts and Sciences and Trinity Dean Richard



Top-notch talent: English department additions Barbara Hernstein Smith, Michael Moses, Regina Schwartz, and Michael Moon

White says having a program of national stature not only attracts more graduate school applicants but boosts undergraduate interest in the department as well. "What you've got now is a trickle-down effect," he says. "You've got the 'magnet' senior people, strong junior people, and excellent graduate students. That whole program feeds into the undergraduate program beautifully. Botany and zoology are our most highly ranked graduate programs nationally. So there we're building on our strengths; when those departments advertise openings, the prestige of the programs attracts marvelous applicants."

Last year's Academic Priorities Committee report echoes White's philosophy. Unless Duke offers a first-class faculty to attract first-class graduate students, it says, undergraduates won't be receiving a first-class education. "The two levels of education simply cannot be separated from one another," according to the report. "With the rise in the number of undergraduate students entering Duke with advanced placement, progress through the undergraduate curriculum has greatly accelerated. The result is that more undergraduates are now taking advantage of graduate level courses in their junior and senior years, so that the traditional lines of distinction between undergraduate and graduate education are becoming less rigid."

Every year, departments submit requests to the administration to authorize faculty appointments. For example, biological sciences might ask for a neuroscientist, a cell biologist,

and a molecular geneticist. After analyzing the needs of twenty-eight departments against the annual budget, as well as each department's long-term direction, the administration gives the go-ahead for all, some, or none of each department's requests.

For the 1987-88 academic year, Trinity College has nineteen new appointments in thirteen departments. Of those, four are full professors, one is a professor of drama, four are associates, seven are assistants, one is an instructor, and two are artists-in-residence. Eight of the nineteen are women.

Malcolm Gillis, dean of the Graduate School, says Duke has done very well in bringing in faculty of high quality. "The success ratio has been extraordinary," he says. "When I was at Harvard, a one-in-four success ratio for recruiting senior appointments was considered good. We did substantially better than that these past three or four years."

When authorized to bring in new blood, a department head usually has a group of candidates in mind already. "Let's say there are ten English departments in the country looking for a senior person in, say, American literature or literary criticism," says Fish. "If you went to those universities and looked at the names on their top-ten list, they would be remarkably the same. There would be extraordinary overlap. Additionally, you write to eight to fifteen leaders in the field, tell them what position you have open, and ask them if they know anyone who qualifies. And you extend the invitation to them, if

you think they may be interested.

"From those eight to fifteen requests, you get back the names of people you already knew you'd get, with a few additions. Then the hard part starts, because any list contains names of people who are unmovable for a variety of reasons. Once you figure out who would listen seriously to a sales pitch—because that's what it is—then you go to work."

Departments or programs that have an impressive group of individuals at the helm, or that use an innovative research approach, are at an obvious advantage. An example is the new International Political Economy program, which applies economic theory to political behavior. Because it incorporates specialists in economics, public policy, law, statistics, decision sciences, and history, fields outside political science also benefit from the academic cross-referencing. For those considering a teaching or graduate school position, Duke's political science department, which oversees the International Political Economy program, scores points for an aggressive willingness to expand into other areas of study.

John Aldrich, a new senior appointment in political science, says that while working at the University of Minnesota, he watched with interest the development of Duke's program and its success in recruiting: "It was clearly a place where things were happening." After applying for the position and visiting the campus for interviews, Aldrich

found his impressions were reinforced. "The administration seemed committed to the department and to making a serious effort at being the top in the country," he says. "I was also attracted by the broad faculty strengths in all parts of the discipline, and the new emphasis in political economy, which is something I'm interested in. Those things will let me strengthen beyond my appointment." Aldrich is teaching both an undergraduate and graduate course in campaigns and voting behavior this semester.

Conversely, the lack of strong leadership or direction can make a recruiter's job tough. Just as there's a reluctance to invest money in a risky business venture, polishing a tarnished image can take years. After coming under scrutiny for possible retrenchment in the early Eighties, Duke's sociology department adopted a kind of wait-and-see attitude about any program changes. Following a national search for a new sociology chairman, Kenneth Land was hired in January 1986. "I immediately went to work to change the department's image, vis-a-vis undergraduates," says Land. "We developed curricula that would appeal to undergraduates and between spring of '86 and spring of '87, we roughly doubled the number of sociology majors. Next year, we'll be giving more attention to the graduate program."

The Academic Priorities Committee suggested the sociology graduate program be expanded and reorganized into five major areas of research. And with several faculty members retiring soon, the department will look to recruit replacements who will also appeal to other departments and programs in the university. Similarly, the committee encouraged classical studies, which is also looking at upcoming senior faculty retirements, to work with philosophy, religion, and art history as it expands existing programs and develops new ones.

That interdisciplinary approach is one the administration is stressing across the board. Dean White says it's only natural that complementary fields should work together: mathematics, computer sciences, physics, English, comparative literature, romance languages, forestry, environmental engineering, botany. "That kind of new movement, new organization, new flexibility, just isn't the case at most of our competing schools," says White. "The attraction in coming to Duke is the ability to interact with people in other disciplines."

Duke keeps pace with universities of comparable stature in terms of most faculty salaries, but when vying for the best and brightest in the physical and medical science communities, they're all up against a formidable opponent. Big business can financially match and surpass what a full professor makes annually. It can also offer the most advanced research facilities, something most

in the ebb and flow of life at the Duke Marine Laboratory, adapting to changing conditions is a given. One change the lab would rather not endure is losing zoology and botany professor Richard Barber, who has taught at Duke since 1970.

Barber is among the nineteen faculty who resigned or retired last year. Because the same number were hired, Duke's overall faculty profile shows no change. But that apparent balance doesn't mean much to Barber's students at the marine lab. His leaving is the flip side of Duke's faculty recruitment success story.

Barber is well known in aquatic circles for his research on *El Niño*, a warm Pacific current that wreaked havoc on life and marine cycles several years ago. In September, he began a new project—as the first director of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute in California. His leave-taking after nearly two decades at Duke is sad but not surprising. Private industry has begun to take over academic's place at the forefront



of research because it can afford sufficient lab space and the latest—and usually very costly—technological equipment.

As director of the Monterey Research Institute, Barber plans to forge a perfect union between the two. "Academics are behind in hardware but ahead in human resources because of the way the academic community rewards and encourages creativity," says Barber. "At the institute, half of the staff are industry engi-

neers and the other half are academics who were recruited. So we're making a good, honest attempt to combine research with rich human resources."

Barber heard about the opening from a colleague and was simultaneously nominated for the position by several people in the field. His letter expressing interest in the institute, and theirs in him, crossed in the mail. Although he is eager to embark on this new venture, he says he'll miss teaching "enormously."

Duke hasn't had to say good-bye to Barber for good, though. He considers himself, and the institute, to be a "substation on the Pacific" for Duke. "I expect to maintain close ties," he says. "I hope the equipment and development aspects of the new institute will be beneficial to oceanography and the ship-operating program at Duke."

And whenever Barber gets especially homesick for Duke's research vessel, the *Cape Hatteras*, he can hop aboard the *Point Sur*. Based in Monterey Bay, it's the sister ship to the *Hatteras*.

universities cannot. "Industry is our prime competition," says Earl Dowell, dean of the engineering school. "It's one thing to recruit good faculty and another to keep them. In practical terms, for us to compete we have to pay a twelve-month salary instead of the traditional nine-month faculty salary. There's no way engineering faculty will settle for nine months when industry pays for twelve. We do that through research grants or have industry itself pay."

"Although the facilities may be better in industry, you may not be able to use them to pursue your interests," says Dowell. "At a university, you have more to say about your work and how the available facilities are used. It's the whole issue of independence and the ability to have a say that makes university life attractive."

Dowell says that federal funds are increasingly directed toward programs that promote significant interaction between universities and industry. To address the competitive climate for research dollars, Duke created the position of vice provost for research and development. Charles Putman became the vice provost last year; and he says his office has begun to meet with the leaders of major national corporations to explore ways of obtaining financial support for research ventures. "We're working to establish programs and centers that are interdisciplinary, areas of science that are attractive for funding, such as mathematical modeling and surface

science. These programs bring in faculty across all the schools, not just medical or engineering."

Putman admits that getting funding is difficult, but he is optimistic that Duke has all the right elements to capture financial backing. "We think we're in a more ideal situation than competing institutions. We have all the areas of study—biomedical, engineering, chemistry, biological sciences, undergraduate—on one campus. We also have an administration able to facilitate this. We have to be very good, not only with the scientists that we already have here, but in recruiting good people."

In a department such as chemistry, recruitment of new faculty takes on an added dimension because of the research group that moves with a new professor. Edward Arnett, chairman of the chemistry department, says that a professor's graduate students and postdoctoral associates are part of a package deal when negotiation to bring someone to Duke. "One is concerned with spotting good professors, moving them, and providing space and facilities for the students that come with them," he says. "The problem is trying to decide if the graduate students who come along are equivalent to the grad students at Duke. Of course, for the professor to move the group, they have to feel they're going to a place at least as good as where they already are."

Arnett and others in the sciences are con-

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ODYSSEY IN BLACK AND WHITE

THE PLANTATION AS HISTORICAL LABORATORY

BY BILL FINGER

As Sydney Nathans helps pass the thick hamburgers around the table, the final session of his spring seminar on the Southern plantation unfolds with an extra touch—a chance to meet the subject of history and enjoy a home-cooked meal at the same time. Nathans first met John Maynard Jones nearly a decade ago when he first began to study the black agricultural community north of Durham. Over the years, the white historian and the black extension agent have become friends. Tonight, they are serving hamburgers together.

In 1978, Nathans, a Duke history professor, began to research what he calls the "diaspora community" of the Stagville plantation—the slaves sent from the plantation north of Durham to two other farms in Alabama and in Mississippi. "This inquiry started with a single document," Nathans wrote in an article. "It was a slave register with 109 names of men, women, and children, who in 1844 were sent from one of the largest estates in North Carolina to a newly purchased cotton plantation in Alabama." Historian Herbert Gutman noted parenthetically in his book *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom* that no one knew what happened to those slaves. Nathans decided to find out.

In 1980-81, with a Rockefeller Humanities Fellowship, he discovered an incredible continuity in the Alabama slave community. The next year, with a Guggenheim Fellowship, he found exactly the opposite in Mississippi: The plantation had served as a transient way-station for the former Stagville slaves. He's now at work on a book that examines how, even within the land holdings of one nineteenth-century slaveholder, the Southern plantation left very different kinds of legacies.

"One of the reasons for doing the plantation course has been to bring the two into harmony—my own research and the

Social historian Sydney Nathans has gone from studying the famous to writing and teaching about the obscure—from Daniel Webster to the slaves of Stagville.



FROM THE NEW WE LIVED

interests of my students," says Nathans. "We teach each other." Earlier, students Eddie D'Alessandro '87 and Carrie Teegardin '87 had turned in drafts of their papers so other students could read them and bring a one-page critique to the meeting. "Mutual support and mutual criticism—the sharing of good will and imagination—constitute the heart of the seminar process," Nathans writes in his description of the course, "The Plantation as Historical Laboratory—Odyssey in Black and White, 1770-1970."

Nathans used this method for four years in teaching the year-long senior honors seminar. His fourth group liked the course so much that they nominated Nathans for teacher of the year; he won the honor for the 1985-86 academic year. "This is the first time I've adapted the technique to a one-semester seminar. I really like the results. I like the seriousness with which they read and criticize one another's papers."

That night after dinner in the Joneses family room, D'Alessandro and Teegardin present their semester projects. D'Alessandro had researched the federal tobacco price-support system and the decline of the black farmer, relying primarily on oral histories with Jones and other descendants of local black landowners. Teegardin had looked at black migration patterns in Warren County, North Carolina, a predominately black area north of Raleigh on the Virginia border.

D'Alessandro explains how tobacco had become the major crop in the area, gradually replacing cotton, and how the tobacco support program, begun in the 1930s, reduced the amount of acreage the farmers could plant. This eventually forced black farmers to find other work and gradually leave the farm. "I went to church with Mr. Jones and talked to a lot of people there. The church is really the glue that holds the community together. The fall homecoming is a way to reaffirm their roots," says D'Alessandro.

"Why was the new farm program based on acreage instead of some other fairer way—like how many dependents a person had?" asks student Leslie Marden '87. D'Alessandro turns the discussion over to his host, a con-



servation agent for thirty years. After Jones talks about how the farm program worked, Nathans elaborates: "The idea was to get the price up, not to protect the family. Them that has, gets. That's the American way." He accents his point as he often does, with a rolling, spontaneous laugh. "It's a good question. You're really asking, 'What if the tobacco program had been based on a social goal, to save the family farm?' It would have made quite a difference."

Nathans then shifts the hot seat from D'Alessandro to Teegardin across the room. "What's happening in Warren County?" he asks.

Poised and articulate, Teegardin describes her three-day visit to the area, where she interviewed county officials, high school students, the school principal, and others about migration patterns. Her report emphasizes economic issues—the poverty rates in the county, the difficulty in getting a job, the reactions to the unsuccessful planned community, Soul City.

Nathans begins the questions. "You've talked mostly about economics, about jobs. What about the cultural themes?"

"Their vision didn't seem to be that this was a promised land," she says, picking up on a theme discussed throughout the semester.

"But this is the closest it seemed they were going to come. They talked about having their family there, having a black majority in the county with black professionals, mixing with whites freely, a black school principal, blacks controlling the county commissioners."

"Is there pride in all that? Did you sense any of the kind of defiance that Ned Cobb had?" asks Nathans, referring to the Alabama sharecropper whose oral history the class read in the award-winning book *All God's Dangers*.

"There didn't seem to be that sense of strength and spirituality," responds Teegardin.

The fourteen students in the seminar picked topics that ranged from the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer to post-Civil War rice plantations in South Carolina, to the difficulties that playwright Paul Green and novelist Richard Wright had in a collaborative effort in Chapel Hill in 1940. In his own research, Nathans is looking at a specific plantation and its environs. "When people ask me what I'm doing in Greensboro [Alabama] or Tunica [Mississippi], I answer, 'That's where my planter came and that's why I'm here. I followed his trail.'"

But he doesn't put his students under the same intellectual boundaries. The concept

of plantation as "historical laboratory" gives Nathans the freedom to "help them find something that really engages them and then to help them go their own way. I want them to have a really good, authentic research experience."

Even so, how could a Paul Green/Richard Wright collaboration possibly fit into a seminar on the Southern plantation? For the Duke historian, the connection is logical.

"A student came in to decide his topic, already seven weeks into the term. He said he didn't really know what to do, but that race relations at Duke really concerned him. 'The races aren't dealing with each other,' he said." During an hour-and-a-half meeting, Nathans and the student, Ben Fulmer '89, figured out his project together.

"I knew about the Green/Wright thing," says Nathans. "Here was a certified Southern liberal dealing with a certified black communist, two extremely well-intentioned, articulate men...really trying to get along but nevertheless they split apart anyway." For Nathans, this event "answered in an historical context a question for which Fulmer wanted an answer."

All but one of the fourteen students went through a similar meeting with Nathans in his East Duke Building office. Often,



If you visited the Thomas Wolfe homeplace in Asheville, North Carolina, a decade ago, you probably wondered: Where did Wolfe sleep? Where did his mother feed the boarders? Is the rambling house actually "situated five minutes from the public square," as Wolfe writes in *Look Homeward Angel*?

In 1977, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History launched a six-year project to broaden its presentation of the Wolfe house and its other twenty-two historical sites. The division hired Duke historian Sydney Nathans to spearhead the project, which eventually produced a five-volume series of books as an educational tool for the archives and history staff, and for the public.

The project began after state officials studied how historical sites were being used. "We learned that the adult visitor to our sites was more highly educated than we had assumed and was coming specifically to see that site, rather than dropping in on their way to somewhere else," explains William Price '59, director of the state's archives and history division. "The content and educational impact of the sites was primarily directed at school children. We wanted a more interpretive program. So we had the idea of trying to draw Sydney Nathans into our thinking. He bridged well the academic community, the

public history community, and the lay public. Syd could talk our language."

For the project, Price and his colleagues raised \$200,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The most visible result is the paperback collection; each of the five volumes runs about 110 pages and covers fifty years (the first dates back to pre-1770). "This series of books, *The Way We Lived*, is based on the premise that the past can be most fully comprehended through the combined impact of two experiences: reading history and visiting historical places," an introductory note in the books explains.

Besides helping develop the concept for the project, Nathans wrote the fourth volume, *The Quest for Progress, 1870-1920*, edited all five books, and worked with the division's 110-member staff responsible for the historical sites.

"The primary thing that I hoped [the project] would do—and has done—is to reorient the thinking in our professional staff about the way historical sites are interpreted," says Price. "This is the group that will determine what the public sees."

In 1984, the five-part series won the James Harvey Robinson Prize from the American Historical Association for the triennium of 1981-84, awarded for outstanding work in promoting the teaching of history.

Nathans would search tediously through the 990-page guide to the manuscript collections held at Duke. Sitting in silence, the students were to peruse the nine bookcases crammed with hundreds of books and such teaching props as a plug of Bull Durham chewing tobacco and a top hat (for his Victorian history class). For every project, Nathans requires the student to use primary research materials—letters, census material, courthouse deeds, oral histories.

The stone wall that borders East Campus can hardly contain Nathans the teacher. In 1985, for example, he had a two-week faculty position with the North Carolina History Institute, a residential program for forty-five eighth-grade history teachers, sponsored by the North Carolina Humanities Council. He later served a four-year term on the council.

"He thrived in this atmosphere of collaboration with social studies teachers," says historian and council director Brent Glass. "He shared with them the recent scholarship, but he also put himself in the role of

student and allowed them to see what they could teach him. One morning he showed *Norma Rae*." The popular movie, starring Sally Fields, was based on a controversial textile union campaign in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, and contained what Nathans considered important material for these junior high school teachers.

"We had them all do two oral histories, one before they came and one during the break," Nathans recalls. "When they arrived, they reported on their interviews. Immediately, they were all historians. As the material got more controversial, it turned into a combination therapy and pedagogical session. We were licensing and emboldening them to actually teach this stuff."

Nathans was fortunate to have a family "who supported me in what I wanted to do," and to work under a man who sharpened Nathans' instincts into those of a professional.

In 1948, Nathans' parents closed their small soda shop at the foot of the Catskill Mountains in New York, bought a little

trailer and big Oldsmobile, and drove around the country looking for a landing spot. Nathans' father was seeking his fortune. "We drove into Houston on the Saturday after Thanksgiving and the town was dead," Nathans explains. "My dad stopped and got gas and asked the guy how he liked Houston. 'I love it,' the guy said. 'Then why are you pumping gas on a Saturday night?' my dad shot back. I've made and lost three fortunes here. I'm in between. That was all my dad needed to hear."

Nathans wanted none of his parents' retail business, whether a fortune materialized or not (it didn't). He became a serious student and joined the debate team in high school. As a sophomore at Rice University, he encountered what would eventually be his life's calling. Because Rice had no summer school, the department sponsored Nathans at a six-week summer program at Harvard. It was 1961.

That summer, says Nathans, "I made my first intellectual discovery." Historian David

Herbert Donald, who had just won the Pulitzer Prize for a biography of Charles Sumner, was teaching a seminar. "In a footnote [of the Sumner book], Donald had raised a question about a tension that developed between Daniel Webster—the senator from Massachusetts and later secretary of state—and the leading manufacturer in Massachusetts. He had basically bankrolled Webster and all of a sudden in the early 1840s, wham, it blew apart," says Nathans, crashing his hands together like cymbals. So in 1961, the twenty-one-year-old undergraduate decided to answer the question posed by the Pulitzer Prize winner. By Nathans' choice, the mentor's role began.

"I pored over papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society, working very diligently. But I couldn't quite put it all together." Then, near the end of his stay, Nathans was talking with another student in his room at Cambridge. "In the course of the conversation, he mentioned one missing fact which I hadn't had—a South Carolinian sent over to renegotiate a tariff. All of a sudden a light came on.

"It was an absolute stark illumination. The whole thing became clear. Webster was trying to win over the South by negotiating a downward revision of the tariff and sell out this guy in Massachusetts for higher political goals. It was a primal intellectual scene." Nathans' laugh echoes off the twelve-foot ceilings in the East Duke Building.

The rest, as even David Donald might admit, is history. Donald criticized the paper with his noted toughness, but nevertheless called it one of the best he had ever read. In the critique, mailed back to Houston, Donald urged Nathans to study history and offered to write a letter of recommendation to whatever graduate school Nathans chose. After Rice, Nathans went to study under Donald, who was moving to Johns Hopkins.

Five years later, Duke University was looking for a Jackson historian. The history department chairman asked Donald if he had anyone available. A few months later, a shaky, twenty-five-year-old Sydney Nathans came down for the obligatory interviews. Donald's recommendation made the choice a foregone conclusion.

"Donald was a demanding man, but a gifted man. A magnificent teacher, a superb scholar, and a gifted writer," says Nathans, almost reverently. Donald infused Nathans with a three-tiered challenge of excellence—teaching, scholarship, and writing—a challenge that had already become a part of young Nathans when he headed back south, now on his own. At Duke, only four years older than some of his students, Nathans was under the gun to finish his Daniel Webster dissertation and get it published as a book. "Even then, even from the very first, I found myself trying to connect re-

In the Sixties, "I was sitting in a library while other people were sitting in Woolworths or going to Canada. The country, and the historian's profession, were changing...as I was sitting."

search and teaching.

Meanwhile, Nathans, a cautious, traditional historian, had to cope with a social transformation—on his campus, in his culture, and in his profession. In the process, he went from studying famous white men to redefining, through innovative social history techniques, the boundaries of one of the South's most central institutions.

In the 1960s, says Nathans, the history profession went through a "great revolution," from concentrating on famous people to writing about ordinary people, "to look to the history of the people in between moments of insurgency or activism." The civil rights and anti-war movements coincided with a great intellectual leap in the techniques of historians. They relied increasingly on quantitative tools, demographics, oral history, courthouse records, climate information, disease records, and other new avenues of knowledge.

"I was sitting in a library or going to the Library of Congress," says Nathans. "Other people were sitting in Woolworths or going to Canada. I was very much aware that the country, and the historian's profession, were changing...as I was sitting," he says.

After Martin Luther King Jr. was killed in 1968, activist young faculty members at Duke joined in the now-famous vigil on the quad and taught free university courses. Sympathetic, yet ambivalent about his own involvement, Nathans kept up his regular teaching routine. "I was cautious about taking risks. Being cautious kept me in the archives." The next year, after students occupied the Allen Building, Nathans took more forthright actions. With ten other faculty members, he formed the Free Academic Senate, a counter group to the long-established Academic Council. "Of those eleven founding members, only one of them is still here at Duke," says Nathans. "Me."

After completing the Webster book,

Nathans wanted research to focus more on the social movements of the day. He began to do work at the Stagville plantation and gradually got involved in *The Way We Lived* book series. "For the first time, I worked on a team. It's very unusual for a historian to work with a group of people, feeding ideas off each other, sharing the visions, the crises." The collaborative project propelled Nathans in a dramatic new direction. "It was being part of the common enterprise, moving out of the soloist phase of my life that I found very exciting—also being part of the broader enterprise of doing social history. That renewed my sense of mission as a historian, gave me a way to participate in the great revolutionary movement of the historical profession."

Now a leading social historian, Nathans revels equally in a discovery about Daniel Webster and the Hale County plantation in Alabama. One of his treasured moments as a historian came after a long day of research in 1980 at the Hale County courthouse. "I ran into a local lawyer of long standing, and he had a key to the courthouse and to the vault. He asked me if I had ever seen the original patent to the [plantation] property." (In the early nineteenth century, the president of the United States or his designated agent had to sign the "patent," a document transferring the land to private ownership.) Nathans had not seen the document, so the lawyer took him into the vault. Business was over for the day, leaving just a country lawyer and a tired historian poking around some dusty old pieces of paper.

"He found the original document for the property and I immediately recognized the signature. It was John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren's son. Andrew Jackson himself had signed some of them. Here I was back in Jackson bureaucracy. The people I had once studied, involved in high affairs in Washington, were also involved with the very people I was studying then. It was a very thrilling moment to me. It was like returning full circle and discovering the connections."

All undergraduates can't expect to find a single historical document—as Nathans did—that symbolically ties together the major periods of their lives. But students can make genuine historical discoveries, says Nathans.

"The thing I've always enjoyed and in some ways shared with my students was the research," he says. "I've tried to build the research into the teaching process, to share the exhilaration, just as David Donald did with me. I've always believed that any good undergraduate with a good topic can make an original discovery—that's what it's all about."

Finger '69 is editor of N.C. Insight, published by the North Carolina Center for Public Policy Research, Inc. Based in Raleigh, he is also a free-lance writer.

DAVE AND ART AND IRV AND PATSY

BY DAVID BALL

So Duke wants arts pre-eminence? Why? Don't conservatories do the job? And who needs more college theater, film, music, painting, dance, or sculpture? Please, please, enough already!

No, not quite enough. And conservatories used to be the best approach, but they're no longer state-of-the-art. We are. Moreover, we've got some rescuing to do right here on our liberal arts campuses: Irv and Patsy.

Irv's a superb liberal arts college scholar and professor of, say, dramatic poetry, fingered to teach acting: "Well, heck, ol' Irv knows Shakespeare, ol' Irv knows some dramatic stuff, surely ol' Irv can teach a little acting." Poor Irv. Dragged from study into studio, Irv's teaching degenerates from distinguished to dumb.

So thousands of Irvs at American liberal arts colleges teach their unmastered hobbies instead of their mastered professions. Rather than use scholarship to inspire and support colleagues who are artists, Irvs teach junk and guide the creation of stuff only a mother would call art.

But there's worse than Irv. There's Patsy, the non-artist who's also a non-scholar who still thinks he has something to teach. Patsy move into colleges like Asian roaches creep north, like us Yankees creep south. Patsys are nice folk who somehow never quite got the hang of their profession. He's an actor who never worked as an actor. He's never even talked to an actor. Oh, sure, Patsy was trained—sort of, at some college, by some Patsy who was taught by some other Patsy before him, and so on back. But lacking some combination of talent, breaks, and diligence, our Patsy retreated to his nice, safe college job. So he becomes a standard-bearer for campus arts even while he exploits the campus as a refuge from those very arts.

Patsy, hard-working, well-meaning Patsy, is art's worst enemy: inchoate skills; small understanding of the profession (only bitterness and fear); no professional camaraderie (only envy).

A dramatist and director voices his ideas on separating the distinguished from the dumb.

True, some scholars-become-artists and some ne'er-been-there's are decent arts teachers anyway. In twenty-five years, I've heard of four, counting one I met at Duke. Point: Students deserve acting, painting, or dance teachers as good as their physics, Milton, or economics teachers. They do not deserve the Irvs or Patsys colleges provide.

But the urgency of that point pales next to this one: The arts are the source of the most potent techniques we have for controlling human behavior, except (possibly) chemicals and brute force. Consider: Theater (and the arts in general) is likely one of the world's three oldest professions. Second oldest: probably religion. If healing's up there, then there are four.

Those four professions got old by appealing to and serving permanent human needs. People who call the arts "recreational" don't know what they are talking about. The basic techniques art uses to hold an audience are rooted deep in human physiology and psychology. They provide our strongest political, economic, and social tools. The techniques that hold audiences hold nations. Read Henry V. Regard Ronald R.

But for years, Duke barely noted such techniques. Student clubs provided arts "experience," but classes covered just the product of the arts, with process a poor cousin sleeping in the barn. It was okay to study Michelangelo,

but not to be Michelangelo. Thus our skewed environment lacked many of humanity's finest pursuits, and regarded art works as completed entities divorced (rather than inseparable) from process. The only good artist was a dead artist, and when Euripides came back to take Playwriting 101, he failed it. Process techniques, like how to maneuver an audience into paying attention or feeling a particular emotion, never got studied.

Yet those techniques run the world! For starters, artists make audiences want to pay attention. An amazing number of would-be directors never consider the array of techniques, maneuvers, devices, and manipulations the playwright used to control the audience's mood. Those techniques alter what we want; they make us want what the artist wants us to want—right when the artist wants us to want it. If Shakespeare couldn't have done that, you'd doze before you ever got to scene ii of *King Lear*. But you get to scene ii wishing you had ten eyes to see with and a thousand ears to hear with—because Shakespeare was a genius of a technician. So was Alfred Hitchcock. And Sophocles. And *Miami Vice*, *Giacometti*, *Kurosawa*, your last five favorite movies, *Chekhov*, *Martha Graham*, *Monet*, *Mozart*, *Gilbert and Sullivan*, and *Truffaut*. Well, maybe not *Truffaut*. Maybe just those who want their audiences to pay attention. They have tools to do it—tools to control what an audience wants.

Harmless enough, these tools of our trade. You walk in digesting supper, scrapping with your spouse. You sit down wishing you'd snapped at the boss that afternoon instead of mewing. You wonder if your dinner salad had bad anchovies. You gaze warily—or eagerly—at the stage. Then—no matter your mood—we grab hold and skew you to the mood we want you in. And we do it damned fast. If we don't, you're in for another endless evening that can be justified only by calling it "art." And once we start doing it, we don't stop until we want you to go home. Harmless enough.

Harmless Sophocles wrote about a guy who did in his Pop, did unfilial things to his Ma, and thereby produced a progeny for



Pajama party: a new line for the Bard in Duke Drama's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

which there is no name in any language (and whom the shameless playwright marched out for us to gawk at), who spends the last quarter of the play with gore and plasma drooling from his fresh-gouged eye sockets—where is classic restraint? Where is decorum? Where's a little *gentillesse*?

Sorry. Not in the theater. If we're gentle, you're asleep and we're unemployed. We punch our way in and grab your innards. *Lear's* gentle? Or Chekhov, gentle Chekhov? Think about *The Cherry Orchard* in human terms—since when it's not in a book, it's on a stage being agonized through by humans. Gentle? Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood may be gentle, but Chekhov's a grenade in surgery. The estate near his cherry orchard, like *Lear's* heath and Oedipus's palace, like John Proctor's Salem—like the theater itself—is the home of savage events. Savage events—just one of our hundred techniques that reach in and warp, alter, shape, maneuver, sway your wants and moods.

Delete their brute force and you preclude art, produce Muzak.

And that brute force—the force that can hold an audience—also can sell mouthwash and topple governments. Shakespeare's techniques make you want to listen (even to his most boring exposition) as if your life depended on it. The same techniques manage Washington and Kremlin news. The same techniques send Third World folks who don't know Americans from Martians into the streets howling DEATH TO AMERICA. These same innocent tools of our trade dictate what you wear, eat, play with, collect, avoid, fear, and do with your kids, lover(s), parents, voluntary organs, and life.

Those techniques are barely covered—if at all—when studying art or literature as finished product. That doesn't make for bad

study. On the contrary, it allows for inverted examination of the finished product, and that's good. But what about how we are maneuvered? Can't those classes cover it?

No. It's like scholarly research, brain surgery, and driving: You can't master process unless you do it. In fact, you don't even understand it unless you do it.

So we must teach the arts properly: for art's sake, and for the sake of something more. Those overwhelming techniques should be learned by heads educated and nurtured in places like Duke. If we are leaders, we must lead here, not continue to ignore. Undergraduate conservatories were the best alternative before artists started coming to liberal arts universities, but sadly, conservatories did only half the job. The whole job of the arts is to communicate, and what's a perfect communicator without something to say? Undergraduate conservatories turn out highly trained people with nothing to say—though they say it awfully well.

Try it. Train seventeen-year-olds for four years. Give actors sixty hours a week acting, including method, voice and movement, dancing, tai chi, styles, and so on. Your superb actor will graduate with nothing to express. I know; at one of America's best conservatories, I did that to kids for eight years. My seniors didn't know Charles Dickens from Charles Darwin from Charles of the Ritz, nor care.

You're a lesser artist if you don't know your world—what it is, how it became, what happened (and happens) in it, what its people do and did—what (and how) its great people think and thought, say and said. If Duke's distinguished composer Robert Ward didn't know about the other arts and theology and something of technology and a bit of history and a bunch of literature, then he wouldn't

be half the composer he is. If Duke's distinguished Peter Williams didn't know a lot about non-artistic things, he'd still be a pretty decent harpsichordist, but more technician than artist. If I'd never taken physics, calculus, history, psych, Latin, even, by God, biology and, holy cow, chemistry!, I'd be writing just zombie movies. But I write other things, too.

Everyone good at what he or she does—not only artists—knows more than a narrow speciality. But America's major arts teachers—until now—have had to work in places that teach only narrow technique. They couldn't show students how to bring a broad knowledge of the world into their art, because they taught in places where there was no broad knowledge. So technique's all conservatory students get. Hence their trivial acting and playwrighting. Hence their music: It is music about music, not about anything else. And where can you hang their paintings? In the town square where they used to hang pickpockets.

In our era more artists have been trained and supported than ever in history. Arts schools and arts councils and generous arts philanthropists are in every state, city, town, and general store. We have artists of all sorts—trained, skilled, craft-wise artists. Yet with all those artists, we still don't compare with tiny, brief, classical Athens, Elizabethan England, or Renaissance Florence—or even 1980s London and 1960s New York. Where's the art?

Hiding. Hibernating. A-snooze.

What can wake it? Art communicates by combining hard-learned, sophisticated technical skills with an awareness and understanding of the world. That is so rare these days that even saying it that way makes it

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A Passionate Preference

By Leslie Banner. Winston-Salem: North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation, 1987, 438 pp., 26 photographs, \$22.

It is wonderful irony that many who fought into existence the North Carolina School of the Arts (NCSA) were later key figures at Duke.

Few institutions—especially of the arts—have decent records of their genesis. As such—and as a remarkable adventure story—Leslie Banner's *A Passionate Preference* joins Sir Tyrone Guthrie's landmark *A New Theatre*, the genesis of the Minneapolis playhouse that bears his name. Aside from the sheer pleasure of its read, the value of Banner's volume—other than its unique picture of North Carolina politics and art, and of North Carolina's politics of art—is that it makes clear why the School of the Arts was birthed. To anyone concerned with the future of the arts, it is a precious clarity. It could even help the very school whose origins Banner, senior research editor in the Duke president's office, so engrossingly delineates; for there is no better guide to late developments than a remembrance of origins.

A Passionate Preference is an adventure full of heroes. Then-Governor (and then, Duke President) Terry Sanford was master-mover. Novelist (later Duke consultant) John Ehle was mastermind. Composer (later Duke music professor) Robert Ward was the school's master, taking over after founding President Vittorio Giannini's death, and making NCSA a national presence. James Semans (a Duke medical professor), as NCSA's first board president, mastered an array of supporting and not-so-supporting forces to get things up and running, and then, with Duke Artist-in-Residence Giorgio Ciampi, started NCSA's international summer program. Joel Fleishman was the governor's behind-the-scenes stage-master (and is now a Duke vice president) in whose mind the notion of a North Carolina conservatory might have first appeared. And Vittorio Giannini himself, dreamer, visionary, inspiration—*maestro*—was in the right place at the right time. He made a place that had no time for the arts into the place for the arts—for a time.

Sanford, Ehle, Ward, Semans, Ciampi, Fleishman, Giannini—no Duke Skywalkers there, no John Waynes, but still the heroes of an adventure that has the intricacies of an Agatha Christie, and climactic moments

Because Terry Sanford prevented the premature building of arts programs, Duke artists today don't face the stifling, immovable arts structures of most other schools in America.

that are breathtaking. Read the sequence where the impossible bill to establish NCSA is impossibly passed into state law. You'll see.

And read the rest. It's about politics (trading paved roads for pro-arts votes). It's about education (American colleges were teaching the arts all wrong, and no one knew it but artists—and a governor in Raleigh and a teacher-writer in Chapel Hill. Well, the Ford Foundation knew it, too). It's about art—why the South, with most of the makings and some of the best makers, is even today widely (and stupidly) considered an artistic wasteland. And it's about mixing politics, education, and art, whose goals, methods, and values, when combined, stretch the word immissible.

Two more things the book is about, at least by implication: wonderful opportunity. And a warning.

The North Carolina School of the Arts is America's only state-supported arts conservatory. It is one of several schools (the California Institute of the Arts, Juilliard, Carnegie-Mellon's College of Fine Arts, a handful of others) that believe that the people who should teach artists are artists. This seemingly obvious statement was thought ridiculous when Carnegie-Mellon was founded seventy-two years ago, and heretical when Sanford and Ehle started kicking up Raleigh dust in the early Sixties. Even today, though schools like NCSA have proved the point over and over, a few pedagogues, scholars, critics—and others most ironically placed—still won't trust artists to teach young artists.

Scholars and historians do play a key role in developing the young artist, but only the

artist can specify that role, and only the artist can teach the art itself. Truth. Solid. You can build a house on it. Or a school.

In 1962, colleges competently taught art's history, analysis, appreciation, criticism. But they taught the art miserably. Most colleges still teach it miserably, and for '62's reasons. Something else about 1962: The people of North Carolina were concerned with education, roads, jobs, civil rights, marauding Yankees drifting south. Art was not one of their major—or even minor—concerns. North Carolina had no more use for an important state arts conservatory than it did for snowmobiles.

That visionaries like Sanford, Ehle, Semans, and a few others saw a conservatory in North Carolina was amazing. (To some—then and now—it was less amazing than absurd.) But the visionaries made it happen, and it's worth a book. *A Passionate Preference* does it justice.

No dry history, this. Banner draws on the extraordinary oral history project of Douglas C. Zinn '81, so we read not just Banner's good writing, but delicious things like: "Roney, I want you to go down there and get that bill out of committee, and see if you can't get it passed." The speaker: Governor Sanford. Roney: director of secondary roads—not a traditional arts office. So naturally Roney replied: "What bill are you talking about?" Sanford: "You go see John Ehle, and he can tell you about it." Roney did, Ehle told him about it, and Roney found out it was killed in the Calendar Committee.

So Roney said to Chairman Johnson of the Calendar Committee: "Well, what's the chance of getting it out?"

"Well, hell, Ben, it's killed."

"I know that but can you bring it out?"

"What's the use of bringing it out?"

Ben Roney got Johnson to agree to try. Then Roney to Sanford: "Terry, I found out about your bill. It's dead. The thing is killed."

And [Sanford] said, "Can you get it out?"

"Well, I've talked to Hugh Johnson, and he said that he would bring it out."

Well, he got it out.

So, what could be a long, dry read has the immediacy and drama of *You Are There*.

That was all a quarter century ago; 1987's different. Now most of us who work professionally in the arts have done at least some university studying, where we learned little about doing our art—but a lot about everything else. So unlike 1962's professionals who eschewed universities, we come from them,

feel at home in them, find them great places to do our work. And so we return to them. Artists are now coming to liberal arts colleges.

So here we are, with our years of professional experience. But that doesn't help at most colleges, stuck with pedagogical structures created, administered, and held sacred by non-artist "teachers" of the arts.

Now its warning corollary. *A Passionate Preference* brilliantly demonstrates—warns—that artists must teach artists. Duke learns. Others forget. Even at some conservatories, non-artistic considerations rear ugly heads. Forgetful heads. Thus, worse than the very beast it was created as alternative to, a good arts school can mutate into a crippled conservatory, sans the normal strength of a liberal arts college.

Banner's book re-persuades and reminds us that the arts are of artists. That was heretical in '62 and, to some, remains heretical. Well, no surprise that Terry Sanford knew some would always find it heretical. So he wanted to inscribe on an NCSA wall: "THIS INSTITUTION IS UNORTHODOX AND HERETICAL."

He should have. Oh, he really should have. If there are ghosts and if ghosts read books, Vittorio Giannini's ghost is reading *A Passionate Preference*, and remembering. It will drift one night through his beloved NCSA, and trace on a wall, with ghostly digit and passionate spirit, Terry Sanford's

six words. It will sigh, "Remember!" Alas, poor ghost, knowing that if Sanford's words are forgotten, so too will even so fine a place as NCSA be. Or not be. That is the question.—David Ball ■

Banner's book is available from NCSA at 200 Woughtown Street, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27117.

DAVE AND ART

Continued from page 49

sound silly and impossible.

But we're nurturing it—right here, in the community of scholars, doctors, lawyers, critics, engineers, scientists, administrators, and artists that Duke is finally becoming. I'll teach the best acting techniques in the world while the whole rest of our incredible institution teaches everything else. At most liberal arts schools, long-developed academic arts departments, sans artists, have taught the arts—miserably—for decades. Their ensclosed, unyielding structures, encased in vested traditions and tenured non-artist Irvs (or ne'er-been-there Patsys) are unflexible. But Duke, starting from scratch, gives me a clean slate to do my part—and gives me the rest of the university to do the rest.

Duke's graduates will rejuvenate, shape, and lead the arts, even while undergraduate conservatories and other schools continue turning out mere assistants and bit players. Whoever said there are no bit parts, only bit

players, was wrong. There are bit players. They play bit parts. And, poor dears, they consider themselves lucky to do so.

But Duke isn't here to turn out bit players.

That is why Duke's faculty now includes real artists. So, for example, Duke drama—not Juilliard—just hired Robert L. Hobbs, probably America's best acting teacher. Hobbs would not have strayed to Duke twenty years ago (me neither), but he's here now. With what people like Hobbs and I know about the arts, and with what the rest of Duke's superb faculty knows about every thing else, Duke is positioning to achieve in the arts what it achieves in its other strong areas. It's what today's Duke University wants; it's what the fuss is about: Duke is the state of the art.

So that's where the art is. Right here. Waiting to be born. We midwives are standing by. No Irvs. No Patsys. ■

David Ball writes about himself: "A Duke artist-in-residence and the director of Duke drama, I also direct and write for the stage and screen, having worked with theaters across the country and around the world. My script-analysis book Backwards and Forwards is a widely-used textbook. My career zig-zags between rigorous art-theater productions such as at Pennsylvania's respected Metro Theater, for which I have enjoyed widespread critical acclaim, and such junk pursuits as the disgraceful feature film Hard-Rock Zombies, which bought me my house. Sometimes I combine both pursuits and get everyone mad."

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COLLISION
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Speeding sub-atomic protons may be smashing their way through a fifty-three-mile tunnel north of Durham within the next decade. That's if the Department of Energy picks North Carolina as the site for a Superconducting Super Collider.

Bidding for the \$4.4 billion federal project are more than twenty states. The one chosen after a lengthy site selection process will benefit from future tax revenues and academic, technical, construction, and service jobs.

According to Duke physics professor Alfred Goshaw, chairman of the state's technical advisory committee on the project, North Carolina would become the "world center of high-energy physics research," and the collider would provide scientists with a "much clearer picture of how the fundamental forces of nature operate."

Goshaw's committee includes Duke physicist Seog Oh, Duke botanist Norman Christensen, and representatives from UNC-Chapel Hill, N.C. State University, and the state government. The proposed site is in a predominately rural area in Durham, Granville, and Person counties.

North Carolina meets several important technical requirements. A strong scientific and academic community includes the Duke-based Triangle Universities Nuclear Laboratory, which operates a low-energy accelerator and trains some of the nation's leading nuclear physicists. Most importantly, the geological makeup of the region—hard rock and the relative absence of micro-seismic vibrations—fits the bill.

All proposals will be reviewed by a committee from the national academies of science and engineering, which will name a group of finalists in early 1988. The final site will be selected in late 1988 or early 1989.

"In one real sense," says Goshaw, "what we'll be doing is re-creating conditions that existed very, very early in the universe—ten billion years ago. We're providing a spark of energy which is equivalent to the energy density that occurred, according to the cosmologists, within the first microsecond of the existence of the universe."

"It's a little like cosmological archaeology," according to Goshaw.



Audiobiography: Waylon Jennings, "a real hillbilly, in the best sense"

A MAN
CALLED HOSS

Country music tells of life on the road, good love gone bad, longneck beers, and dimly lit pool halls. Singer Waylon Jennings added another dimension to the rural experience when he brought his one-man show to Duke in September.

"An Evening with Waylon Jennings" is neither a concert nor a theatrical production. Instead, Jennings calls it an "audiobiography," similar to the format of his latest album, *A Man Called Hoss*. The Grammy Award winner talks about his life—his music, his philosophy, his family—as well as performing with his band.

In a departure from previous theater productions brought to Duke, Broadway producer and Duke adjunct professor Emanuel Azenberg, along with Wayne Rogers of television's

M*A*S*H fame, moved quickly on plans to bring "An Evening with Waylon Jennings" to Reynolds Theater.

"Waylon has some great stories about life as a country singer and big recording star," says Azenberg, who earlier this year produced *A Month of Sundays* with Jason Robards at Duke before taking it to Broadway. "Maybe the thing that impresses me most about Waylon, because I'm a boy from the Bronx, is that he's genuine country, a real hillbilly, in the best sense. He still has a view of the world that's very much a product of his life as a country boy. With all that he's been through in his life, he's never lost that vision. He's the genuine article and it comes through when he sings and when he tells stories."

Jennings has been a major force in country music for nearly three decades. His hits include "Luckenbach, Texas," "Mammas, Don't Let Your Babies Grow Up To Be Cowboys," "This Time," and "I've Always Been Crazy." He's also collaborated on projects with his

wife, Jessi Colter, as well as Willie Nelson, Johnny Cash, and Kris Kristofferson.

"At this point in my career," says Jennings, "I sometimes feel like I'm walking in my own footsteps. The nicest thing about coming to Duke is that it's such a change of pace. Generally, when you're doing concerts, they don't want to hear too much talk. In fact, some places in Texas they throw beer bottles when you do anything but sing."

SIX FOR SIX

Duke's board of trustees, the governing body of the university, appointed six new members whose six-year terms began in July. The new trustees are George V. Grune '52, Julie Campbell Esrey '60, Susan B. King '62, Alexander W. Parrish '87, Herman Postma '55, and Daniel C. Tosteson.

Grune is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Reader's Digest Association, Incorporated. While at Duke, Grune was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and the football team and editor of *The Archive*, a literary magazine. After earning a law degree from the University of Florida, he worked for Continental Can Company before joining *Reader's Digest* in 1960. Grune and his wife, Betty Lu Albert Grune '51, live in Westport, Connecticut.

Esrey earned her master's from the University of California, Berkeley. A member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority at Duke, she graduated Phi Beta Kappa and received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for graduate studies in international economics. Esrey has worked for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York and as a consultant and senior international economist for the Exxon Corporation. She is on the board of directors of the Mission Hills Bank, and on the board of the Family and Childrens Services for greater Kansas City. Esrey, a Mission Hills, Kansas, resident, has also worked with Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

King, of New York City, is president of Steuben Glass, a division of Corning Glass Works. The Duke Phi Beta Kappa chaired the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission during the Carter administration. She taught health and safety regulation while a resident fellow at Harvard's Institute of Politics, and chairs the board of visitors of Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

Parrish is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was elected as this year's "young trustee" by Duke's student legislature. Parrish held a number of student government positions, including chairman of the president's Honor Council.

Postma, a physicist, is director of the Oak

Ridge National Laboratory. He earned his master's and Ph.D. from Harvard, and is a commissioner on the Tennessee Higher Education Commission. The Wilmington, North Carolina, native has been a member of the National Academy of Science, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, and the Industrial Research Institute. Postma is also on the advisory board of the Gas Research Institute.

Tosteson, a former Duke faculty member, is dean of the Harvard Medical School, where he earned his M.D. and is now the Caroline Shields Walker Distinguished Professor of Physiology. While at Duke, he held a James B. Duke Professorship and was chairman of the department of physiology and pharmacology at Duke Medical Center from 1961 to 1975.

NUMBERS 'ON THE NOSE'

While the arrival of the Class of 1991 on campus marked the beginning of college careers, it also signified the end of an arduous year for the admissions office. More than 15,000 students applied for a limited number of valued slots—a 19 percent increase—proving that last year's record-breaking applicant pool of 12,675 was no fluke. Of those, 3,249—only 21 percent—received offers of admission. In September, 1,495 students began taking classes, with another 125 to begin in January.

Last year, officials anticipated that 43 percent of those accepted for the 1986-87 freshman class would enroll. Instead, 48 percent accepted. As a result, some quick-thinking solutions to a housing crunch and the need for extra teaching sections were implemented. This year, the admissions office set a goal of 46 percent yield rate, and came in right on target.

"We did a number of studies on what yield rate to expect based on past statistics," says Connie Johnson, assistant to the director of undergraduate admissions. "And we hit it right on the nose." One solution was to defer more students to a waiting list.

Of the 1,495 incoming September freshman, 663 men and 592 women are enrolled in Trinity College; their mean SAT score is 1295. In the engineering school, 191 men and 49 women are enrolled; their mean SAT score is 1356.

Admissions Office staff members knew at the beginning of the 1986-87 admissions year that they had their work cut out for them. In May 1986, the staff began to see an increase in the number of spring visitors, a trend that continued into the summer and fall. By the end of the summer, they were seeing as many as 250 students a day. To meet the needs of campus visitors, they upped the number of information sessions from one to three a day. In one year, the number of students coming to look at Duke increased by 31 percent.

Accommodating large numbers of students won't be a problem for housing officials, though. Some scrambling to place last year's



Right on target: freshman fun at Alumni Affairs' welcoming picnic

freshman class leaping housing officials to convert office space in the basement of Trent Hall to dorm rooms. This year, there are only minor changes in housing. Pegram is an all-freshman dorm; Aycock will house only upperclasses until the arrival of January freshmen. And only two single-sex dorms remain: Jarvis for women, and Trent G for men.

BY HIS OWN RULES

As governor of New Jersey, Thomas Kean hasn't been one to conform to precedents. In 1981, the Republican was elected governor by a .07 percent margin, the narrowest victory ever in New Jersey. But in his 1985 bid for re-election, he attracted 70 percent of the vote—the largest margin in the state's history.

In a June program at Duke, Kean outlined his brand of political unorthodoxy. As part of a six-day "Strategic Leadership" seminar, he spoke to gubernatorial aides and executives from eleven states. The seminar's sponsor was the Duke Governor's Center, a part of the Institute of Policy Sciences.

"The whole business of government is communication," Kean said. "The problems won't be solved unless you communicate." One of his first problems was recruiting a cabinet; and rather than relying on political associates to fill the positions, he hired an executive search firm to uncover New Jersey's best and the brightest. "Three quarters of the people I had never met before," Kean said. "But they were exceptional people."

Kean received 60 percent of the black vote in 1985. He "set out to prove" to Republicans that party affiliation is less important than policy successes. Kean has a history of civil-rights involvement, and he has accelerated the hiring of minorities in state agencies.

Kean's routine as governor includes teaching a class in a public school once a month, holding town meetings, and visiting small-town newspaper editors. Policy can sometimes stem from "frustration," he told his Duke listeners. For the past four years, he had futilely pushed the state legislature to enact restrictions on wetlands development. The restrictions are needed, he said, to counter an "almost overheated boom" in building. This year, Kean decided to leak word that he was considering using his emergency powers to declare a moratorium on building. From such a strategy, he hoped to force a strong bill out of the legislature. Said Kean: "Sometimes you have to use power in an extraordinary way. But you can't do that too often."

Even extraordinary power may not be enough in extraordinary situations, Kean added. He mentioned the difficulties of finding a home for 1,500 barrels of radon-



NASA's Musgrave: gardening for space

contaminated soil. New Jersey originally planned to ship the soil to a licensed waste dump in Nevada. But Nevada officials vetoed the idea since, said Kean, they were irate at New Jersey's inroads into Nevada gambling profits. A plan to dump the soil on state-owned land in New Jersey drew political opposition; and neighbors of other candidate sites threatened to lie down in the streets to keep the soil out of their community.

At the time of his Duke visit, "We have not solved that one," Kean said. "I'd appreciate any suggestions."

SKY-HIGH SNACKS

Some plants will grow at atmospheric pressures equal to those at the top of Mt. Everest, a NASA botanist working at Duke's controlled-climate Phytotron has discovered. Her work may translate into a more varied diet and cleaner air for astronauts on lengthy missions to the moon or Mars.

"NASA is interested in closed ecological life-support systems," says researcher Mary Musgrave. "These systems regenerate air and can be used to help produce food."

Musgrave is doing some of her work in low-pressure hyperbaric chambers at Duke's E.G. Hall Laboratory for Environmental Research, where records were set several years ago in simulated dives. When one of the fat, steel-

walled chambers is depressurized to one-fifth normal pressure, Musgrave says, the plants are left in a low-oxygen environment with air pressure equal to that at about 29,000 feet—the height of Mt. Everest.

Surprisingly, she found that plant respiration improved at the low pressures because ethylene gas, a plant hormone that speeds up ripening, escapes more rapidly. The upshot of the low-pressure work, at least on mungbeans, has been slightly larger plants.

While learning that some plants grow well under such harsh conditions, Musgrave also found that others, such as wheat, can get by with only 5 percent oxygen, the level that remains in the chamber during her experiments.

"During photosynthesis," she says, "plants take up carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. At 5 percent oxygen, their growth is greatly stimulated." According to Musgrave, the wheat plants won't set seed at 5 percent oxygen, but will do so if the carbon-dioxide level is increased to 1,000 parts per million, about three times the amount in the earth's atmosphere.

Wheat is one of six food plants favored by NASA for space gardens. The others are sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peanuts, lettuce, and soybeans. These plants contain all the essential nutrients needed by humans and would serve as a minimal diet—though for the sake of variety, scientists want to consider more plants.

EQUAL BUT SEPARATE

Traditionally, the black community has not been part of the ecumenical movement. But it shares with supporters of widespread Christian unity many concerns on the direction of religion in America, says William C. Turner, a Duke assistant professor of theology and black church studies.

"The black church and those who support the ecumenical movement each have points of disagreement with the theology of the conservative, so-called 'radical right,'" he says. "But what's even more serious is the fact that somehow this group has been exempted from the kind of theological dialogue that I would regard as necessary in order to be responsible to the larger traditions of Christianity."

Turner says he believes the involvement of the black church in the ecumenical movement would positively affect evangelism and missions, and would help solve some of the "vexing and grievous social maladies of this culture."

"Historically, the black church has focused directly on the needs of oppressed people, preaching a version of the gospel directed at the displaced and downcast," from slavery

through the new conservatism of today. That history has not run parallel with the history of the white Christian church, he says. "It's as if there have been two theologies—one emerging from a history of success, victory, and power and another from those who just want to survive and eke out an existence with some modicum of dignity and respect."

Turner says the task of bringing the black church into the ecumenical movement can only be accomplished by very deliberate action on the part of both black and white Christian communities. A better understanding of each other's church traditions would lay the foundation on which such integration might occur.

"What members of the white church need to understand is that black churches have their own established traditions," Turner says. "We don't want to be remodeled. We like the way we express things in our religion and in our culture."

OUT OF COURT SETTLEMENT

 bstericians in some parts of the country are refusing to accept new patients, and a few have even refused to treat female lawyers or wives of malpractice lawyers. The reason: soaring mal-

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practice rates and increased litigation.

Duke's Private Adjudication Center is conducting a study of the problem, with help from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The national philanthropy awards research grants for improving national health care. Duke's center, a nonprofit affiliate of the law school, works with litigants to settle their differences through arbitration or mediation, thus avoiding the expense and time of a trial.

The three-year malpractice study includes an analysis of procedures affecting malpractice cases. "This will be the data-gathering phase on current litigation procedures," says Duke law professor Thomas B. Metzloff. "We'll be talking to attorneys, observing malpractice trials, and evaluating information obtained from court records."

The study's second phase, expected to last two years, will produce a model system of procedures that can be tested at the Private Adjudication Center. With plans to handle about 100 malpractice claims a year, the center should have a sufficient caseload to validate or reject, statistically, the model procedures.

Working with Metzloff are Neil Vidmar, director of the center's research, and David Warren, former executive director of the North Carolina Medical Malpractice Study Commission. Warren also holds appointments in Duke Medical Center's departments of health administration and community and family medicine. Duke law professor Clark C. Havighurst will head the study's seven-member advisory board, which includes state Representative George Miller of Durham and Dr. David Sabiston, chairman of Duke's surgery department.

"Malpractice litigation should be designed to achieve a just result in terms of both the patient and doctor's rights," says Sabiston, a former president of the American College of Surgeons. "This project will help to promote alternatives to traditional courtroom litigation for the benefit of everyone."



Classical glass: shy Laura shows her first gentleman caller the unicorn from her treasured collection in *The Glass Menagerie*

FROM AMANDA TO ZELDA

Broadway at Duke, the annual series of stage productions, will be offering a classic, a future classic, a stand-up comedian, and a one-woman show this season, beginning October in Page Auditorium.

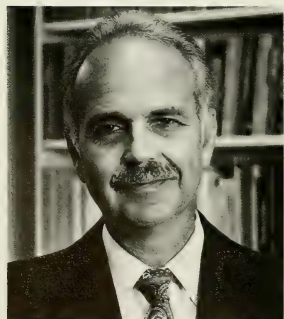
Tennessee Williams' *The Glass Menagerie* opened the season in early October. It was performed by the Missouri Repertory Theater, which—now celebrating its twentieth anniversary—ranks as the longest running professional theater touring company. The company also presented theater workshops on campus.

The Tony Award-winning *I'm Not Rappa-*

port comes on October 25. Herb Gardner's light-hearted look at two irrepressible senior citizens who meet on a park bench every day will star Vincent Gardenia and Glynn Turman.

Popular, off-the-wall comic Steven Wright, known for his deadpan delivery, will appear in concert December 2. He's performed frequently on *The Tonight Show*, *Late Night with David Letterman*, and *Saturday Night Live*.

The final show of the season is *The Last Flapper*, with Piper Laurie, on April 7. The one-woman show brings Zelda Fitzgerald out of her husband's shadow and into the limelight. Set in Highland Hospital, the play begins with Zelda's gaining entry to her psychiatrist's office, where she reviews her files and her life just hours before the fatal fire.



Fish: "Recruitment is an art"

STAR WARS

Continued from page 43

cerned about the need for additional laboratory space. To improve or even maintain their current standings, virtually every department needs bigger digs. Putman says the university is assessing plans for expanding and creating more space, while keeping the interdisciplinary approach in focus.

As Duke engages in more aggressive faculty recruiting, it's begun to keep an eye out for the recruiting sharks not only from business, but from other universities that have already started circling Duke's most attractive academics.

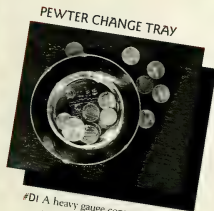
"When I came in as dean," says Richard White, "we were concerned with: where are our faculty now, where are we going, how can

we be competitive in hiring? That's still true, but now the new dimension is, can we hold onto the faculty that we have? It is becoming increasingly apparent, because of the high profile of the place, that our faculty now is becoming more attractive. So we are spending considerably more effort to holding on to—defending, if you like—what we've got. We're fighting the same battle for faculty appointments as we are for undergraduates. We win a few and we lose a few."

Fish, who fought so hard for Barbara Hermstein Smith, agrees. "We're now setting ourselves up for raiding because we're raiding other places," he says. "There have been some nibbles, approaches made to some of our faculty in the last year and a half, but so far none of them has been taken. But it will happen. Those things always happen." ■

CHRISTMAS IDEAS

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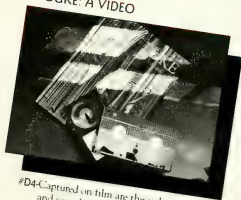


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Presence of the past: historian Sydney Nathans at Stagville Plantation (page 44)



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DUKE



Cover: Although Duke soccer has experienced the best and worst of times, scorer Tommy Stone '88 still runs circles around the opposition. Photo by Les Todd

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FEATURES

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For about a dozen admissions representatives, fall time is travel time—intense travel time—as they go on the road making the case for Duke

RUNNING WITH THE DREAMS

Reflections on a counter-reunion weekend: "We'd unwittingly formed a bond that would outlast most of the other relationships of our lives"

WATCHING THE WORLD GO BY

To supply a steady stream of fresh facts and faces, newspapers have begun to follow television's lead by favoring fluff over hard news

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Fans follow the bouncing ball as youth teams expand but ex-stars struggle

EXERCISING OLYMPIC CONTROL

"Because of the traveling, it's tough to find continuity," says the producer of TV's Winter Olympics coverage. "My home is where my project is."

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'HOT' ON THE ADMISSIONS TRAIL

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE

PROSPECTING GOAL:

BRING BACK THE BEST

For about a dozen admissions representatives, fall time is travel time—intense travel time—as they go on the road making the case for Duke.

So there I was in Southern California, waiting to meet up with a Duke admissions counselor, and I thought, hey, wouldn't it be way cool to check out the competition? And I spent like an hour walking through the local campus, and like the one and only student activity to be seen that Saturday was a volleyball game played out on a pile of imported sand. Nothing very awesome there. So I finally found a strolling student and asked, like where are all the other student dudes at this place? And she said, like it's the weekend, you know, and they've all gone home. To find more sand? To find clean laundry? Whatever. Toto, where are we? This doesn't look like North Carolina.

This is San Diego, a target of opportunity for Duke admissions, which has the enviable record of recruiting one of the nation's most geographically diverse—and most academically qualified—student bodies. For fourteen admissions representatives, fall time is travel time—intense travel time. From September through November, often for stretches of several weeks, they are on the road making the case for Duke. And a section of this year's published freshman profile, labeled "Diversity," shows the outcome. The current fresh-

man class of 1,500 has 201 students from North Carolina, the largest group from any single state. Alaska and Hawaii both have a single representative in the class; Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada have none. But New York sent a sizable 156, and California, an impressive forty-two.

California is the admissions turf of Kathy Johnson, whose range also extends to Texas, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Hawaii. The bread-and-butter portion of her recruiting routine is high school visits. Johnson heads to schools where Duke has had a history of good experiences or where, as is true in San Diego, school counselors make a convincing case for attention. Under admissions director Richard Steele, now in his second year at Duke, the office is putting more emphasis on the "Duke Night" idea. The small-group sessions in high schools offer a more personal touch, but the personal touch exerts a price on time-burdened admissions representatives. Duke Nights, held at schools, hotels, or community centers, are larger affairs for students who have an application on file or whom Duke has identified as good prospects. This year, Duke will conduct forty of these parent/student receptions in cities all over the United States. Says



Steele: "We are finding that many schools no longer welcome us with open arms. Counselors are delayed with visits by college representatives, and we may be taking away important class time from the students we hope to see. A Duke reception gives students—and their parents—a chance to learn about Duke without cutting a class."

It's only been in the past few years that Duke has visited the San Diego area. And Duke still has a big task in educating the locals. East Coast high-schoolers are somewhat more attuned to the differences among colleges, says Johnson; and they—and their counselors—are more absorbed in the college-selection process. "I think the feeling is growing in the West that students should go East to get an education. And Californians tend to find Ivy League weather too cold. What Duke offers isn't just better weather, it's an Ivy League academics and a less cut-throat atmosphere on campus."

Johnson would like to see Duke accept California students at a greater rate, and observes that the San Diego area has "a solid alumni base that is clamoring for more acceptances." California students measure up to their East Coast counterparts, she says. The standard measures don't always attest to that, though. And one point she'll bring up during her San Diego school visits is that many East Coast students take the SAT numerous times, sometimes flying between different test sites over a period of a few weeks. San Diego students react to such a strategy with incredulity, but, as Johnson sees it, test-taking sophistication can produce an edge in the admissions competition.

Johnson's first visit is to the sprawling, multi-building La Jolla High School. She arrives early, before the coastal fog pulls its customary vanishing act in favor of Southern California sunshine. In planning these trips,

As she cites Duke's SAT averages, Rose says, "I always expect to hear all this rustling, and eyes start to roll. But if you're weak in one area, strength in another area can balance it out."

she spends a lot of time poring over maps to try to make sure that, with all of her zig-zagging, she'll find a reasonable traveling distance from one school to the next. For the traveling admissions representative, there's no happier find than the traffic sign heralding a nearby school. It's a familiar sign for Johnson: Before joining Duke admissions three years ago, she worked as a school guidance counselor. Though naturally ebullient and an easy talker, Johnson confesses that it's "a scary thought that for many of these students, the only image they get of Duke is me. Certainly I am not the university, but they think I am."

In the past year, La Jolla High produced eight valedictorians and thirty national merit semifinalists; and its math students in particular are "almost unbeatable" in competitions, a guidance counselor tells Johnson. Many of them come from parents who work in science or medical research. Johnson mentions North Carolina's Research Triangle Park and Duke's prominence within an

area that has the largest per-capita concentration of Ph.D.s. Last year's graduates, the counselor says, populated all the Ivies, and—on top of entertaining visits from representatives of 130 colleges—the school plays host for a special Ivy League Night for prospective students. Johnson says Duke would love to get on the program. The counselor is noncommittal on that, but says Duke is "becoming very popular." He agrees with Johnson's assessment that Duke's biggest battle in California is with the state system and with Stanford.

Twelve students turn out for Johnson's session. They're all boys—something that Johnson attributes to the fact that Duke has a basketball reputation to match its academic standing. Johnson passes out some overviews of Duke and application-request forms for the students to complete, and asks, "Has anyone visited the Duke campus?" No response. "Has anyone been to North Carolina?" No response. To give the group "an image of what the campus looks like," she passes around a copy of the coffee-table pictorial *Duke: A Portrait*. "The campus is very much unlike anything you'll see in Southern California," she tells them. She goes on to pin down Durham geographically (south of Washington, D.C., between the beaches and the mountains, part of a triangle of cities that's also a research center), and points out that Duke and UNC are "archivalists, like U.C. and U.S.C." She offers her "Reader's Digest version of the curriculum," praising a new plan that preserves course-selection flexibility amid tighter structure, plugging the required university writing class, pointing out that Duke students enjoy "remarkable acceptance rates" in getting into professional schools, and sketching the case of a recent graduate who double-majored in comparative religion and physics.

Johnson moves on to the application process. She portrays herself as an advocate for the prospective student, explaining that she and a second reader will review California applications. The admissions committee will "go over each application one by one in decision rounds. Your job is to try to educate me through your application as to what I should be telling these people."

On the list of what Duke's decision-makers will want to know, she says, are the extent to which students challenged themselves academically, with enriched, advanced, or honors courses; academic performance, with a stress on the senior year; specific insights gleaned from written recommendations by teachers and counselors; and standardized test scores. She mentions this year's "extremely high" freshman SAT average of 1306, adding that applicants were admitted with scores well below the average, while others were rejected with scores well above 1400. She calls evaluating extracurricular activi-



ties and the student essays "the most fun for me as a reader, because then you as an applicant begin to take on some personality." Extracurricular involvement should show "that you're committed and motivated, regardless of whether you plan to carry the activity into college." The essays "should come from the heart and the mind. I'm not looking for a particular answer to the essay question; I'm most impressed if it's a true expression of you."

Duke, she says, is "interested in the student who can make a difference on campus. We want to build diversity. And I want to be able to convince the committee that you're going to contribute in some unique way. If we just went by test scores, there'd be no need for an admissions office."

Johnson's late-morning visit is to The Bishop's School, a private school in La Jolla with a good pedigree (it dates back to 1905) and elegant surroundings (it's built around a courtyard). In greeting Johnson, the guidance counselor says Duke has become "hot" on the West Coast in the past few years. "Duke is now lumped in with the Ivy schools. But there are nine branches of the state university, and they're always going to be a draw. And Stanford is an ongoing obsession." Some of The Bishop's School's former student leaders have gone on to Duke, and that produces "a ripple effect," in the counselor's words, that draws more student prospects to the university.

Johnson and her group of seven boys and two girls have to displace musicians at work: A somewhat disgruntled piano teacher and student abandon their lesson in the school's well-appointed meeting room. In her message, Johnson places emphasis on Duke's advising system and talking about her own experiences with eleven freshman advisees. Someone asks about Duke's cost. Johnson cites a figure of \$16,000 for tuition, room, board, and travel. "Is that each year or for four years?" asks the puzzled student. Johnson sketches financial-aid procedures, and points out that Duke meets demonstrated financial need for all accepted students.

The Bishop's School will be the host for this evening's Duke Night. Straight from Atlanta, the site of last week's Duke Night, the school was to have received an express-mailed package containing the slide show. Johnson asks the counselor if the package is at hand. The counselor says he hasn't seen it yet. "I'm going to hyperventilate right on the spot," Johnson says. The slides will probably arrive during the day, the counselor assures her.

Johnson heads off to Mount Carmel High School in San Diego. She shows a bit of concern for getting a speeding ticket—which, she says, Duke is unlikely to absorb. During last year's circuit she got lost on her way to Mount Carmel. Last year's experience and



this year's road maps notwithstanding, she finds history repeating itself. Frustrated as she makes her way through increasingly undeveloped country, she pulls up to a service-station phone booth—the same one, she suspects, that she resorted to last year—and calls the counselor for directions. She ends up at the school just about on schedule. The counselor reminds Johnson that Mount Carmel had a student accepted at Duke last year who was brought to campus interviews for the prestigious A.B. Duke scholarship award. The student lost out in that competition, though, and ended up enrolling at Johns Hopkins. Johnson tells the counselor that she shares her disappointment.

Five boys and two girls file into Mount Carmel's small conference room, which is lined with college recruitment posters (Gonzaga University: Find your future in our Jesuit tradition; Colorado is the place; University of Nevada-Reno: Big enough to challenge, small enough to care; Rockhurst College: We educate for life; Join us at Azusa Pacific.)

After her presentation, Johnson fields questions from the students. "Are there waves in North Carolina?" someone asks. A little taken aback, Johnson responds that wave heights in the East aren't as great as the West Coast, but that surfers would probably find the ocean temperature warmer. What about the fraternity system? Johnson calls it "unique" because it doesn't put a premium on exclusivity. And women's sports? Johnson cites the recent decision to give varsity status to women's soccer. Do athletes have an advantage in the admissions competition? A talented musician would have a similar advantage, Johnson says. "Duke is not a jock school. Athletes are there to be educated. Coaches identify athletes who they think

can make a big contribution. Coaches and I don't always agree who should get in, but I always win." Other students ask about music at Duke ("Duke is not the place to come for a conservatory education, but you can arrange private lessons and there are lots of performing groups"), and about theater ("It's a very exciting time for theater at Duke, and there's lots of room to get in at the ground level").

"What's an acceptable grade-point average to get in?" someone wonders. Johnson says 91 percent of Duke students ranked in the top 10 percent of their high-school class, and makes the point that senior-year grades are crucial. "It's not just what you've done, it's what you've done lately. I've watched straight-A students whose grades have dropped to B's and C's lose out."

Going through her admissions-procedures speech, Johnson recommends a lot of attention to the personal essays. Last year, in response to an invitation to write about some invention that profoundly affected the twentieth century, "10,000 people wrote about TV," she says. "It's not going to be wrong even if it's different. And we don't count the number of SAT words you use." She also suggests supplementing applications with performance tapes or other creative efforts—but no vacation slides and no food," she warns. "Once a student who ran a catering business sent in some pound cake. We got it, of course, after it had traveled several days through the mail, and the admissions staff used it as a football in our backyard for a few weeks."

Back at her hotel later that afternoon, Johnson calls The Bishop's School to check on the arrival of the slide show. No slide show. And the Duke Night reception is hours away. "I am not a happy camper," she mutters. And she calls Admissions Director

Steele, who tries, vainly, to track down the traveling admissions representative who sent out the show. Johnson calls the express-mailer and tries, vainly, to have the missing package traced between Atlanta and San Diego. She's told not to expect any results until the next day. So no slide show tonight. And Johnson is not a happy camper. She cancels the rental of a projector from a local video-supply house, takes a recreational run for a few miles—therapy, she says, to get herself composed for the evening—and heads out to buy the requisite Pepperidge Farm cookies and soda.

Earlier, Johnson said her "greatest nightmare" was that "two or three people would show for a Duke Night." But the reception at The Bishop's School attracts about sixty students and parents and some local alumni interviewers for Duke. Among them is Wendy Waller Daynes '77, a La Jolla High School graduate who heads the area Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee—and who tonight is serving as a committee of one in preparing the punch. Johnson is there an hour before the scheduled start-up at 7:00 and stocks a table with Duke bulletins and brochures and the ever-present *Duke*: A Portrait.

Johnson—who since breakfast has treated herself to only yogurt and some of the reception's cookies—starts out her talk with an apology for the missing slide show: "But I'm here in living technicolor." She goes on to pinpoint Duke's location and to emphasize the high-tech atmosphere of the Research Triangle, adding this time that "we don't have the same kind of wave-riding opportunities you have here." She dwells a bit on Duke's commitment to promoting study abroad. A parent voices concern about graduate students teaching undergraduate classes. Johnson says it's the university's aim to eliminate instruction by first-year graduate students, admits it hasn't happened yet, but cites some senior professors—like chemistry's James Bonk—who teach introductory courses.

Another question: "Does it matter if you're a Methodist in getting admitted?" Johnson answers that Duke applies no religious test in its admissions process and calls attention to the beauty of the chapel; but "you never have to walk through it if you don't want to." Several questions come up about athletics and athletic scholarships. Johnson: "You will see athletes in class with you, and we graduate a higher percentage of athletes than is true for the entire student body." Can someone major in business? Johnson talks about a friend now working for a large bank who is earning a six-figure salary and who majored in classical studies at Duke.

After accommodating the questions of a few student stragglers, Johnson collects the left-over cookies (which she'll later give away to a local parish), and also collects kudos for

For many hopefuls, the springtime news from Duke will be the "thin business envelope," signaling rejection, rather than "a fat package of forms" marking acceptance.



her performance—even with an absent slide show. The host guidance counselor tells her that most visiting admissions representatives offer no handouts, no slide show, and little organization to their remarks. And Johnson becomes a happy camper again.

She is off about 8:00 the next morning for another private school, San Diego's Francis Parker. The school graduates sixty-five students, all of whom are college-bound, and most of whom will end up enrolling in the California system. "If you can pull a few away, you're fortunate," the counselor tells Johnson.

As she enters the guidance office's conference room, Johnson finds workers noisily hanging a huge wall map of the United States. They finish the job as six girls and five boys join her, but another distraction—the school choir—persists in the background. One in the group has visited the Duke campus, and another has plans to do so shortly. Johnson explains Duke's liberal-arts philosophy, telling these largely pre-professionally-directed students to value a broad education. "Duke's medical school dean is the first to say that he prizes a background in the use of the

English language." Students will need certain courses for medical school, she says, "but that doesn't mean four years of nothing but science. If that's all you do for four years, you'll be tired of looking at cells. You'll be snowed under as a medical student; this is a time to grow, to enrich yourself in other areas." A student mentions an interest in "finance and stocks and bonds," and Johnson urges her to consider "spending your first few semesters getting a taste of different sides of the curriculum."

At mid-morning, it's off to the all-boys Saint Augustine's School, where Johnson parks next to a car with a prominent "I ♥ saints" bumper sticker. The session is in the school library, and twenty boys—in this instance, picked by the counselor rather than self-selected—attend. Here Johnson is competing with the nearby marching band. The counselor introduces her as "Kathy Jordan" from Duke; Johnson politely corrects him. These students, who look on their Duke chances with varying degrees of seriousness, pepper her with questions. Many of them press their pre-professional interests: "What do I major in if I'm pre-business?" "Anything," Johnson answers, adding that 99 percent of Duke graduates applying to business schools are accepted. "What's there to do in Durham?" Johnson says that while "most students spend the majority of their time on campus," students have at their disposal theaters, restaurants, shopping malls—and Chapel Hill. Question: "What's the drinking age?" Johnson: "Nationally, it's twenty-one, and it will be in every state, or the state won't receive highway funds." Back to the beach: "How far away is Nags Head?"

As she sets out to leave, Johnson gets a student query about whether Duke has a wine-study curriculum. She mentions the wine interests of Duke vice president Joel Fleishman, who, she says, has taken student groups through the vineyards of France. Another student asks if there's any hope of his getting accepted with 1100 combined SAT scores. Johnson tells him he's a longshot, "but it's a longshot for everyone who applies. If you feel strongly about it, put your best foot forward and write the best application you can." The student wonders if Duke-connected friends can influence the admissions decision. Johnson says a direct family tie to a Duke graduate is the most helpful possibility. "If all else is equal, we nod in favor of the alumni connection. But we won't bring in someone not academically qualified to come."

From the land of avocados to the land of grits: Duke's North Carolina prospects aren't worked up over wave heights, but other familiar forces—notably, the lure of the state university system—can sweep them elsewhere. How does Duke represent itself in its own backyard? Very carefully; and, in fact, the admissions staff considers North Caro-

lina, as it considers Southern California, a target of opportunity.

Duke had a few years when its appeal seemed to be slipping in North Carolina, and it's hard at work to "preserve its home base," as campus officials put it. From a low of 10 percent, North Carolina representation in the student body has climbed up to 15 percent. Evidence of a continuing admissions effort comes with an early October plunge into the "Triad" area west of Durham. Duke's representative for the Carolinas is Missy Rose '79, now in the job for two years. Rose earlier was with North Carolina's Louisburg College as a financial-aid counselor.

Admissions Director Steele is along with Rose for a luncheon for Greensboro guidance counselors. The luncheon draws about two dozen counselors—several of whom confide that their students see this as "UNC territory"—to a Greensboro hotel. After lunch, the counselors are treated to the Duke slide show (no mailing problems here). They get a glimpse of an attractive and active campus, and hear professors and students refer to "amazingly wonderful classes," an extracurricular program that offers "something for everyone," a philosophy for "educating the whole person," and a penchant for "taking teaching very seriously." After evening falls on an image of the chapel and the slide show is over, Steele shares his own impressions of a university dedicated to remaining small, to keeping the emphasis on undergraduate education, to lowering an already attractive faculty-to-student ratio, to expanding internship and interdisciplinary-research opportunities, and to stressing good teaching and sound advising. He mentions that the president and several deans teach undergraduate classes, "which suggests our main mission." This is "a very expensive education," he tells the counselors, "but we think there is no substitute for it." And North Carolina, he reminds them, is "our most important state, our home state, our base." Duke's extraordinary geographic appeal, though, means that "one nice aspect of Duke is that the North Carolina student will find classmates from all fifty states and from all over the world."

Rose follows Steele with a summary of Duke's financial-aid workings. She accents the Duke Endowment-supported program, targeted for students from North Carolina, that replaces the loan portion of financial-aid packages with grants. Steele adds that Duke will continue its tradition of separating admissions decisions from requests for financial aid. And Duke's selection process "keys into more than test statistics," he says. "It's a very thoughtful process. We spend a lot of time with applications and we look carefully at personal qualities. We resist the idea

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For most students, deciding on the college of their choice requires ample doses of both serendipity and sophistication.

First impressions always make a big impact—as they did for freshman Steven Wilson, who visited Duke as a seventh grader. Wilson, from Mount Holly, North Carolina, was invited to an academic-achievement awards ceremony sponsored by Duke's Talent Identification Program (TIP). Later, he went to a Duke Night reception, where he heard admissions representative Missy Rose, and talked informally with a local Duke alumnus, his family's lawyer.

As a high school senior, he resolved that "it would be rather ridiculous to go outside the state when such a good school was available here." But Wilson may have gone somewhat against the grain: When he approached his guidance counselor about his interest in Duke, she suggested that he focus on an inexpensive state school instead. "There's a lot of bias toward state schools," Wilson says. "People tend to put a premium on tuition costs, but that can be short-sighted."

As an accepted student, Wilson found his early impressions reinforced: Invited to a Duke weekend as a finalist in the Benjamin N. Duke Scholarship competition, he saw Duke officials as "wanting to offer a good education and



Skowronski: San Diego transplant

being concerned about the individual student." Students get absorbed in Duke's Southernness, he says. "The people tend to adapt a Southern attitude of being friendly, and I like that."

In high school, Wilson took advanced mathematics and science courses, was captain of the quiz bowl, played on

the tennis team, and was an officer of the science club. At Duke, he's an early achiever: He's already social chairman of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers student chapter, is writing for *Duke Engineer*, is running for office in the engineering student government, and takes part in recreational sports.

With more than a brief exposure to TIP, freshman Evan Skowronski also became an early fan of Duke.

Skowronski was a fan from a distance, though. He lives in San Diego and went to La Jolla's Country Day School, which Duke visits. Skowronski took TIP's version of chemistry and computer science between his high school sophomore and junior years. And he decided that "I liked the atmosphere, and the summer program was indicative of what the university was like." Skowronski had met Kathy Johnson, the California admissions representative, during his TIP time: Johnson then was working as a TIP resident adviser. "We had been in contact on and off for two years," he says, and when Johnson visited his school, "it was nice to hear about Duke from someone I knew."

Many of Skowronski's California student peers resisted the idea of leaving the state for their education. "They're very insecure about that. For Californians, there are two places—California, and everywhere else. A lot of people just don't want to leave." After getting his Duke acceptance, Skowronski visited the campus again, enjoyed friendly encounters with students and professors, and even found himself drawn into student racquetball matches and pre-exam parties.

Saying he "pretty much camps out on Science Drive," Skowronski—who came to Duke with substantial Advanced Placement credits from enriched high-school courses—has a freshman program that includes organic chemistry, physics, and calculus. He's also enrolled in the Navy ROTC program, and escapes Science Drive as an intramural basketball player.

Like Skowronski's classmates, Nicole Berchold was first attracted to her home state of California in her college search. But Berchold, who attended La Jolla's The Bishop's School, bent to some parental urging and looked beyond the state to a place with "good music and science departments and study-abroad opportunities." As a Duke

freshman, Berchold, an accomplished pianist, is taking music lessons, working as an accompanist to singers, considering study-abroad possibilities, taking part in intramural soccer, and weighing several options for a major—including biology, psychology, and languages. Berchold, whose record is loaded with Advanced Placement courses, included an audition tape with her Duke application. (And with two essay questions, Duke's was "the hardest application to do," she says. "I nearly gave up on it.")



Wilson: in-state standout

Despite the counsel from schoolmates that "as a typical California beach person, I couldn't hack it in the East," Berchold decided that "going away to school is going away to school, and it doesn't matter if you're cross-country or not." After some investigation, she saw the idea of Duke "starting to sound better and better." At the last minute, Berchold decided against spending the \$700 or so for a visit to campus. "I had seen pictures, I was sure the campus was beautiful, and everyone said it was fantastic." Her school counselor, she adds, was especially encouraging.

During the between-semester break, all of these freshmen plan to return to their schools to help make the case for Duke. And, as Skowronski puts it, "the best thing for Duke to do is to get their enrolled students talking." Some of those doing the talking might strike their younger school friends as changed individuals, though. Says Skowronski, "I found myself saying 'y'all' the other day, and asking myself: 'What's happening to me?'"

RUNNING WITH THE DREAMS

BY TAFFY CANNON

COUNTER-REUNION WEEKEND:

COME AS YOU ARE

"The last thing I heard each night and the first thing I heard each morning were the voices of my friends."

Suzanne slapped a mosquito as we sat on the deck overlooking the Gulf of Mexico on a warm September Texas night. "It's remarkable to me that we could all be so different and still be drawn to one another anyway."

It was the first time I'd seen Suzanne in fifteen years. She was a fox at twenty-two and at thirty-seven, she looked even better—sleek and tan and elegant and exquisitely outfitted. I was barefoot and bedraggled in a wrap-around batik sundress that I think is supposed to be a skirt.

I considered. Suzanne and I are both doctors' daughters. The other nine are also WASPS from mostly upper-middle-class backgrounds. Most of us grew up in mid-western and mid-Atlantic states where we were public high school stars.

"No," I finally answered, "I don't think we were really very different at all. I think what's interesting is how much we were alike. And how much we still are, even after everything we've gone through."

AMAZING FACTS: Margie and her husband, Jake, were active members of the Communist Workers Party for ten years, held a succession of Alabama factory jobs for organizing purposes, and once signed over an inheritance to the Party.

In 1970, eleven women picked up diplomas from Duke University and scattered in eleven different directions. We'd lived together for four years and watched each other change dramatically as the events of the late Sixties smashed over us in tidal waves. Only Margie was a genuine political activist, but everyone was affected by the sudden dizzying array of choices and the apparent disintegration of social rules.

We left school with virtually no clues to what directions our lives would take. We weren't all close friends anymore. Some of us, indeed, were barely speaking. But we'd unwittingly formed a bond that would outlast most of the other relationships of our lives.

In 1980, we began getting notices from Duke about a ten-year class reunion. Those of us who were still in touch decided that we'd get together by ourselves, tracked down the others, and spent a long weekend in San Diego.

It was a time of wary self-assessment. We'd just turned thirty and none of us were living quite the lives we had once envisioned. Where were the white picket fences and PTA chairmanships? The glittering promotions in the fast-track careers?

Not that we hadn't done plenty. Molly, for example, was our only Phi Beta. She'd spent



years hitchhiking and backpacking around the country, stopping now and then to run a boarding house or juice bar. We'd traveled a lot and lived in dozens of different states at countless addresses. We'd picked up some graduate degrees, but mostly hadn't used them. Six of us married, but we'd only produced four kids and one of them was still nursing.

We raced around a lot that weekend in San Diego: sightseeing, going to restaurants, taking part in Planned Activities. We held a "Come as You Were" party where everyone dressed circa 1969 and reviewed college scrapbooks and danced to North Carolina beach music. We were all a little edgy, still not altogether certain who we were or where we were going.

But it was heaps of fun and we vowed to repeat it.

AMAZING FACTS: *Only one of nine marriages has ended in divorce. Eight of us are still with our original husbands, four of whom have been married before. Two of us have adult stepchildren and Molly also has adult step-grandchildren.*

Life has gotten more complicated. In a scant five years, there had been three more marriages and six more babies. It took nearly a year to arrange, but at the end of September 1985, eight of us converged on Crystal Beach, Texas, for our fifteen-year "counter-reunion." Our destination was the beach house designed by Donna's architect husband Allan for his parents. (It was Allan who sent us final directions and something labeled "City Map" which we all assumed to be Galveston but which was, in fact, San Francisco.)

Julie and I quaffed the inaugural beers of the weekend at 7 a.m. on our Thursday flight from Los Angeles to Houston. We're the only two of eleven who live in the same city and see each other often. A gifted mechanic and technician, Julie sometimes refers to herself as a spinster to irritate her mother. She's my best friend and one of the funniest people I've ever known. We were the only self-appointed Organizing Committee.

Logistics of arrival from seven widely scattered cities had kept long distance wires buzzing for weeks, but it all turned out to be blessedly simple. Julie and I met Toni's flight from Odessa and scooted back down the terminal just as Margie arrived from Birmingham. Our hostess Donna was waiting at the baggage area and, in a matter of minutes, we were flying down the road toward the Galveston-Port Bolivar ferry in Donna's van, mouths running a mile a minute.

For the next seventy-two hours, nobody ever shut up. And this time, we didn't run around, either. Once a day, somebody went out to buy more shrimp and beer, but apart from that, we just hung out. We walked on the beach, fished, sunbathed, and talked our

Everyone suddenly realized that it was going to be all right, that the combination of chemistry and shared experience which had once drawn us together still held.



Quad rap: give peace a chance

fool heads off. The last thing I heard each night and the first thing I heard each morning were the voices of my friends.

It was a lot like being back in the dorm.

AMAZING FACTS: *Two out of three Southerners now live above the Mason-Dixon line. The Midwestern contingent has all moved to the West and Southwest. And only three of us live anywhere near our childhood homes.*

Carole and Suzanne blew in that first night as the shrimp was beginning to boil. Their rental car was on "E" because neither had ever learned to pump gas and our particular stretch of the Texas coast was self-service only. As we hooted their ultra-feminine de-

pendency, there were echoes of two decades earlier, and everyone suddenly realized that it was going to be all right, that the combination of chemistry and shared experience which had once drawn us together still held.

Carole and Suzanne, former roommates, were the real wild cards of the weekend. Neither had come to San Diego five years earlier. In many ways, they've followed the more traditional paths we all once expected to take. Carole married shortly out of college, has two kids, and has lived in the Washington, D.C., area and worked for the same company since graduation. Suzanne never married, has lived in her home town of Raleigh since graduation, and taught high-school English for twelve years before moving into university public relations. Nobody would need to look around our circle twice to identify her as the Junior League board member.

And when they breezed through the door that night, time melted away.

AMAZING FACTS: *Five of eight women at the reunion were still smokers. It is an unsettling sensation to be in a clear majority and yet know you are absolutely wrong. Guilt notwithstanding, the Black Lungs trounced the Pink Lungs at Trivial Pursuit.*

The beach was relatively deserted during our stay, but the presence of eight women in one house did not go unnoticed. "Bachelor-ettes" Suzanne and Julie met a couple of men on the beach who came back later that night and built a roaring fire outside the house. And a member of the Crystal Beach road crew working in the area was ogling one of us (modesty forbids me to identify her) when he got his car stuck in the sand outside our house and had to flee on foot. He was so flustered he left the motor running.

The attention was flattering, but the fact is that none of us will ever again be mistaken for teenagers. Suzanne, of course, still looks perfect and still works at it hard. She brought along hot curlers, changed clothes every other hour, and once reappeared from a beach-to-house beer run wearing fresh lipstick.

The rest of us, however, have wrinkles and cellulite and a certain measure of acceptance. Some are decidedly overweight and one seems dangerously thin. Our natural perversity triumphed in the Gray Hair Competition, which I judged, being a twenty-year bottle blonde and therefore disqualified. Automatic competitiveness drove Julie to complain that she wasn't being examined carefully enough, but she trailed far behind the Most Gray winners, Margie and Toni.

AMAZING FACTS: *Marian attended a funeral on her honeymoon.*

We all had certain expectations when we left Duke, expectations as much about what we

wouldn't do as what we would. Wed have been horrified at the prospect that by 1985 some of us would be unmarried and/or childless, that one of us would steal her best friend's husband, that another would carry on a seven-year affair with a married man. But these things have happened, and more. We've found out, often the hard way, the costs of compromise.

We've lived in poverty ranging from genteel to grisly, some of us, pursuing various dreams. Margie and Jake spent their twenties trying to organize workers and discovered in their thirties that nobody in Alabama would hire them to do anything. Pat spent years running an unintentionally nonprofit natural foods restaurant and trying to make stars of the aptly named rock group Albatross. It took me nine years to get a novel published, a period during which I supported my husband through law school, had a baby, worked as everything from a carnival barker to a professional feminist, and once appeared on *Jeopardy* when the larder was low.

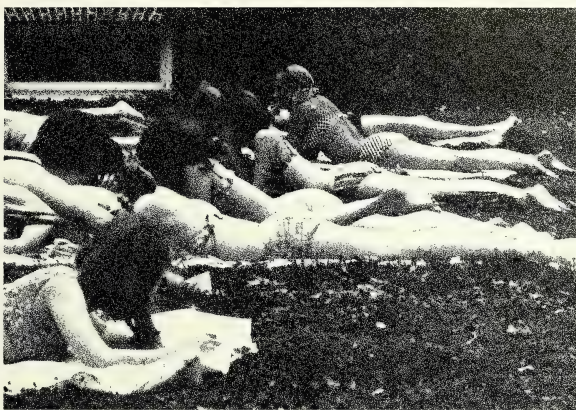
By and large, I don't think we have many regrets about the choices we made. I think we realize that we were blessed to have the choices, to run with the dreams and take the falls and move on when change seemed right.

But if there was any universal expectation, back when we parted, it was that by now most of us would probably be full-time mothers. It hasn't quite worked out that way. Only Alison is a full-time homemaker, and while we were in Texas, she stayed home in Santa Barbara with her cardiologist husband and two sons. The other five mothers work full or part time, for various combinations of economic and psychological reasons. For us, the reunion was simply another test of highly developed job/kids/child-care/marriage-juggling skills.

We all brought pictures and called home, of course. We heard about Carole's premies and Marian's Cesarean and Donna's home birth. Carole described her custom-made 28-I nursing bras. We talked about abortion and contraception and the contraceptive failures who call us Mom. But even those discussions took unexpected turns. It was single Suzanne, who'd counseled all-too-many pregnant students during her teaching years, who had some of the best ideas on how to prepare daughters for sexual responsibility without seeming to encourage teenage sex.

AMAZING FACTS: In our first ten years out of Duke, we held forty-one distinctly different types of jobs, including director of student activities at Maharishi University. I was responsible for nine of those "occupations" myself.

If we weren't full-time moms, then what were we? Even after fifteen years, it wasn't easy to say. Pat answered the "Things Given Up Since 1980" section of her pre-reunion



East beach, 1970: tans may fade but traditions don't

questionnaire: "Last vestiges of 1) desire for, 2) guilt over not having, a 'serious' career." At reunion time, she was a data management consultant and T-shirt entrepreneur in Boston, but Pat is given to whimsical, if leisurely, change.

Some are settled in careers. Carole's a systems analyst and Marian's an educational financial analyst and Molly's a high school English teacher and counselor. Julie's the general manager of a typewriter repair company, moving into computer servicing.

Others are in the process of change, a process made easier by one another's examples and by the fact that we came to our present positions by such roundabout paths. Toni and her husband, who work in different aspects of the oil and gas company, were looking for something they could do together, preferably not in Odessa. Suzanne wanted to find a corporate PR gig and move away from Raleigh and her parents for the first time in her life. Margie has filled every job description imaginable at an insurance company and wanted desperately to do something else, anything else. Remarkably, two of us were in a position to offer jobs.

And Donna announced that she had given up the practice of law to become an apprentice midwife. Donna is easygoing, flexible, and so smart it's scary. A burned-out preppie in college, she didn't really come alive academically until she started law school a few years after graduation. She loved law school, but quickly decided that legal practice was not nearly so much fun. She stuck with law on and off for years as her husband got his own graduate degree and established a new career. Along the way, she had two kids, discovering an unexpected flair for motherhood. The second was a home birth. And

she was hooked.

Will she be good at midwifery? Undoubtedly. Is it a lifelong avocation? Perhaps. And did her announcement surprise anyone? Of course, but only momentarily.

AMAZING FACTS: Julie was driven from her Hollywood Hills apartment by raccoons which lived in the walls and urinated on her face as she slept. In an attempt to control the problem, she trapped two skunks, one possum, one raccoon, and a neighbor's housecat.

"Donna, do you remember the time we were driving in Mexico and we thought the car was blowing up?" Julie's quiet, conversational tone suggested that such an event might easily slip from memory. In minutes, we were all doubled over as they recounted the story, new to some, familiar to others, hilarious to everyone. It was like that a lot. Carole reported on the night the tree jumped in front of her husband's new Volvo after his third Christmas party. "Do you have any idea," she marveled, "how many twenty-four-hour towing services don't answer their phones at 4 a.m.?" Suzanne told of the "sledding accident" on her thirtieth birthday when she fell flat on her face walking up a snowy hill. Toni remembered her move from Cleveland to Odessa, involving an ice storm, all manner of abandoned vehicles, and at least three weeks.

Every single person made me laugh hard on many occasions. Is this one of the barometers of a lasting friendship, this shared sense of humor?

Julie and I brought along pictures we'd taken for a baby shower invitation. The pictures showed us in seedy dishabille reading the *Enquirer* and ironing, oblivious to my

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WATCHING THE WORLD GO BY

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

SORTING IT ALL OUT:

THE PROBLEMS OF PRESS PERFORMANCE

"Issues in the modern world are getting incomprehensibly complex. It's the journalist's job to master complexity and explain it clearly and simply."

If you consider yourself a well-informed citizen—knowledgeable about Lebanese militias and Tamil guerrillas, Kim Young Sam, and the Persian Gulf—congratulate yourself on a job well done. And recognize that it is a job.

If, on the other hand, you know more about the peculiarities than the politics of this week's leading presidential candidate, it doesn't necessarily mean you haven't been paying attention. After all, personality and image are more easily packaged than approaches to Central American policy or economic reform. To supply a steady stream of fresh facts and faces, many newspapers have begun to follow television's lead by increasing the volume of information, and favoring fluff over hard news. Lengthy analytical pieces are relegated to Sunday's edition. Yesterday's news fades away.

What's the cause of the rotating door effect of headline-making news? Some critics say that faced with an unstable economy, hostility in the Middle East, involvement in other countries' civil wars, and ineffective or dishonest political leaders, the American public ingests supplies of quick-fix explanations to try to make sense of it all. Whatever today's crisis is, at least it replaces yesterday's.

"The novelty connection of journalism—which means 'this day,' 'today'—has a predilection for instability, novelty, and surprise," says James B. Duke political science professor James David Barber. "Now, I think that can be used to make things interesting. If a trend is going along in a certain way, journalists will be very much attuned to change in it—and that can have the effect of making a change. But I do think the quality of news coverage nationally is declining. A citizen needs to be highlighted about what's really important. Information alone is not enough."

"It's very difficult to see how this can change," says public policy and political science assistant professor Robert M. Entman Ph.D. '71. "I'm not an optimist. I just finished a book [*Democracy Without Citizens: The Dilemma of American Journalism*] that explains how the journalists and the government and the audience are all bound together in these relations of interdependence which no one can escape. If journalists start reporting better, with more detail, they lose their audience. They have to maintain an audience to make a profit and to have any effect. So, in a sense, the better the reporting, the less of an impact they're likely to have."



Music listings, gallery exhibit hours, movie reviews, and real estate classifieds are the mainstay of most "alternative" tabloids. North Carolina's *The Independent* has all of those and a whole lot more.

With perceptive dexterity, staff and freelance writers for the Triangle area biweekly uncover corruption, unsafe working conditions, and environmental hazards. They also poke fun at frivolous litigation, political doubletalk, and inept public servants. In short, *The Independent* doesn't take shortcuts, nor does it preach.

"In an era in which Reagan conservatism has dominated, we were taking a very big risk to start a publication that went against the grain," says Editor Katherine Fulton about the paper's beginnings in 1983. "And with the emergence of newspapers that emphasize short, snappy, optimistic stories, it remains a big risk."

With a financial commitment from nearly fifty investors, plus income from advertising dollars, *The Independent* staff aimed to specialize in explaining why things happen, to analyze trends, and to cover state government, politics, and public policy.

With a circulation of 46,000, *The Independent* has won the approval and support of Tri-



gle area readers. The paper also received an official coming-of-age when it earned an Investigative Reporters and Editors Award this year for an article on property tax values in Durham. "It was a very big deal to go from being this small paper to winning a major investigative award," says Fulton.

Under the auspices of the Development Institute for Alternative Journalism, *The Independent* initiated a money-raising venture called "Perfect Ten." To help supplement a substantial grant from the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, readers were asked to send in \$10 in support of

ongoing investigative projects. Nearly 200 have responded.

"We wanted to involve readers in terms of awareness-raising about Triangle development," says Fulton. "Asking readers for support is a public relations move, to make them aware of being involved in preserving the environment and creating jobs."

Some of *The Independent's* future investigative reporters may be under Fulton's guidance already. She's teaching Duke's Institute for Policy Sciences' undergraduate "Writing for the Media" course this semester. "There's a lot of potential," she says of her students. "Duke has an exciting opportunity to run a different kind of journalism program."

It's not only media analysts and disgruntled readers who detect a growing tendency to focus on the fleeting. At a panel discussion, "Disinformation and the Press," sponsored by Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs in the fall of 1986, Eugene Patterson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the *St. Petersburg Times*, conceded that the press is subject to the pressures of "fashionability." Although his remark specifically referred to the relative absence of harsh criticism of President Reagan, Patterson says that the press has a responsibility not just to record events, but to explain them. "Issues in the modern world are getting incomprehensibly complex. It's the journalist's job to master complexity and explain it clearly and simply. I am not talking about brevity and superficiality of the type you find in some mass media. I don't like to see modern communications technology wasted on banality."

USA Today, the most widely read newspaper in the country, is the reigning king of brevity. *Washington Post Magazine* staff writer David Remnick, in an article for *Esquire*, observes that the paper's coverage of even the weightiest issues reduced them to "a footnote." Writes Remnick: "*USA Today* isn't much for brains or character. It asks to be

loved for its good looks and sunny personality. It is a bimbo."

Allen Neuharth, president and chairman of the board of *USA Today's* parent company, Gannett, calls his paper's approach the new "journalism of hope." At Duke in the fall of 1983, Neuharth outlined his goals for the first national-interest newspaper. "*USA Today*...will emphasize hopes and ideas for a good life, or at least a better one. Our philosophy and approach is that *USA Today* will seek to cover all of the news with accuracy, but without a lot of anguish."

Even its detractors admit that the paper's approach is innovative, if not altogether effective as a news-dispersing medium. "That's a really risky proposition," says Robert Entman. "They're taking a big risk. You can't say it's added much to the quality of journalism, although I don't mind it as much as some other people do. Arguably, it's better than reading nothing."

Neuharth's "feel-good" editorial directive seems to have created a ripple effect on other news enterprises. Entman has done a study that showed "there's been a significant increase in human-interest stories...and a decrease in news about the federal government and what it's doing." According to Entman,

"What you've got is heightened economic competition—which you assume is good in the same way that it's good in cars and shoes and so forth. But when you talk about journalism, the effects are not so good. You have to pay attention to the bottom line, you want to appeal to audiences. Audiences may want more human interest, and who are you to say, 'Don't give them human interest, give them details about politics?' You can't make them read it. You have to give them what they're willing to deal with."

At a time when many local and metro papers are floundering, Gannett, the largest newspaper chain in the country, is buying them up. In the summer of 1986, Gannett took over Kentucky's *Courier-Journal* and Louisville Times newspaper company, Leonard G. Pardue '62, Duke's associate vice president for university relations, was senior managing editor of the papers and oversaw the takeover. He says news of the sale caused apprehension among staff. "Any time you have a takeover like that, there are tremendous morale problems, anxiety, fear of layoffs, fear of significant change in mission and emphasis, and worry about internal working relationships. Most people adopted a wait-and-see attitude and hoped Gannett meant what it said when it described the *Courier* and a couple other papers it had bought as 'jewels in the crown,' and that maybe this meant Gannett would change, that they would suddenly show that they were interested in doing the kind of journalism that they hadn't been known to be doing."

Pardue says that some of the changes—such as eliminating the "stodginess" from some stories—were overdue. But he says that the *Courier-Journal* has changed its focus more than has Gannett. "The most noticeable thing on the *Courier-Journal*, which had prided itself on being a serious, substantive, issue-oriented newspaper, is that it was quickly directed to find stories of wider interest for the front page," he says. The new Gannett-appointed editor also initiated headline and story-writing contests.

Using *USA Today* as an example, Pardue says the Gannett *wunderkind* doesn't try to fill the role of informing citizens so that they can make intelligent decisions. "First of all, there's a whole arena that *USA Today* doesn't touch, and that's state and local news. They're saying if you want that, you're going to have to get it somewhere else. Second, on national affairs, I just don't think they do it. It's oversimplified. It's somewhat unfair to say that it's junk food, but there's not a lot of depth and substance there. They don't see that as their mission. Should it be the mission of newspapers? I sure think so. I think newspapers have been granted very special privilege by the Constitution, and to play their role effectively, they need to delve into those issues."

"I think there's a big question on the whole about how much newspapers or television news organizations are going to attempt to play in public affairs issues," Pardue says. "There are some extremely good newspapers that are doing a fine job, but there are not as many as there should be."

Richard Capen Jr., chairman and publisher of *The Miami Herald*, views *USA Today* as a supplemental source of information. "It satisfies a specialized market: people on the run, traveling. There's a role for that kind of newspaper which is different from a normal daily newspaper, which must cover the news in more depth," he says.

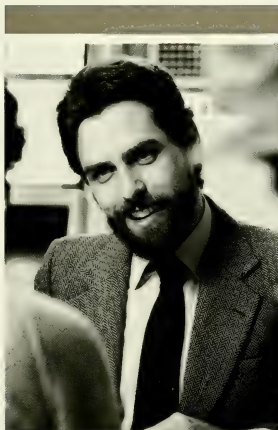
Indeed, Gannett's chief executive officer John Curley has been quoted as saying that if *USA Today* does its job well, it allows people time to read more than one paper. But Pardue is skeptical. "First of all, people are paying fifty cents for it—that's a big price. And despite the fact that it consists of mostly short stories, there's a lot of information so it's easy to spend a lot of time reading it. So I don't buy the view that people are going to buy something else in addition to *USA Today*."

One of the dangers in becoming dependent on a two or three paragraph summary of an event is that it encourages a passive, unquestioning acceptance of complicated topics. "It's the difference between audience and citizenry," says James David Barber. "A citizen is supposed to be actively engaged in what's going on in his or her country, helping to decide it, being informed about it, and aggressively trying to find out. You don't expect them to know everything. But an audience is just sitting there, watching." And while that may be all right for discussions of whether or not Jim and Tammy's "Farewell For Now" tour will fly, there's no room for cursory communication when delineating a nation's policies at home and abroad. Because of the press' dependence on the government for information—and because of a tendency by the current administration to keep tight-lipped about what it's doing—incidents such as the Iran-contra dealings emerge full-blown.

"It was reported dozens of times, a little story here, a little story there," says Entman of the Iran-contra connection. "Nobody went after it; each time it was reported, it died. And those people who reported on it deserve a great amount of credit. But there wasn't much else they could do about it except report on it once. It took a whole series of events before the press was really free to report on the whole thing, the most important being that the government starts producing the news with investigations and hearings. How could the press follow Oliver North in his disguises down to Nicaragua, or whatever he was doing? Practically speaking, they have to rely on the government itself, so there are limits on what they can do."

"If journalists start reporting better, with more detail, they lose their audience. So in a sense, the better the reporting, the less of an impact they're likely to have."

ROBERT ENTMAN
Policy Sciences Professor



Despite accounts of how an illegal chain of events led to the arms-for-hostages deal, Entman says that the press' relatively mild treatment of Reagan's role in the operations portrays him as more befuddled than culpable, less of a leader than a figurehead. "If you talk to people in Washington," he says, "there's a great reluctance in both parties to go through a whole Watergate type of impeachment thing. They just don't want to do it, no matter what Reagan's done. And the sad thing for all of us is that we need an effective president, especially now when the economy is in trouble. We can't blame the media, really, except that they could have helped prevent Reagan from being so careless. We would have had a more realistic dialogue between everybody rather than a fantasy land Reagan constructed, and the media bought into. Ultimately, it's hurt him."

Barber says the "Irangate" incident illustrates the importance of saliency in investi-

gative reporting. "As a teacher, when something like this happens, you have to take advantage of it, and I think that's happened now. 'What does it mean to have a president? What's the president all about? What is all this covert action?' These are questions that are being asked by students."

To prevent a similar debacle from occurring under the next president, Barber says the press has a responsibility to put presidential candidates through tough scrutiny. "One of the things journalists should be doing is putting the burden of proof about that stuff on the candidate and say, 'What qualifies you in your experience to be the president of the United States?' That's a pretty good question and one that's rarely asked."

"In many ways, television's favorite question is 'How do you feel?' And you get [Tennessee Democrat Albert] Gore on camera during the debates saying, 'I feel fine, I feel quite qualified to be president, and I'm coming on to you in a very presidential manner and I do hope you appreciate that.' So the TV news guy says, 'Gore's coming on very presidential—he looks that way, he acts that way, he feels that way.' You're hiring the chief executive of the land. If you were hiring the chief executive of your company, you'd say, 'What is the job?' and 'What is this person's record in dealing with the challenges of the job?' I think there is a potentially fascinating story about being president."

When *The Miami Herald* published accounts of Gary Hart's weekend with Donna Rice, there was heated debate that the press had gone too far in the direction of sensationalism, harping on an incident that was irrelevant to Hart's leadership capacity. Misdirected energies, the critics charged. Bill Kovach of *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* said that "surreptitious surveillance crosses the line that should separate journalism from law enforcement."

When the dust had settled, Hart's alleged indiscretions were no longer the issue. His judgment, or lack of it, was. "We're in the business of informing the public on things that it needs to know," wrote Capen in an editorial following his paper's coverage of the incident. "Our task is to report the facts and let readers arrive at their own conclusions on issues affecting their lives. With presidential candidates, it's our job to look beyond the puffery of press releases, slick television commercials, and photo opportunities. In covering presidential candidates, we need to know more about their character, judgment, and integrity."

Capen concedes that the paper's coverage wasn't flawless, but stands by his actions. Fellow publisher Patterson, who along with Capen is a member of the board of visitors for Duke's public policy studies institute, agrees with the *Herald's* pursuit of the story. "The public should expect the press to be aggres-



sive; too much of the public's business is mishandled and covered up," he says. "The public should stop booing the press every time a stung politician tries to duck his culpability by denigrating the press. In this tough world, plain talk usually serves the public interest. That said, journalists who vie to push people around need to remember their first duty is to be fair. Incivility in any guise is still rudeness, and that's a specialty of mean cops and bad reporters."

"Would I as an editor have sent someone out?" asks Pardue. "In Gary Hart's case, yes, I would have done that. You can look back and say, well, maybe the *Herald* should have taken a few more days with the story, but still, what they published was valuable and relevant and essential."

Barber says the press should have taken a vigorous stance earlier in the game. "Gary Hart was Number 1 among the Democrats, even though there were a lot of serious questions about him that weren't being asked," he says. "Was he a loner in the Senate? Was his rhetoric too professorial? Too abstract? Too technical? Another was how he got along with the press. There are some reports that he didn't get along with the press at all. That doesn't mean he's a bad person, but a president has to get along with the press."

How, then, to solve the increasing impasse of a lax press and a submissive audience? "What is needed for journalism is to make reality interesting," says Barber. "Too many of us professors are so used to captive audiences

"This whole issue of literacy and apathy and rootlessness in the society is a big factor in what's going on in newspaper and TV news."

LEONARD PARDUE
Associate Vice President
University Relations

that we don't realize that the audience for journalism is not a captive audience and has to be attracted moment by moment. We should not be disdainful of dramatizing what needs to go on with the news."

"Clearly, if the public can be brought along gradually and elevated, that's what one hopes," says Entman. "But if you're asking the press to be independent of their profit, you have to tell them where to get the money to do more independent investigations." In his new book, Entman recommends providing tax incentives or subsidies to that end. The Durham-based biweekly newspaper

The Independent has begun its own effort, called "Perfect Ten," which solicits donations from readers to support investigative reporting.

"We're going into more specialization of reporters assigned to stories," says Capen of *The Miami Herald's* efforts to provide adequate context to comprehend current issues. "Law-degreed reporters are covering the courts, reporters with master's degrees in education are covering education news, reporters who majored in science and engineering are covering health sciences and the space program."

"The press doesn't create the sea in which it swims," says Pardue. "It can't be blind to its own economic health, and it has to be interested in what customers want. So newspapers have to strive for that broad base. We may wind up with many more smaller publications that are aligned with certain factions and parties. I hope that doesn't happen."

"But this whole issue of literacy and apathy and rootlessness in the society is a big factor in what's going on in newspaper and TV news—you just can't ignore that when examining press performance and problems. I applaud efforts on the part of the press to be more popular, but I think at the same time it should strive mightily to serve this other critical function, the one without which they just don't deserve to exist, and that's the public service."

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

LEADERSHIP LESSONS

September always means back to school, as it did for new Duke leaders representing alumni clubs and admissions committees from across the country. Their postgraduate studies took place at the biennial Leadership Conference, a weekend on campus sponsored by the General Alumni Association.

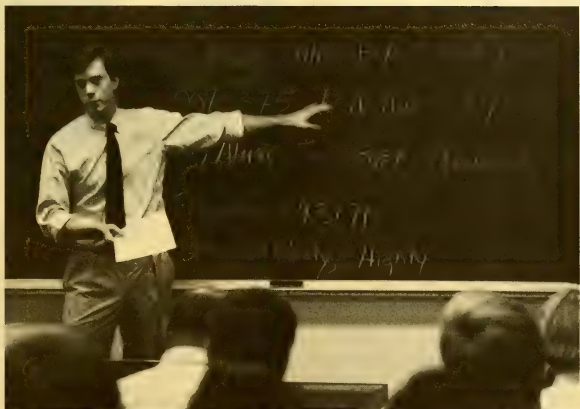
More than a hundred returned on September 11-12 for orientation, presentations, and workshops to help them understand and carry out their particular roles. Two distinct groups came back for the conference: presidents of local alumni clubs and the new chairs of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees (AAAC).

Friday was a joint convocation. After a luncheon buffet in the Bryan Center, participants moved to the film theater and were welcomed by Alumni Affairs Director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60. He introduced the university speakers: Engineering Dean Earl Dowell; Athletics Director Tom Butters; University Development Director Harry Gotwals; Caroline Nisbet, director of the Duke Futures internship program; and William J. Griffith '50, vice president for student affairs.

Dean Dowell read excerpts on Duke from *New York Times* education editor Edward Fiske's *Selective Guide to Colleges* and asked for audience reactions to the way Duke was presented. The book describes nearly 300 colleges according to academic status, quality of campus life, and social activities.

Butters, director of athletics, discussed the importance of "doing it right": If student-athletes are treated as students first and foremost, he said, all other things will fall into line. Coaches work to provide balance for athletes' personal growth, he said, not just for their success on the field. Development Director Gotwals praised the alumni for increasing levels of support to the university—support evidenced by dramatic increases in financial contributions and in volunteer activity.

Caroline Nisbet, who directs Duke Futures, explained the program, which places undergraduates in paying jobs as summer interns.



Making a point: Field representative Bert Fisher '80 leads a class on clubs

Two student interns talked about how the involvement of alumni in granting access to entry-level positions had allowed them to experience the "real world" by seeing their educations translate directly into the work place. Griffith closed the program with an update on campus activities and an overview of trends in student life. That evening, the returning alumni enjoyed a Searle Center dinner with GAA president Paul Risher B.S.M.E. '57 as master of ceremonies and entertainment by the Ciompi Quartet.

Saturday's programs were divided into separate workshops for each group. The morning session for alumni clubs, led by Kay Couch B.S.N. '58, assistant director for clubs programming, dealt with the mechanics of setting up and running local organizations. In another session, called the "Voice of Experience," three club presidents shared their successful histories.

Lee Clark Johns '64, president of the Duke Club of Tulsa, said his goal was to create a strong presence in Tulsa. The club's board has a dozen members, each with a specific task for the year. There are no dues and no by-laws, but the 150 alumni in the area have four events a year from which to choose. For Stanley G. Brading '74, immediate past

president of the Duke Club of Atlanta, the board-of-directors method allows for a representative point of view and an efficient distribution of duties. The key to success, he said, is planning a large variety and number of events so that, eventually, local alumni will avail themselves of some club activity.

James D. Warren '74, immediate past president of the Duke Club of Washington, D.C., presented his formula: Mind your p's and forget the q's. Warren's p's are planning, publicity, positive attitude, people, and prevention. His q is quitting: Even though it looks like it all won't come together, he said, don't quit.

Richard Steele, director of undergraduate admissions, told the AAAC leaders that Duke's success in admissions hinges on student attitudes. "Students don't like Duke—they love Duke," he said, "and from an admissions point of view, this is one of the strongest factors in our highly competitive market." Steele also sketched the admissions cycle, while financial aid director James Belvin outlined the paths to financing a Duke education.

New AAAC leaders took part in a morning workshop headed by Sandy Kopp McNutt M.Div. '83, assistant director for alumni

admissions. She explained the program's philosophy and goals, and the services available to AAAC chairpersons, who interview and evaluate prospective students as the first link in the admissions process.

After a luncheon on the lawn of Alumni House, John Piva, vice president for alumni affairs and development, stressed the importance of local alumni clubs and their leaders. "You're critical to Duke," he told the club leaders. "What you do in your clubs as visible members of the community helps the university. By uniting the Duke community with the local community, Duke will be able to achieve its goals and live up to its reputation as one of the country's 'hot colleges.'"

Bert Fisher '80 and Jeanine Poore Geraffo '84, field representatives for alumni clubs, outlined resources available from Alumni Affairs, provided tips on programming, newsletters, and phone chains, and explained the capabilities of GRADS (Gift Records Alumni Development System).

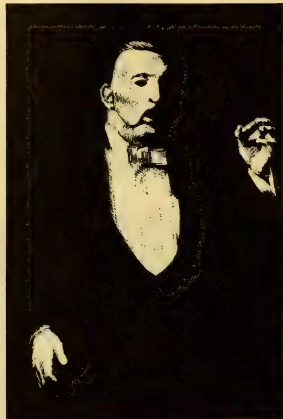
The AAAC afternoon session began with the counsel of a field expert, Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77, who chairs the Washington, D.C./Montgomery County, Maryland, AAAC. He discussed the organization and management of a committee. After Hanson, the local experts, Duke's admissions staff, explained the selection process. Connie Johnson, assistant to the admissions director, said Duke considers coursework, academic performance, counselor recommendations, extracurricular leadership, and standardized test scores in reaching admissions decisions.

Seizing a chance to indulge in the selection process, participants used the five student case studies they had reviewed in advance and formed four roundtables, headed by Johnson, director Steele, associate director Harold Wingood, and assistant director Nancy Austin. Each group was set up to operate like the actual selection committee, organized by the Admissions Office, that decides on applicants.

After "classes" were over, participants were rewarded, like most good students, with extra-curricular activity: a pregame buffet and a night football game in which Duke beat Northwestern, 31-16.

"The single most important thing over the weekend was the mock admissions committee session," said McNutt, AAAC coordinator for Alumni Affairs, "because it brought home to our leaders just how many factors come into play. They leave here with a deeper knowledge of Duke's criteria."

"I think the overall value of the Student Conference was the wide range of ideas that were exchanged," said Fisher, alumni clubs field representative. "The real learning comes from discussion and interaction among club presidents."



NIGHT AT THE 'OPERA'

It's well past Halloween, but Broadway is being haunted by the promise of a ghostly presence. And Duke is part of it—in more than spirit.

The Phantom of the Opera, scheduled to open at the Majestic Theater in late January, is already being hailed as a "sure-fire winner" by drama critics. As one critic described it, the Andrew Lloyd Webber musical is "a lush and romantic retelling of the classic Gaston Leroux novel about the obsessive love of a deformed man for a young opera singer." The show, directed by Harold Prince, has had a sold-out run in London for months.

On February 27, Duke's capital campaign will hold a benefit in connection with *Phantom*. Before the Saturday evening Broadway performance, the Duke group will attend a gala reception in the atrium of New York's Equitable Building—a pattern that follows last year's successful benefit in connection with Neil Simon's *Broadway Bound*, which previewed on campus. As with the *Broadway Bound* benefit, the Neil Simon Endowment for Dramatic Arts at Duke will receive all proceeds. The endowment supports professional actors, directors, playwrights, designers, and other theater professionals in teaching stints at Duke as part of the university's drama offerings.

Tickets for the reception and performance are \$250. More information about the event or requests for tickets can be secured from Mary Newman, Office of the Vice President for Alumni Affairs and Development, Duke University, 225 Allen Building, Durham, N.C. 27706 (919-684-3363).

MIXING WITH THE MEDIA

With the primaries just around the corner and the press at the candidates' door, the timing couldn't have been better.

"Presidential Politics and the Media," a panel discussion held September 19 for an alumni reunion weekend, grew from an idea of the Class of '42. The forty-fifth reunion class decided last winter to have a panel on media and politics as one of the weekend's offerings—before the change of Hart and before Biden bid farewell.

James David Barber, James B. Duke political science professor, and four journalists focused on the positive and negative aspects of media coverage of presidential campaigns. The panel was made up of Duke parent Martin Tolchin, Washington correspondent for *The New York Times*; Duke journalist-in-residence Mary Margaret Byrne, editorial page editor of the *Columbus Ledger*; and Robert Sam Anson and Garrett Epps, both authors and free-lance writers.

Barber criticized the current format of presidential campaigns, saying that too much emphasis is placed on personality and not enough on substance. He said campaigns have reached a point where political positions are secondary to "charisma" and, in most cases, only the economically elite can run for office because of the time and money it takes to organize a campaign.

"We have created a basketball game to come up with the best poker player," he said. "We must ask candidates what makes them qualified to be president and not about their hopes."

Campaign television coverage, said Barber, clouds the view of the voters. "We shouldn't only judge on appearance. We look at the image of the candidate on television and get confused. Is Charlton Heston Moses? We are sliding into a world of fiction. We need to get reality on to the scene." According to Barber, the public has the right to know everything about a presidential candidate's past to evaluate his or her character and ability to run the country. But while character counts, so does the candidate's stand on the issues.

Barber paved the way for the panelists when he said that journalists and citizens have responsibilities to one another: Journalists must provide the information, but the public must synthesize it. "We are not Saint Peter judging them," he said, "but we have a right to know everything about them with the help of journalists. Journalism at its best is one of the most responsible lines of work in this country. To get the right answers, they ask the right questions."

The Times' Tolchin discussed the position of journalists in a media-dominated society.

"When I was a young reporter, there were certain assumptions that prevailed in all newsrooms: that politicians were honest and had the best interests of citizens at heart," he said. "There was competence in all walks of life. Now there is an opposite assumption in newsrooms: Incompetence is rampant."

Tolchin said that when *The Times* began investigating the backgrounds of all the presidential candidates, there were two kinds of reactions from the candidates themselves. Some, including Senator Robert Dole of Kansas and former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt, said it is essential that the candidates reveal everything about themselves to provide a more accurate picture of their abilities. But others, including Pat Robertson, said background checks are absolutely unnecessary.

"We are trying to construct these candidates from the womb out," Tolchin said. "We are trying to see how they developed over the years."

Byrne of Georgia's *Columbus Ledger* also

touted the journalist's responsibility to the public, but emphasized the politician's responsibility as well. "We journalists have to insist that whoever is elected president must remain as accessible as a president as he or she was as a candidate," she said. "The president could make time on occasion to meet with the press. That is how the public learns. We are here only as your servants, but if we don't have the opportunities, you are being short-changed."

Anson, former *Time* correspondent and public affairs anchor at WNET, said getting the public to read or watch a story about Gary Hart's "monkey business" was not a problem; getting the public to pay attention to Hart's politics was another story. "We've got to make a lot of judgments," Anson said. "We've got to pick out the things that are important."

Although Anson did not insist journalists always do a perfect job covering the campaigns, he said they do the best they can under the circumstances of their coverage.

"Before, it was a very different campaign targeted at the elite. Today, we live in a democracy. We are guilty of a lot of things, God knows, but, in totality, our coverage is pretty good. It is the reader's obligation to sort it out," he said.

Epps, former *Washington Post Magazine* writer and current columnist for North Carolina's *The Independent*, said the United States is in an era of "feel-good politics." "The government spends a lot of energy trying to affect the press," he said, "but the press also affects the government. The president is no longer a leader but more of a god-king. This parallels the rise of mass media."

Because the president as a character becomes so important during a political campaign, Epps said, the issues and politics often become confused and secondary. "Because of the extremely bright light cast on the president, there is always a dimness on something else."

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Thomas E. Powell Jr. Ph.D. '30 received an honorary degree from Duke during commencement exercises in May. He is founder of Carolina Biological Supply Co. in Burlington, N.C.

Marcus E. Hobbs '32, A.M. '34, Ph.D. '36 is being honored by the Research Triangle Institute by having its new, \$4-million building named for him. A Duke Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, he has been chemistry department chairman, dean of the graduate school, dean of the university, vice provost, and provost in his 50 years at Duke.

Paul F. Maness '36, M.D. '40 writes that he still has an active pediatrics practice in Burlington, N.C., and two grandchildren.

Hubert Kennard Arnold J.D. '39, who retired from his law practice, earned a master's in anthropology from Wichita State University in May. He and his wife, Marjorie, live in Wichita, Kan.

John A. Forlines Jr. '39, chairman of the state Board of Community Colleges, delivered the commencement address at Durham Technical Community College in June. He is chairman and president of the Bank of Granite Falls, N.C., and has been a Duke trustee since 1974.

William K. Parsons '40 of Altoona, Pa., captured the 70-and-over singles title at the Central Pa. Senior Tennis Championships. In May, he was inducted into the Blair County Sports Hall of Fame. He is the current national amateur tennis champion in his age group.

Ruth Geckler Anderson '42 was named one of the Mothers of the Year for 1987. She has five children and one grandchild, and lives with her husband, Lewis, in Durham, N.C.

John P. McGovern '43, B.S.M. '45, M.D. '45, founder of the McGovern Allergy Clinic in Houston, received an honorary degree from Thomas Jefferson University's Jefferson Medical College. He also received the first honorary doctorate ever awarded by Pan American University of Edinburg, Texas.

Edwin Polokoff '44 was named chairman of the governing committee of the Buffalo Foundation, a nonprofit community funding group in existence since 1919. The former chairman of the United Jewish Fund and the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra is a vice president of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith.

Robert H. Jennings III '48 was elected chairman of the board of First National Corp. and First National Bank in Orangeburg, S.C. He is president of Palmetto Baking Co.

Jane Caldwell Williams '49 received the Alice Cogswell Award from the alumni association of Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., the world's only liberal arts college for the deaf. An associate professor in the education department and coordinator of the Education for the Hearing Impaired program at Lenoir-Rhyne College, she received the award for her outstanding service on behalf of the hearing impaired.

Mary R. Robinson '49, associate vice president for human resources at Western Washington University, received the school's Affirmative Action Award during commencement in June. In 1986, she received the state's Jefferson Award for Community Service.

50s

Gus W. Rylander A.M. '51 became vice president, commercial, for Armco's American steel division in July. He has been with the company's sales department since 1956.

Philemon Allen '52 took an early retirement from American Brands after 34 years as internal auditing manager. He is now senior vice president of First Federal Savings Bank of Petersburg, Va., and its two subsidiaries.

William C. Deans '56 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of Delaware.

Paul Hardin III '52, J.D. '54 received an honorary degree from Michigan's Adrian College during commencement exercises in May. He is the president of Drew University in Madison, N.J., and the co-author of two books dealing with criminal justice and the legal system.

Kendred L. Bryant Jr. B.S.E.E. '54, division engineering manager for Burlington Industries in Burlington, N.C., and a certified plant engineer (CPE), earned recertification status from the American Institute of Plant Engineers (AIPE). He has been president of AIPE's Piedmont chapter and on the AIPE national certification board.

Gordon Clapp '54 was named head of Maine's tourist division. He is president of Gordon Clapp Travel Services.

Richard F. Outcalt '55 was elected a director of the Institute of Management Consultants, Inc., in April. He is president of Outcalt Associates, Inc., in Seattle, Wash.

George Keithley '57 has written his third book of poetry, *Scenes from Childhood*, which was published in June. His fourth, *To Bring Spring*, was published in August. He lives in Chico, Calif.



Charlene Nachman Waldman '58 is the new executive director for the *Paget's Disease Foundation*. For the past 12 years, she's held positions with the Long Island division of the American Cancer Society, the N.Y. Easter Seal Society, United Cerebral Palsy of New York, and the Alcoholism Council of Greater New York. In September, she represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of SUNY at Old Westbury. She and her family live in Great Neck.

60s

James W. McElhane '60, J.D. '62 had his book, *Trial Notebook*, published in August. A collection of his articles from *Litigation* magazine, the book is a discussion of what makes trial lawyers effective. He is a professor of trial practice and advocacy at Case Western Reserve University School of Law in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a member of the American Bar Association.

J. Thomas Menaker '60, J.D. '63 represented Duke in September at the investiture of the new dean of the Dickinson School of Law in Pennsylvania.

Edna B. Quinn B.S.N. '60, who earned her Ph.D. in health education from the University of Maryland in State, is an associate professor of nursing at Salisbury State College. She and her husband, Thomas Esrine, an English professor at the college, and their daughter live in Salisbury, Md.

Mary Maddy Strauss '60 was elected president-elect of the American Medical Association Auxiliary in June and will assume the presidency in 1988. She has been president of both the Washington County Auxiliary and the Auxiliary to the Medical and Chiropractic College of the State of Maryland. She and her husband, Albert, a pediatrician, live in Hagerstown, Md.

James W. Fowler III '62 was named a Candler Professor of Theology and Human Development at Emory University. He came to Emory's Candler School of Theology in 1977 to found the Center for Faith Development.

Worward processors hadn't been invented when Preston Moses '32 signed on as editor of the weekly *Pittsylvania Tribune* back in 1936. The *Tribune* became the *Chatham Star-Tribune* in 1951, but as the rest of the world rushed into the computer age, Moses remained faithful to his Underwood typewriter until his retirement last February.

When he filed his last column, Moses marked fifty-one years as an editor in the southside county seat of Chatham, Virginia. He witnessed the area's transition from the largest tobacco producing county in the state to one with an increased reliance on industry. Moses says he's seen less marked changes in news reporting.

"I've been a crusading, controversial reporter from the beginning," he says, dismissing the idea that reporters have become more aggressive. When public school desegregation divided the Chatham community in the Fifties, Moses came out in print as a strong advocate of the move.

"I thought it was right," he says simply. "I'm not a racist. I believe strongly in education for everyone; it's the only way for progress to take place. I felt that upgrading the status of blacks would help the whole county." Not everyone agreed with him; several residents cancelled their subscriptions.

Born and reared in Chatham (population 1,390), Moses has strong loyalties to the

area. From the start of his career, he's worked at making the *Tribune* a local and county newspaper. Although he's had chances to move to larger publications and cities, he's as much a part of the community as the Chatham Post Office.

Although he was a journalist at the time, Moses has been a member of the School Trustee Electoral Board, the Virginia House of Delegates, and a commissioner of revenue for Pittsylvania County. This was in the Forties, before the phrase "conflict of interest" was coined. "We didn't know what it was," he told a reporter recently. One colleague termed Moses' approach to covering local politics "participatory journalism."

At Duke, Moses was

involved in *The Chanticleer*, *The Chronicle*, and *The Archive*. He also worked in Duke's public relations department, managed the swim team, and acted in the drama club. Trinity College became Duke University while he was enrolled. "I've watched it grow from a little school into a giant," he says.

Moses and his wife, Minnie, whom he met on a blind date, plan to travel abroad now that Moses has achieved emeritus status at the *Star-Tribune*. Although relieved that he doesn't have to get out a paper every week, Moses says he'll miss "being in the midst of what's going on in the political activity of running the county."

David R. Goode '62, a vice president, taxation, for Norfolk Southern Corp., was elected chair of the Va. Commission for the Arts. He and his wife, **Susan Skiles Goode** '63, live in Roanoke.

Irene Lilly McCutchen '62 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the new president of Indiana University.

Richard J. Sandulli '62 is the new assistant director of corporate finance for Seidman & Seidman/BDO, one of the nation's largest accounting firms. He was with Pittsburgh National Bank's merchant banking group.

Lucius H. Marvin III J.D. '63 was named to the board of directors of Wachovia Bank and Trust, Winston-Salem. He is chairman of the Henderson, N.C.-based Roses Stores.

LaRose Fulmer Spooner M.A.T. '63 was named vice president for administrative affairs and executive assistant to the president of Meredith College. She joined the math department in 1967 and was director of financial aid and director of institutional research for a year before becoming assistant to the president in 1980. She and her husband, William, and their daughter live in Raleigh, N.C.

Patrick H. Bowen J.D. '64 was elected vice president of Allied Stores Corp. in March and secretary of the company in April. He joined the firm in 1983 as a senior associate attorney in the legal department. He lives in Old Greenwich, Conn.

Kenneth Brown Ph.D. '64 is a professor of religion and philosophy at Manchester College in N. Manchester, Ind. He is also director of the college's Peace Studies Institute and Program in Conflict Resolution. Active in peace and justice issues, he co-founded the Brethren Action Movement and the Manchester Fellowship of Reconciliation, and coordinated the 1983 "Journey of Reconciliation" through the Soviet Union, Poland, and East Germany.

Richard E. Katholl '64 joined the faculty of Southern Illinois University's medical school as a clinical professor of medicine and pharmacology. He has researched the role of the kidney in hypertension for ten years with the support of the National Institutes of Health.

Eloise Rallings Lewis Ed.D. '64 received an honorary degree from Wake Forest University during commencement exercises in May. She was the first nurse to earn a doctorate at Duke.

Richard D. Palmer '64 was one of three University of Washington professors elected a 1987 fellow by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a professor of biochemistry and an investigator in UW's branch of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. In 1981, he headed a team that created a new gene that can be detected in tests and that has the potential for introducing genes into farm animals that would increase resistance to disease or increase their growth rate.

Robert F. Astley '66 is a principal with the Meridian Property Group Ltd. in Atlanta.

Ted Deyo '66 is the registered principal and manager of Private Ledger, a nationwide network of more than 700 registered representatives licensed for securities sales all over the country. A former bank senior vice president, he lives in Austin, Texas.

David D. Patton '66 has joined in a partnership with the law firm Bushnell, Gage, Reizen & Patton in Southfield, Mich.

John S. Stoppelman '66 has joined the law firm Bishop, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds as a partner.

Doug Adams '67 is a professor of Christianity and arts at Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif. His new book, *Art as Religious Studies*, published in early 1987, is dedicated to Duke religion professor William H. Poteat. He is also the author of *Meeting House to Camp Meeting*, which he dedicated to Duke history professor Anne Scott.

Richard G. Averitt III '67 was promoted to first vice president of Investment Management and Research, Inc. A certified financial planner, he joined the firm in 1978, became a member of the firm's President's Council in 1983, and has worked in the executive office in Atlanta for the past three years.

Nancy Charles Rankin Parsifall '67 is the author of *The Dream: 4,000 Years of Theory and Practice*. She specializes in dream psychotherapy and

counseling in Chapel Hill, where she lives with her 11-year-old son.

Jaasper L. Cummings Jr. '68, who earned his LL.M. in taxation from NYU's law school in June, is of counsel to the law firm Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice in Raleigh, N.C.

Samuel P. Lapham B.S.C.E. '68 received the J.D. degree from South Texas College of Law in December 1986 and was admitted to the Texas bar in May.

Thomas E. McLain '68, J.D. '74 has been appointed first vice president for international business with Balcor Institutional Realty Advisors, Inc., of Los Angeles.

Andrew Taylor Jr. M.D. '70 was promoted to professor of radiology at Emory University's medical school.

Worth Weller '68, publisher and owner of the N. Manchester, Ind., *News-Journal*, won the black-and-white category of the Honeywell 110 Photography Show with a picture taken in Paris, and two honorable mentions for photos taken in rural France and Angus, Greece. His wife, **Susan Lowry Weller** '70, is director of Christian education at Manchester Church of the Brethren.

William M. Butler '69, a Navy captain, received the Navy Commendation Medal for meritorious service as head of the preventive medicine and field operations departments of the Environmental Health Center in Norfolk, Va. He directed the center's deployment of a preventive medicine team in the international cholera relief effort in Somalia. He earned his M.D. at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Margarete Zalon '69 had her article "An Educator's Consortium" published in the January-February issue of *Nursing Outlook*.

BIRTHS: Second child and first son to **Charles R. Fyfe Jr.** '68, M.B.A. '74 and **Patricia Hodgins Fyfe** '76 on Dec. 18. Named Andrew Joseph.

70s

Wayne G. Boulton A.M. '70, Ph.D. '72 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Hope College in Holland, Mich.

William Stuart Callaghan '70 earned a degree in public administration from the University of Utah in 1986.

Gary F. Crouse '70 is an associate professor of biology at Emory University. After earning his doctorate at Harvard, he was a scientist at the Frederick Cancer Research Facility.

Kenneth Touw '70 was promoted to clinical research scientist II in the hematology/inflammation department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. He lives in Chapel Hill.

Susan Lowry Weller '70 is director of Christian education for the Manchester Church of the Brethren. Her husband, **Worth Weller** '68, is the publisher and owner of the N. Manchester, Ind., *News-Journal*.

Frank H. Armstrong Ph.D. '71 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Vermont's Bennington College.

Robert L. Chapman '71 has been named Small Businessman of the Year by the Durham Chamber of Commerce. He is president of Learning Resources in Durham.

Ronald R. Fogleman '71 has been promoted to the rank of major general in the Air Force. He is deputy director of programs and evaluations with the Deputy Chief of Staff in the Pentagon.

Gary W. Guldén '71 was promoted to vice president for distributor sales at Lightower, Inc., in Secaucus. He and his wife, Ruth, live with their three daughters in Summit, N.J.

Chun H. Lam B.S.E. '71, M.B.A. '74 became a member of the associate board of directors of Willow Bend National Bank in Carrollton, Texas. He is an associate professor at Southern Methodist University's Cox School of Business and has also served as a consultant for GTE, various governmental agencies, and other companies across the nation. He has taught finance and commercial banking at both Duke and Tulane.

Joanna L. Moorhead '77 was promoted from associate general counsel in the law department to senior director of the human relations department of the National Railroad Passenger Corp. (Amtrak) in Washington, D.C.

David Smullen '71 is press secretary for the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives. He lives in New Jersey with his wife, Dena.

Clair F. White '71, J.D. '74 became a partner with the law firm Hargrove, Guyton, Ramey and Barlow in

...AND GLADLY TEACH

With the zeal of a missionary converting the natives, Gail McMurray Gibson '70, A.M.'72 makes believers out of her students at Davidson College. They may come in thinking that Chaucer is dry reading, but by the time they've gotten to the last of the *Canterbury Tales*, they're ready to ride off with the cast of characters.

Such are the teaching talents of Gibson, an associate professor of English and humanities, that she was chosen the 1987 North Carolina Professor of the Year by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education. At an October teacher convocation during Davidson's 150th anniversary celebration, Gibson received the silver medal she had gone on to win in the national competition.

"One wonderful thing about winning the award was that it gave me an opportunity to thank people I hadn't thought about for some time," she says. "At Duke, my adviser was

[English professor] George Williams. He's an example of a remarkably compassionate teacher and also a remarkable person. Also William Hecksher, who was the chairman of the art history department at the time—he was very influential."

Although her home base is now Charlotte, Gibson maintains close ties to her *alma mater*. Both she and her husband, physician John McNeill Gibson '68, are second-generation Duke graduates.

Two events in her freshman year at Duke steered Gibson toward her fascination with the Middle Ages. One was an art history survey course, the other, Ingmar Bergman's *The Seventh Seal*. "I was very intrigued by the film," she recalls. "Although it was a critical allegory about the Cold War Fifties rather than the Middle Ages, I was overwhelmed by the extremes of feelings and the astonishing images."

For a time, Gibson was torn between teaching medieval art history

or literature. Although she ultimately decided to pursue the liberal over the visual, Gibson flavors her subject by recreating the historical period at the time a book was written. "I am a dyed-in-the-wool interdisciplinary teacher," she says. "When studying the Middle Ages, you have to look at its visual arts, its literature, its iconographical religious meanings, and pull it all together. I approach seeing texts in new ways."

"Like any teacher who talks about the past, I compare the sameness of our lives with those of the time we are studying. I make students aware of how images represented in the text touch their lives in an immediate way."

Gibson, who taught at Princeton before joining the Davidson faculty in 1983, is involved in a new project with a medieval focus—exploring how the lives of saints influenced the narrative tradition in Europe.



Shreveport, La. He was counsel for Stanley Consultants, an international design consulting firm in Muscatine, Iowa.

Gwynne A. Young '71 was elected a member of the board of directors of the Association of Junior Leagues, the international voluntary organization representing 72,000 women. She has been president of the Junior League of Tampa, Fla., where she is senior attorney and shareholder at Carlton Fields, Ward, Emmanuel, Smith, Cutler & Kent, P.A. She chairs Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee and the Tampa Duke alumni club.

J. Wesley Covington '72 joined the Durham law firm Bryant, Patterson, Covington and Idol. He was assistant district attorney in Durham for the past six years and is a member of the American Bar Association, the state bar, and the Durham County Bar Association.

Marie M. Fortune '72, founder and executive director of Seattle's Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence, was one of two women named by a national body of the United Church of Christ to receive its 1987 Antoinette Brown Award, presented to outstanding women ministers. A graduate of Yale Divinity School, she has written three books on physical and sexual abuse.

Linda Gage-White '72 received her M.D. and Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Miami in Miami, Fla. After she completes her residency in otorhinolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery at the University of Iowa, she will join the LSU Medical Center faculty as an assistant professor with the department of otolaryngology.

Sarah E. Hardesty '72 is director of communications for the Council for Advancement and Support of Education in charge of national public affairs on

behalf of higher education. She was an executive with Hill and Knowlton, a public relations firm headquartered in New York City.

Jack P. Stainback '72 earned his M.Div. degree in May from Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest. He is minister of education and youth at First Baptist Church in Creedmoor, N.C.

Marian E. Stroebel A.M. '72, Ph.D. '75 was promoted to associate professor in history at Furman University in Greenville, S.C.

John A. Allison IV M.S.M. '74 was named vice president of Branch Banking and Trust Co., in Wilson, N.C., in April. He has been with the company since 1971.

Kenneth W. Blumenthal '74 opened his second office for the treatment of allergic disorders in Michigan City, Ind. He lives in Chesterton, Ind., with his wife, **Jeanne Beers Blumenthal '75**, and their two sons.

Jeffrey J. Burdette '74 earned his master's degree in counseling and school psychology-counseling in May from Wichita State University in Kansas.

Stacy Norman Coggins II '74 is a consultant and training manager for the Advanced Business Institute at IBM Corp. in Rye Brook, N.Y. He was a Navy lieutenant.

Mary McLeod Lineberger '74 teaches marketing at Appalachian State University in Boone, N.C. She and her husband, Joseph, live in Blowing Rock.

James T. Miller '74 received the 1987 Handicapped South Carolinian of the Year Award in April from Gov. Carroll Campbell in Columbia, S.C. He was selected by the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for his efforts to open

employment opportunities for the handicapped. He was one of the first wheelchair-bound students to graduate from Duke.

Warren W. Olds '74, an assistant professor of radiology at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, received a Basic Science Teaching Award from the medical school's sophomore class for outstanding teaching. He earned his M.D. in 1978 from UVA's medical school and joined the Bowman Gray faculty in 1983.

Thomas B. Roller '74 is vice president and general manager of the replacement components division of Carrier Corp. in Syracuse, N.Y. He lives in Manlius, N.Y., with his wife, Christine, and their two children.

Marsha Kuhn Scherbel '74 teaches English at the Holton Arms School and is active in community and experimental theater. She lives in Bethesda, Md., with her husband, David, and their two sons.

Elizabeth Sears '74 is the author of *The Ages of Man: Medieval Interpretations of the Life Cycle*, which was published by Princeton University Press. She is an assistant professor of art history at Princeton.

Karen Sullivan Ph.D. '74 received North Adams State College's distinguished alumni award in June. She is director of the histocompatibility and immunogenetics laboratory at Tulane University's medical school.

Jeanne Beers Blumenthal '75 is an associate with the Chicago-based law firm Keck, Mahin and Cate, where she specializes in corporate litigation. She lives in Chesterton, Ind., with her husband, **Kenneth Blumenthal '74**, and their two sons.

Gerard Peter Brennan '75 earned his Ph.D. in physical education from the University of Utah in 1986.

James B. Leavell Ph.D. '75 was promoted to full professor in history at Furman University in Greenville, S.C.

Kent Ljungquist Ph.D. '75 became a professor of English at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass. A specialist in American studies, he has written extensively on the works of both Edgar Allan Poe and James Fenimore Cooper. He served as vice president of the Poe Studies Association and had a book published on the author in 1984.

John Randolph Searle Ph.D. '75 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Augusta College in Georgia.

Richard T. Chase '76, who was an area supervisor, was promoted to director of training for Golden Corral Corp., a Raleigh-based, 500-unit steakhouse chain.

Roger C. Easton '76, a Navy lieutenant commander, participated in fleet exercises aboard the guided missile cruiser USS *Yorktown* in the western Atlantic and Puerto Rican operating areas. His homeport is Norfolk, Va.

Brian H. Fluck '76 was promoted to division manager, corporate finance, at AT&T's corporate headquarters treasury department. He lives in Manhattan.

Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79 has become a partner in the Pittsburgh, Pa., law firm Berkman Ruslander Pohl Lieber & Engel.

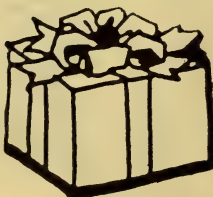
James E. Hill Jr. B.H.S. '76 left the physician assistant profession after ten years in emergency medicine in Charlotte and is now the Southeast regional sales coordinator for Smith Kline and French Laboratories.

Jeffrey E. Johnson '76 completed his orthopedic surgery residency at the Mayo Clinic in July and will

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serve a six-month fellowship in foot surgery at the University of Texas in Houston. In January, he plans to move with his wife, Nancy, to Milwaukee, Wis., to work with North Shore Orthopedics.

Marshall F. Sinback Jr. B.H.S. '76 was elected president-elect of the 12,000-member American Academy of Physician Assistants and will begin a three-year term as president in 1988. A former president of the Ga. Association of Physician Assistants, he works in the orthopedics section of the Atlanta VA Medical Center's surgery department and is a clinical instructor at the Emory University PA program's community medicine department.

Rhys T. Wilson '76 is the new chairman of the international law section of the State Bar of Georgia.

Moses A. Albert B.S.E. '77 received the 1987 Robert D. Dripps Memorial Award as outstanding graduate resident in anesthesia at the Medical College of Virginia, where he earned his M.D. in 1982. While a resident in pediatrics, he received both the department's Residents Research Award and its Martin Hoffman Memorial Award.

Francis J. Carroll '77, an Army private, has completed basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Paul C. Kleist '77 has a private practice in cardiology in Pittsburgh, following a three-year cardiology fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh's Presbyterian University Hospital. He and his wife, **Virginia Franke Kleist** '78, a voice communications manager at Pittsburgh National Corp., have a son.

Gary Merlinger J.D./M.B.A. '77 has joined the New Orleans law firm McGlinchey, Stafford, Mintz, Cellini & Lang. He will represent syndicators in real estate, health care, oil and gas, equipment and maritime industries, as well as securities brokers and investment advisers. He was practicing securities law with a firm in Birmingham, Ala.

Stephen Pagliuca '77 was named a vice president of Bain and Co., a management consulting firm in Boston, Mass. He joined the company after receiving his M.B.A. in 1982 from Harvard Business School.

James E. Pallin Jr. '77 is a faculty member in the management and marketing department at UNC-Wilmington. He also works as a business analyst for the N.C. Small Business and Technology Development Center.

Kenneth B. Sexton Jr. '77, M.Div. '82, a private first class, completed Infantry training at the U.S. Army School, Fort Benning, Ga., and is qualified as a light-weapons infantryman and indirect-fire crewman.

Richard Toomey '77, M.H.A. '79 works for the Tampa, Fla.-based Amherst Associates. His wife, Ann, is an echocardiographer for Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, N.C.

Lisa Hauptert Barfield '78, B.S.N. '80 works part time at St. Vincent's Infirmary in Little Rock, Ark., in neurology/neurosurgery and in the recovery room. She lives with her husband, **Kenneth Barfield** '79, and their two sons.

George M. Bosse '78 completed medical school at the University of Louisville in 1983 and a residency in internal medicine at the University of Florida in Gainesville. He is in a second residency in emergency medicine at UCLA and lives in Santa Monica, Calif.

Lynnsay A. Buehler '78, who graduated from Emory University theology school in 1982, is lay pastoral assistant with the pastoral care department of the Cathedral of St. Philip in Atlanta. She and her husband, Robert B. Townes IV, live in Decatur.

Frank Daniels III '78 has been named publisher of *Business North Carolina*, a monthly business magazine with a circulation of 26,000, published in Charlotte.

HOT POTATOES



PBS and educational programming notwithstanding, television can be an easy, mindless way to relax. But if you feel guilty about hours spent passively absorbing celebrity sitcoms and steamy soap operas, Craig Richardson '87 wants you to meet some of his friends.

They're dumpty. They're apathetic. They're bugged-eyed. They're TV-lovin' couch potatoes, and with one or two of them around, you'll always have a companion

to join you while indulging in shows you'd never publicly admit to viewing.

Telly Tater the Video Vegetable was conceived while Richardson was studying for a senior-year marketing class. Made of burlap, the fourteen-inch veggie pal caught the eye of classmates, whose demand for the dolls turned the history major into an entrepreneur almost overnight. "There's so many people who are video vegetables," he says. "At one time or another,

everybody lounges around the television."

Nationwide chains such as Hallmark stations and Bloomingdale's department stores have begun to carry Telly Tater, and the spud was also featured on the ultimate "boob tube" station, MTV.

Retailing between \$24.95 and \$27.95, the dolls come with a comic guide to couch potato workouts, and a goofy grin that opens into a large pocket mouth—perfect for storing the remote control, TV

Guide, or a cold brew.

Sound silly? Considering that Richardson sold an estimated 10,000 units in the first four months, a little irreverence can be a profitable thing.

Richardson, who lives in Albany, New York, is no TV addict, though. This speculator in specialty spuds plans to enter business school to hone advertising and marketing skills for bigger projects.

Tubers of the Rich and Famous, perhaps!

James E. Epperly M.Div. '78 earned his doctor of ministry degree from The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in May.

David S. Enterline B.S.E. '78 is a radiologist in Allentown, Pa. He and his wife, Becky, and son Rob live in Macungie.

Fern E. Gunn '78, J.D. '82 was elected vice president of the N.C. Association of Women Attorneys for 1987. She is a staff attorney at the N.C. State Bar in Raleigh.

Richard A. Henrikson B.S.C.E. '78, M.S.C.E. '79 writes that he ran into **Margaret H. Brown** '77 and her husband in a Hong Kong elevator during the summer of '86. They "happened upon one another again and again in the reeming cities of central China, in the old Tibetan quarter of Lhasa, and on trek in the shadow of the Annapurna massif in the Nepal Himalaya." They traveled together through Burma but parted in Thailand; he was off to Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific and she was off to Hong Kong, Australia, and Africa.

Virginia Franke Kleist '78, who was corporate communications consultant for Joy Manufacturing Co., is now voice communications manager at Pittsburgh National Corp. Her husband, **Paul C. Kleist** '77, has a cardiology private practice in Pittsburgh, where they live with their son.

Russell F. Marcus '78 is a staff writer for the TV show *The Golden Girls*. He and his wife, **Mary G. deButts** '78, a free-lance artist, live with their three children, Rachel, Kate, and Henry, in Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Randolph McAdams Jr. '78 is a management consultant at Scott Consulting School. He and his wife, **Sarah Flynn McAdams** '79, live in Raleigh.

Kerry Piddock-Lester '78 is the associate pastor at Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va., where she lives with her husband, **Carter Lester** '78, a first-year student at Union Theological Seminary, and their two daughters.

Christopher Glenn Sawyer J.D. '78 was elected secretary-treasurer of the 5,000-member Atlanta Bar Association for the 1987-88 year. He is an attorney with the Atlanta law firm Alston and Bird, where he specializes in general corporate and real estate law.

Anne E. Schreck '78, who earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, won the Pediatric Merit Award for "exceptional ability and interest in pediatrics and the care of children." She is training in pediatrics at N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

James B. Whitaker '78 is the manager of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's aquatic

Panama Canal Cruise January 16-30
 One of history's greatest feats of engineering and endurance! The only way to appreciate it is to sail it—in the comfort of Royal Viking Line's elegant Royal Viking Sea. Sail from Ft. Lauderdale through the canal on to Acapulco; enjoy two complimentary nights before or afterwards in Ft. Lauderdale or Acapulco; round-trip airfare is included from your home city. An added plus: opportunity to golf at Mahogany Run, St. Thomas; Dorado Beach, San Juan; Pierre Marques in Acapulco. From \$3,200-\$10,000 per person for two weeks of pleasure. Arrangements by: Anspach Travel

Western Caribbean February 20-27
 Follow the sun as you cruise from Tampa to Mexico on Holland America Line's ms NIEUW AMSTERDAM! Exciting ports of call include the Yucatan Peninsula; Ocho Rios, Jamaica; and Grand Cayman Island. A relaxing way to visit these areas—on board a beautiful ship with a crew eager to please. Your cruise returns to Tampa, and free round-trip air transportation from your home city is included. From \$1,395-\$1,755 per person. Arrangements by: Anspach Travel

Wings over Kenya Air Safari March 4-March 19
 Stop in LONDON, England. Eleven nights in KENYA, including Nairobi, Nyeri (Treetops), Nanyuki (Mount Kenya Safari Club), Samburu National Reserve, Masai-Mara Game Reserve (Kichwa Tembo), Amboseli. This air safari is exclusive to Duke Alumni and not available anywhere else. Our groups are limited to 33 passengers. Chartered flights between game parks eliminate long, dusty rides, and we have included wildlife experts to provide educational commentary along the way. All meals are included while on safari. The London rest stop will be welcomed by everyone. \$3,499.00. Arrangements by: Intrav

Bermuda by Land or Sea April 16-23
 Explore the beautiful beaches, lively pubs, and exquisite shops on the charmingly British resort island of Bermuda. Sail from New York harbor to Home Line's exclusive dock on Front Street in Hamilton, with four days to enjoy the sights, OR opt for a seven-night land tour including accommodations at the lovely Princess Hotel on Bermuda. Cruise priced from \$1,005 per person, double occupancy; land tour, \$1,160 per person, double occupancy. Arrangements by: Conlin-Dodds Travel

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Our twelve-day itinerary encompasses the scenic beauty of romantic and medieval Southern Germany and the pristine charm of cultural Austria. The ancient university town of Heidelberg, two days exploring the "Romantic Road," the royal residence of Munich, lovely Salzburg, birthplace of Mozart, and Vienna, capital of the Hapsburgs . . . all will be explored to the fullest. Optional excursion to Baden-Baden and the Royal Castle of Neuchwanstein. First class accommodations throughout. Participation limited to 45 alumni and friends. \$3,125 from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by: C&S Travel Ltd.

England, Scotland, Ireland & Wales June 3-17

Explore the history and beauty of the British Isles on the deluxe 14-day program. Begin in Killarney to tour the lush green Irish countryside before traveling to Dublin. Ferry across to Wales and stay in the authentic Ruthin Castle. Travel through scenic Cheshire and the Lake Country to Scotland for three nights in Edinburgh's 19th century George Hotel. Finally relax aboard the first-

class train to London for four nights in the elegant May Fair Hotel. Approximately priced at \$2,995 from Atlanta. Arrangements by: Gohagan & Co.

Galapagos Islands Cruise June 24-July 6

Cruise the Galapagos Islands on board an elegant 34-passenger yacht. Explore timeless native villages, the thriving capital of Quito, the bustling port of Guayaquil, and the lush countryside of Equador. A paradise for naturalists, photographers, and adventure lovers! Approximately \$4,108 per person, double occupancy, from Miami. Optional Peru extension including Cuzco and Machu Picchu. Arrangements by: Conlin-Dodds Travel

Journey of the Czars Adventure July 9-July 23

A unique, exclusive Duke Alumni itinerary featuring three nights in MOSCOW, a six-night cruise on the legendary Volga River from Volograd to Devushkin Island, Togliatti, Ulyanovsk and Kazan, aboard the *M/S Alexander Pushkin*. Round out this journey to the heart of the Soviet Union in LENINGRAD for three nights.

The program offers a rare opportunity for the Duke Alumni to tour areas in the heart of the Soviet Union few Westerners have

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ever seen, and to observe the culture of Russian people in the countryside as well as the major cities. We will be on the chartered *M/S Alexander Pushkin* to provide the ultimate in security and comfort. A series of cultural lectures will be offered aboard ship by U.S. and Soviet representatives. Beginning at \$2,599.00. Arrangements by: Intrav

Scandinavian Capitals & Russia July 29-August 12

Sail aboard the Crown Odyssey on an exhilarating 15-day air/sea cruise across the glistening waters of the Norsemen. Visit six great cosmopolitan capitals of Europe—Oslo, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Stockholm, Amsterdam, and London... Plus Leningrad, Russia! Shop for crystal and handcarved wood. See the incredible Hermitage. Enjoy the brilliant, extravagant Tivoli Gardens. Special group prices start at \$3,299 per person round-trip from Raleigh-Durham, including special Duke Alumni Bonuses (bar credits, wine and cocktail parties). Your friends and family members are welcomed to join you. Arrangements by: Royal Cruise Line

Best of Italy, France & the Greek Isles September 21-October 6

Follow the sun from dashing, exciting Monte Carlo to the coast of Italy and the fabulous Greek Isles, and cruise the Adriatic Sea to unforgettable Venice aboard the elegant Royal Odyssey. This romantic cruise will also take you to Istanbul, Athens and the walled city of Dubrovnik. Special group prices start at \$3,198 per person roundtrip from Raleigh-Durham, including special Duke Alumni Bonuses (bar credits, wine and cocktail parties). Invite your friends and family to join you! Arrangements by: Royal Cruise Line

Historic Cities & Hill Towns of Italy October 4-17

Join us for a most comprehensive yet leisurely itinerary that includes three of the world's most historic and unique cities: Rome, the eternal city; Florence, the premier city of the Italian renaissance; and Venice, the gem of the Adriatic and home of the Doges. Our route of travel between these three masterpiece cities will take us into the countryside... the Umbria section; Orvieto, Todi, Spoleto, and Assisi. Then toward Florence with a visit to the Medieval city of Siena. Extensive sight-seeing in city and country with our Senior Italian guide will focus on the art/architecture/history and cuisine of Italy. Participation limited to 45 alumni and friends. \$2,985 from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by: C&S Travel, Ltd.

toxicology lab. He and his wife, **Cindy Mouser Whitaker** B.S.E. '81, and their two sons live in Springfield, Ill.

Kenneth A. Barfield '79 became pastor of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Little Rock, Ark., in September 1986. He lives with his wife, **Lisa Haupt Barfield** '78, B.S.N. '80, and their two sons.

Claudia Thompson Burnette '79 received the Washington Riverside Branch Manager's Award in May. She has transferred to Chicago with the IBM Corp. and will continue as an administrator. Her husband, **John Burnette** '80, is a high school math instructor at the University of Chicago Laboratory School. They live in Chicago's Hyde Park section.

Philip J. Desipio B.S.E. '79 is a Navy lieutenant serving with the Naval Air Reserve at the Naval Air Station in Jacksonville, Fla.

Sarah Flynn McAdams '79 is a certified public accountant with Smith Allen Hodge and Co. She and her husband, **Randolph McAdams Jr.** '78, live in Raleigh, N.C.

Gray C. Plunkett '79 works for Wycliffe Bible Translators and the Summer Institute of Linguistics. He went to Grenoble, France, in the fall in preparation for missionary work in French-speaking Africa. He currently lives in Atlanta, Ga.

Laura Le Martin Rahls B.H.S. '79 earned her M.B.A. from Rice University's graduate school of administration in May.

Julia Lane Stevens B.S.E. '79, M.D. '83 completed her residency in ophthalmology and began a fellowship at Washington University in July.

Melissa Ann Wynne '79, who earned her J.D. from Northwestern University's law school in May, is an associate at Schiff, Hardin, and Waite in Chicago.

MARRIAGES: **David Smallen** '71 to Dena Wilson in April. Residence: New Jersey... **Mary Margaret Kerr** '72, M.Ed. '73 to Bruce William Perrone on May 9 in Pittsburgh... **Stacy Norman Coggins** II '74 to Jean O'Sullivan in May...

Andrea Kanon Frey '74 to Matthew Howard Bass... **Mary Darden McLeod** '74 to Joseph Lineberger on June 28, 1986. Residence: Blowing Rock, N.C.... **David Goodkind** M.D. '75 to Sandra Hope Greenstein on July 19...

Jeffrey Warren Baker B.S.E. '76, M.S. '84 to **Audrey McDonald Urling** B.S.E. '80, M.S. '86 on May 23. Residence: Durham... **Jeffrey E. Johnson** '76 to Nancy L. Rucker on Nov. 8, 1986. Residence: Milwaukee...

Lori Ann Haubenstock '76 to Lawrence M. Brass on Sept. 12. Residence: New Haven, Conn.... **Catherine Ann Gantt** '77 to Timothy Landon Gentry on May 9...

Susan King Hanway '77 to Kenneth Clay Scott on May 16. Residence: New York City... **Elizabeth Lloyd Rand** '77 to Mark Owen Jones on May 9. Residence: Charlotte...

Stewart A. Sherman '77 to Caron Miller on June 14. Residence: Santa Barbara, Calif.... **Richard Kirk Toomey** '77, M.H.A. '79 to Ann Torian Bradsher on May 23. Residence: Tampa, Fla.... **Randolph Tritt McAdams Jr.** '78 to **Sarah Baldwin Flynn** '79. Residence: Raleigh...

Robert Allan Klinglie '79 to Jean Carol Luecke on July 11. Residence: New York City.

BIRTHS: Second daughter and third child to **Carey R. "Rick" Miller III** '71 and Florence Miller on June 29. Named Anne Elizabeth... Second child and first son to **Patricia Hodgins Fyfe** '76 and **Charles R. Fyfe Jr.** '68, M.B.A. '74 on Dec. 18. Named Andrew Joseph... First son and third child to **Chalmers R. Nunn** '76, M.D. '80 and **Catherine Koplinka Nunn** B.S.N. '78 on Feb. 19. Named John Chalmers... First child and son to **Stephen A. Hoffman** '77 and Anne B. Hoffman

on Aug. 10. Named John Brooks... First son to **Paul C. Kleist** '77 and **Virginia Franke Kleist** '78 on Dec. 19, 1986. Named Paul Charles Jr.... First child and son to **David B. Leonard** '77 and Deborah Shankle Leonard on June 1. Named David Andrew... First child and son to **Ellen Powers Stengel** '77 and **Wayne B. Stengel** '81. Named Adam Gerard... Second child and son to **Lisa Haupt Barfield** '78, B.S.N. '80 and **Kenneth Barfield** '79 in February. Named John Russell... A son to **David S. Enterline** B.S.E. '78 and Becky Enterline. Named Robert... Second child and son to **James B. Whitaker** '78 and **Cindy Houser Whitaker** B.S.E. '81 on March 21. Named John "Jack" Parks... A daughter to **Carolyn Kurtzack Kolben** '79 and Herb Kolben on April 3. Named Katherine Anne... A son to **Stacy Rogers Golding** '79 and Robert Golding on May 28. Named Christopher Graydon... First child and daughter to **Julia Lane Stevens** B.S.E. '79, M.D. '83 and **Scott David Stevens** M.D. '83 on Jan. 21. Named Carolyn Ashley... First child and son to **Nancy Weintraub** '79 and Douglas Fineberg on May 18. Named Alan Gelber.

80s

John Burnette '80, who earned his M.E.M. from Harvard in June, is a high school math instructor at the University of Chicago's Laboratory School. His wife, **Claudia Thompson Burnette** '79, is an administrator with IBM Corp. They live in Chicago's Hyde Park section.

Robert A. Carson J.D. '80 is a contributing author to the 1987 edition of *Illinois Civil Trial Evidence*, a professional practice handbook for lawyers, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. He is an associate with the Chicago law firm Gould and Ratner, where he specializes in civil litigation.

Sidney M. Gospe Jr. Ph.D. '80, M.D. '81 is assistant professor of child neurology and pharmacology and toxicology at Union University's Albany Medical College in New York.

James D. Heerwagen B.S.E. '80, who earned his M.B.A. from Harvard last year, works in Atlanta for Tymnet, a computer networking company.

Steven D. Hodskins '80 has transferred from AT&T Communications in New Jersey to Atlanta. He works in information management and lives in Alpharetta, Ga.

S. Marshall Huey Jr. '80 has joined the firm of Perree Stockton & Robinson as a specialist in bankruptcy law. He earned his law degree from Vanderbilt University in 1983.

David J. McNitzky M.Div. '80 earned his doctor of ministry degree from Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. He is pastor of Helotes Hills United Methodist Church in Texas.

Mack T. Ruffin IV B.S.E. '80 completed his residency in family medicine at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine and moved to Minneapolis, where he will complete a fellowship in academic family medicine. He has also been accepted in the University of Minnesota's master's in public health program in epidemiology.

Martha Abou-Donia Ph.D. '81 was promoted to clinical research scientist II in the anesthesia/analgesia department at Burroughs Wellcome Co. She lives in Chapel Hill.

John F. Castronaci '81, an Army second lieutenant, completed an infantry officer basic course at the U.S. Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

Jon Mark Jenkins J.D. '81 is an attorney with the N.Y. firm Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine. His wife, **Linda Claybourn Jenkins** M.B.A. '82, is director of business planning for Macmillan Publishing Co. They live in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Ivy Berg Kagan '81 is practicing entertainment and labor law at Loeb and Loeb in Los Angeles, where she and her husband, Glenn, live.

Mark McNabb '81 is center manager for Werner Erhard and Associates, a "think tank" for programs designed to maximize personal effectiveness, communication, and the ability to relate to others. He recently moved to Denver, Colo.

Mark H. Mirkin '81, J.D. '84 is an attorney with Edwards & Angell in Palm Beach. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live in W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Laurent Nicolov '81 earned his master's in bio-engineering from the University of Utah in 1985.

Debra L. Phillips '81 received her J.D. from Harvard's law school in 1984. She practices real estate law at Cox, Castle and Nicholson in Los Angeles, where she lives with her husband, Christopher D. Cameron.

Gary B. Strong '81, M.H.A. '85 is administrative director of The Cancer Center at HCA Park View Medical Center in Nashville, Tenn.

Katherine Tennyson '81 is a partner in the newly formed law firm Tennyson and Winemiller in Beaverton, Ore. She represents plaintiffs in all types of civil litigation in both Oregon and Washington State.

Julie Fansler Wade '81, after the birth of her son Christopher, has gone back to working part time in marketing for a small software consulting firm in Concord, Mass. She and her husband, Phil, live in Stow, Mass.

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Cindy Houser Whitaker '81 is the network administrator and telecommunications specialist for the Ill. Office of the Comptroller. She and her husband, **James B. Whitaker** '78, and their two sons live in Springfield, Ill.

John R. Carter Jr. '82, an Air Force captain and pilot, is serving with the 356th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base.

Michael C. Cavallaro '82, who earned his M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in internal medicine at Portsmouth Naval Hospital in Virginia.

Samuel F. Ciricillo '82, a first-year resident in neurosurgery, was one of seven UC-San Francisco students to be awarded the Julius R. Krevans Prize for Clinical Excellence. He earned his M.D. from Emory University in 1986.

Andrea Aya Taylor Cirou '82 works in public relations for the Meribel Tourist Office in the Savoy, a 1992 Olympics site in the French Alps. Her husband, Gil, a ski instructor and photographer, and their son Adrien live in Amarge, France.

Rance Cleaveland '82, who earned his Ph.D. in computer science from Cornell, is serving a two-year appointment in England as a computer science research associate at the University of Sussex in Brighton.

Kenneth M. Flowe '82, who earned his M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in surgery at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Victor Ho '82, M.D. '87 has begun his residency in radiology at the UC-San Francisco. He writes, "All visitors are welcome, especially if they want to tour the wine country."

Linda Claybourn Jenkins M.B.A. '82 was promoted to director of business planning at Macmillan Publishing Co. Her husband, **Jon Mark Jenkins** J.D. '81, is an attorney with Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Irvine. They live in Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Theda C. Kontis '82, who earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in otolaryngology at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Philip E. Lukianuk '82 has been named manager of a branch of People's Bank in Fairfield, Conn. He was first employed as assistant branch manager in 1983 and is now responsible for overall branch operations and customer service.

Gary P. Lyon '82 earned his M.B.A. from The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He is an acquisitions associate with The Shidler Group, a real estate investment firm in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mark J. McBride '82, who earned his M.D. from Thomas Jefferson University's Jefferson Medical College in June, has begun a residency in internal medicine at the University of Miami's Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Marshall David Orson J.D. '82, '85 is an associate at the Atlanta branch of the law firm Paul, Hastings, Janotky and Walker. He spent a year working as a clerk for the Hon. R. Allen Edgar J.D. '85 at the U.S. District Court in Chattanooga, Tenn. He is a member of the Atlanta Urban League Housing Task Force; AFPLP Corps, a community support group for Atlanta public schools; and Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee in Atlanta.

H. Clay Saylor III B.S.E. '82, who earned his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan, works for Citicorp Investment Bank of New York City in its positioning and arbitrage area. In 1986, he was selected an "Outstanding Young Man of America."

Thomas A. Schroeter B.S.E. '82, who earned his M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in orthopedics at Duke Medical Center.

Joel H. Swofford '82, who earned his M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in family medicine at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City.

Ann Walker '82, a product manager with Procter and Gamble, put together a marketing and promotional effort between her company and the Cincinnati Reds to benefit three charities in the Cincinnati area.

Susan McDonald White '82 is a Frohlich Fellow in objects conservation at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. She and her husband, John Edmondson, live in Riverside, Conn.

Samuel Nicholas Bone '83, M.D. '87 is an intern at Ga. Baptist Hospital. He and his wife, Kathryn Anne, a nurse at Emory University Hospital, live in Decatur.

Harvey M. Chimoff '83, who earned his M.B.A. from Georgetown University in May, is a product manager with Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., in Englewood Cliffs, N.J. He lives in Morristown.

Barbara A. Demarest '83 owns and operates Interior Motives, Inc., a retail shop in Greensboro, N.C., featuring contemporary home and office accessories.

Judith J. Dennis '83 received her M.D. degree from Thomas Jefferson University's Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in June. She is a resident in emergency medicine at Case Western Reserve University Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

Gregory W. Hall M.B.A. '83 is vice president of sales and marketing for Supramatic Package Machinery Inc. of Fairfield, N.J. He was director of engineering at Liggett & Myers Tobacco.

Sarah Shaffer Hunnicutt '83 earned her master's in chemistry from the University of Utah in 1987.

Evelyn E. Kiling '83, who earned her M.B.A. from Harvard in June, is an assistant marketing manager for PepsiCo, Inc., in Somers, N.Y.

Kurt W. Mechelke '83 was promoted to Air Force captain. He is chief of the special mission systems support branch with the airlift communications division at Scott Air Force Base, Ill.

Sumner B. Miller M.B.A. '83 joined Irving Trust in New York City as an assistant vice president in its domestic financial institutions group.

Barbara Murphy '83, who earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in internal medicine at Greenwich Hospital in Connecticut.

Paula Niner '83, who earned her M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in internal medicine at Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital in Greensboro, N.C.

David Anthony Rahdert '83 earned his master's in bioengineering at the University of Utah in 1987.

Lisa G. Rider '83, M.D. '87 was awarded a Eugene Stead Research Fellowship and is doing her pediatrics residency at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Eric J. Schiffer B.S.E. '83, who earned his M.B.A. from Harvard in June, is an associate with Oxford Partners in Stamford, Conn.

Michael L. Soo '83, who earned his M.D. from Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine in May, is a resident in neurology at Pittsburgh's University Health Center.

Scott David Stevens M.D. '83 completed his internal medicine residency and began a residency in radiology at Washington University in July.

Sarah Arciszewski '84 is director for planned giving for the Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

Susan Stover Bell '84 was named director of development and alumni relations at Northwestern University's law school in Evanston, Ill. She is a member of the editorial advisory board of the *Northwestern Reporter*.

Kimberly Fox '84, who earned her master's in music from California State University at Long Beach in May, is administrative director of the Sammis Conservatory of Music in San Diego.

Maureen R. Golden '84, an Air Force first lieutenant, was decorated with the Air Force Commendation Medal. She is an operational intelligence instructor at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas.

Jennifer A. Greenwal B.S.N. '84 received her M.S.N. in psychiatric nursing from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. She works with Kendle Research Associates in Cincinnati as a clinical research associate.

Robin Odenweller Howell '84 is a systems representative for IBM Corp. Her husband, **Gilbert S. Howell** '84, is the senior analyst in product research for GeoQuest Systems Inc. They live in Houston.

George C. McFarland Jr. J.D. '84 is an associate in the Philadelphia law firm Saul, Ewing, Remick & Saul. He and his wife, Elizabeth, live in Radnor, Pa.

Richard B. Riddle '84 is a sales representative with the insurance division of Southland Associates in Durham.

Monica R. Smith '84, an Air Force first lieutenant, earned her master's from Golden Gate University through the Air Force's off-duty education program. It was an advanced cruise missile software evaluation analyst at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Kevin Armstrong M.Div. '85 is chaplain at DePauw University in Green Castle, Ind.

Jill Auman M.Div. '85 is pastor of Sharon United Methodist Church in Charlotte, N.C.

David T. Beverly '85, a Navy ensign, earned his "wings of gold" to become a naval flight officer upon graduation from the radar intercept officer phase of Training Squadron-Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Nancy Childress M.Div. '85 is pastor of Mountain View United Methodist Church in Charlottesville, Va.

Barbara Clancy '85 completed Chemical Bank's training program and is now an account officer in the New York headquarters' term loan area.

David W. Coffman '85, a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, was awarded his "wings of gold," designating him a naval aviator after 18 months of flight training.

Lee Golusinski '84 is a third-year medical student at the Medical College of Virginia. He is also an associate trustee on the board of trustees of the American Medical Student Association.

Robert H. Mades B.S.E. '85 is a software engineer with Bell Telephone Co. in Antwerp, Belgium. He is currently assigned to Shanghai, China, where he works on the development and testing of telephone switching equipment.

Ed Mitchell B.S.E. '85 works for Sovran Bank in Arlington, Va., where he lives with his wife, **Cathy Ratcliffe** '86.

Jeffrey S. Spear B.S.E. '85, an Air Force lieutenant and pilot, is stationed at Yokota Air Base, Fussa, Japan, approximately 25 miles northwest of Tokyo.

Susan L. Spiller '85 was promoted to investment officer in Boston's State Street Bank and Trust Co.'s benefit plan services division of its institutional investor services area. She reviews client portfolios and makes investment recommendations. She lives in Winchester.

Danny R. Weathersbee M.Div. '85 is pastor of Faith United Methodist Church. His wife, **Joy Shelby Weathersbee** M.Div. '85, is pastor of Clifton-Macedonia United Methodist Church. They live in Brighton, Tenn.

R. Steven White '85 is enrolled in a master's program at the International University of Japan. He writes from Niigata that he welcomes any Duke alumni who may need a contact in Japan.

Camille Yorkey M.Div. '85 is pastor of St. Paul United Methodist Church in Goldsboro, N.C.

R. Neal Elliott III Ph.D. '86 received a special performance award from N.C. Alternative Energy Corp. for his role as project engineer on a special study of more efficient energy use in the N.C. poultry industry through the use of fluorescent lighting.

Rodney K. Kicklighter '86 completed the basic communications officer's course in May. He was prepared as a newly-commissioned Marine officer with the basic knowledge of command staff duties and the responsibilities of the small unit communications officer. He joined the Marine Corps in May 1986.

Courtney A. Miller '86, an Air Force second lieutenant, is an operations communications officer with the 6948th Electronic Security Squadron, Kelly Air Force Base, Texas.

John T. Molleur '86, a Navy ensign, is serving in the Mediterranean aboard the dock landing ship USS

Spiegel Grove as part of an amphibious ready group. He joined the Navy in May 1986.

Cathy Ratcliffe '86 works for the Hecht Co. in Arlington, Va., where she lives with her husband, **Ed Mitchell** B.S.E. '86.

Linda L. Schoff '86 is a U.S. Army Intelligence officer stationed with the 2nd infantry division at Camp Casey, S. Korea.

Michael H. Muschamp '87 is a member of the football coaching staff at the Darlington School in Rome, Ga., where he is also teaching history and government in the upper school. The former Duke quarterback won Coach Steve Sloan's GIMPER Award in 1986, cited as the player who best exemplified goals, influence, motivation, pride, enthusiasm, and respect.

Thomas Nelson '87 is assistant portfolio manager with Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

William V. Yount '87 was awarded a Fulbright grant to teach English to adults in West Germany during 1987-88. The grant is awarded each year to 7,000 students, teachers, and scholars to teach and conduct research abroad. He was also named a Founders Fellow by Phi Kappa Psi national fraternity and its educational foundation, the Endowment Fund. He plans to attend medical school at UNC-Chapel Hill.

MARRIAGES: **Anna Neal Blanchard** '80 to George Bullock Currin in May. Residence: Raleigh, N.C. . . . **Audrey McDonald Urling** B.S.E. '80, M.S. '86 to **Jeffrey Warren Barker** B.S.E. '76, M.S. '84 on May 23. Residence: Durham. . . . **John Matthew Jordan** '81 to Heather Corbally Bryant on July 20. . . . **Marcia Meighan** '81 to Gregory Booth Abbott in April. . . . **Mark Harris Mirkin** '81, J.D. '84 to Elizabeth Slavin on May 24. Residence: W. Palm Beach, Fla. . . . **Debra L. Phillips** '81 to Christopher D. Cameron on June 21. Residence: Los Angeles. . . . **Amy Joanna Smith** '81, M.Div. '86

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to James Mark Goodmann on May 31. **Jo Ann Spanbauer** '81 to David Bruce Harrison on June 13. **Pamela McAlpine Brecker** '82 to Douglas Todd Hendrickson on April 4. Residence: New York City. **Donna Anne Gregory** '82 to Roland Gertliffe on June 27. **Peter Sefcik Jr.** B.S.E. '82 to Mary Ann Foster on May 22. Residence: Ithaca, N.Y. **Susan McDonald White** '82 to John Huber Edmondson on May 3. Residence: Riverside, Conn. **Samuel Nicholas Bone** '83, M.D. '87 to Kathryn Anne Hall on June 13. Residence: Decatur, Ga. **Estrada Jefferson Bernard Jr.** M.D.'83 to Cora Ducette Spaulding on May 9. **Teressa Marie Cardoza B.S.N.** '83 to Robert E. Forner on June Residence: Washington, D.C. **Jill Goldberg** '83 to Richard Granoff on Sept. 6, 1986. Residence: Manhattan. **Elizabeth Holladay Matthews** '83 to Giovanni Pasquale Pretiso on April 25. **Marcella Burns McKee** B.S.N. '83 to Patrick L. Bria on May 24 in Duke Chapel. **Susan Rachel Wells** '83 to Daniel Hall Drechsel on May 16. Residence: Washington, D.C. **Darcy Lynn Chapell** '84 to Jeffrey Sanders Ahl on May 23. **Lois L. Hodgkinson A.H.C.** '84, M.D. Div. '85 to David L. Hines on April 26. Residence: Port Washington, N.Y. **Gilbert Sewall Howell** '84 to **Robin Ann Odenweller** '84 on April 25. Residence: Houston. **George C. McFarland Jr.** J.D. '84 to Elizabeth Lawrie Kennedy on Oct. 11, 1986. Residence: Radnor, Pa. **Russell Dwight Owen** '84 to **Sarah Elizabeth Harris** '85 on May 16 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham. **Linda Marie Boerger** '85 to Richard Kevin Andrews on June 27. Residence: Tulsa. **Ed Mitchell** B.S.E. '85 to **Cathy Ratcliffe** '86 on May 16. Residence: Arlington, Va. **Sandra Nance** '85 to **Frank A. Putzu** '85 on Oct. 18, 1986. Residence: Arlington, Va. **Steven Brand Schwab** M.B.A. '85 to Susan Lynn Sorrell on May 17. Residence: New York City. **Lisa Kay White A.H.C.** '85 to Michael Wayne Hatchell. Residence: Virginia Beach. **Sherryl Lyn Hurd** '86 to **Steven Ben Swindler** B.S.E. '86 on May 2 in Duke Chapel. **Emily Oates** J.D. '87 to **Alan Wingfield** J.D. '87 on May 16. Residence: Richmond.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **Scott Brandt** B.S.E. '80 and Mary Anne Toohey on March 7. Named Caroline Marcus Brandt. **First child and son to Wayne B. Stengel** '81 and **Ellen Powers Stengel** '77. Named Adam Genard. **A son to Julie Fansler Wade** '81 and Phil Wade on March 7. Named Christopher. **Second son to Cindy Houser Whitaker** B.S.E. '81 and **James B. Whitaker** '78 on March 21. Named John "Jack" Parks. **First child and son to Andrea Aya Taylor Cirou** '82 and Gil Cirou. Named Adrien Manuel. **First child and son to Karen N. Williams** Ph.D. '82 and Joel O. Williams on Feb. 14. Named Mark David. **First child and son to Julie Hess Farnham** '83 and **Stuart T. Farnham** '83 on Nov. 1, 1986. Named Benjamin Ross.

DEATHS

The Register has received notice of the following deaths. No further information was available.

Florence Farmer '12 on May 1 in Durham. **Polly Heitman Ivey** '12 of Raleigh on Feb. 28. **John Nelson Duncan** '16 of Raleigh, N.C., in January. **Vera Carr Twaddell** '20 of Durham, N.C. **Imogene B. Barden** '24 on May 3 in Charlotte, N.C. **David Thurston House** '24 of Bethel, N.C., on May 18. **Jeannette Strause Bachman** '25 on March 14. **L. Carl Harper** '27 on July 19. **Walter L. Carter** '29 of Sanford,

Fla., on March 30. **Henry M. Poe** '29 of Thomasville, N.C., on April 29. **John L. Hassell Jr.** '30 of Greenville, N.C., on Dec. 12, 1986. **Richard Crull** '31. **Glenn A. Great-house** '31 of Winter Park, Fla., in October 1986. **Roy B. Godfrey** M.Ed. '33 of Camden, N.C. **Fynes B. Jackson** '33 of Knoxville, Tenn., on July 7. **Charles Graf** '35 on March 17, 1986. **Herbert William Slack** '35 of Wilmington, N.C., on May 28. **Margaret Izard** '36 of Gwynedd, Pa., on May 23. **Lewis C. Lawrence** '36 of Sanford, N.C., on July 11, 1986. **Nancy B. Holt** M.Ed. '37 of Sun City Center, Fla. **Paul F. Jacquet Jr.** '38 of Washington, D.C. **A. Sidney Boswell** M.Ed. '39 of Brunswick, Ga., on Dec. 22, 1986. **Ben C. Bridgers** '40 of Rockville, Md., on July 5. **Truett H. Frazier** '42, M.D. '44 of Orlando, Fla., on June 12. **Elma King Warren** '44 of Durham, N.C. **George Braungart** B.S.E. '48 on Dec. 18, 1986. **Pete Armstrong** '51 of High Point, N.C., in May. **Barakat A. Crady** '55 of Jacksonville, Fla., on April 24. **Marion Bruce Fernando** '58 of Aberdeen, Scotland, on April 16. **Clifford A. Carlson** '59 on May 22, 1986. **William Harry Smith** M.Ed. '60 of Collinsville, Va., on July 24, 1986. **Leslie Punzell Terceira** '75 of Flatts, Bermuda.

Paul G. Farrar '15, A.M. '25 on Feb. 23 at his home in Hanes City, Fla. A Chatham County, N.C., native, he was principal of Durham's Bethesda High School from 1926 until he retired in 1945. He had been a superintendent of the Durham County Home, a place for the elderly homeless. He is survived by a daughter, **Mary Farrar** B.S.N. '43, and two sisters.

Mildred Davis Satterfield Nichols '15, A.M. '27 on May 20, after a long illness. She taught in Person County, N.C., for 53 years, teaching English, Latin, and public speaking at Roxboro High School before retiring. At Duke, she was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma society. She was also a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Literary Club, the N.C. Association of Educators, the Person County Historical Society, and Mr. Zion United Methodist Church. She is survived by three nieces, **Emily S. Blackburn** '57, **Winnie S. Cheney** '59, and **Byrd S. Young** '61; and five nephews.

Lydia Crabtree Wells '16 at her home in Durham. She was the co-founder of Wells-Lloyd Florist and organized a graded Sunday school at Yates Baptist Church. She was also a member of Temple Baptist Church, where she taught in the primary department, sang in the choir, and was a member of the Women's Missionary Union. She was also a member of the Pilot Club and the Kings Daughters Sheltering Home Circle 2.

Nellie A. Christian '18 on July 18. A resident of Durham for most of her life, she taught in the Durham city school system for many years. She is survived by her son, **William S. Christian** '55, her sister, **Dorothy Airheart** '35, a brother, and a grandchild.

Robert Arthur Crabtree '24 on May 13 in LaJolla, Calif. A professor of English literature, he received his master's degree from UC-Berkeley and his doctorate from the University of Utah. He is survived by a sister.

Henry Greene '24 on Jan. 28 in N. Palm Beach, Fla., of cancer. He was assistant chief engineer of the Defense Plant Corp. during World War II. Later, he was director of the industrial equipment division of the General Services Administration. He is survived by his wife, Lilly, son **Robert Greene** '58, and five grandchildren.

William Henry May '26, M.Ed. '37 on April 16. A native of Pennsylvania who lived in Durham most of his life, he worked in the Durham County school system for 35 years, first as a teacher and later as a principal.

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pal. He is survived by his daughter, granddaughter, and brother.

Isaac E. Harris Jr. '29 on May 19 in Durham. One of the founders of the Durham Clinic, he practiced medicine for more than 50 years before retiring in 1987. At Duke, he was a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1933 and joined the Army medical corps as a first lieutenant. He was a surgery resident at Watts Hospital, became a Fellow in the American College of Surgeons in 1949, and co-founded the Durham Clinic in 1953. During World War II, he was the commander of a 1,000-bed hospital in England, and he was the commanding officer of the Durham Army Reserve Unit when he retired in 1970. A member of the N.C. Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association, and the Durham/Orange County Medical Society, he also served a term as president of the N.C. Surgical Society. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, son **I.E. Harris III** '62, three daughters, a sister, a brother, and five grandchildren.

Emerson T. "Curly" Sanders J.D. '30 on April 20 in Burlington, N.C. The Burlington attorney, who retired in 1982, was an assistant football, boxing, and wrestling coach at Duke from 1931 to 1935. He was a member of the N.C. Senator in 1930, 1936-37, and 1941-43, and was vice chairman of the Judicial Standards Commission for six years. A life member of the Southern Football Association, he officiated at the Jan. 1, 1942, Rose Bowl game held in Durham. He was a member of the N.C. Bar Association, serving on the council in 1959 and 1962-68. He was a member and former president of the Alamance County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was a past Elks Club exalted leader and member of the Alamance Wildlife Club and Ducks Unlimited. He is survived by his daughter and two grandchildren.

Frank Ernst Bridgers '31, A.M. '33 on May 13 in Laurel, Miss., after a brief illness. He was chairman of the genealogy department of the National Department of Archives and History in Washington, D.C. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Miss. Historical Society. He is survived by a cousin.

John W. M. Rutenber '31 of Amity Harbor, N.Y., on Nov. 15, 1986. A former N.Y. state assistant attorney general, he was a member of the American Judicore Society, the Downtown Athletic Club, the Founders Society of Duke University, and several bar associations. He is survived by his wife, **Iva Pitt Rutenber** '31; sons **John K. Rutenber** '61 and **David C. Rutenber** '67; and four grandsons.

David E. Cook B.S.E.E. '33 on April 2 in Palm Springs, Calif. He earned his master's in electrical engineering from California Institute of Technology and worked for many years for the city of Los Angeles as an administrator in engineering. He is survived by a daughter, Leanne Allen.

Julian Howard Wallace A.M. '36 on June 30 in Phoenix, Ariz. A native of Bennettsville, S.C., he was a member of Alpha Gamma Rho and worked as a botanist and citrus grower in Gainesville, Fla. He is survived by his wife, **Nancy Alston Wallace** '26, two daughters, a son, eight grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

H. Grady Hardin '36 on June 5 in Durham. He retired from Southern Methodist University's Perkins School of Theology in 1981 and was a visiting professor of worship and preaching at Duke's Divinity School. The Denmark, S.C., native studied theology at Westminster College in Cambridge, England, in 1964-65 and at Glenstal Abbey in Ireland in 1972-73. He received an honorary degree from Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas. From 1968 to 1976, he was member of the Commission on Worship and the section on worship for the United Methodist

Church's Board of Discipleship. He is the co-author of *The Celebration of the Gospel and wrote The Leadership of Worship*. In 1982, he was named a consultant in worship at the Lovers Lane United Methodist Church in Dallas. He is survived by his wife, Rowena Taylor Hardin, two daughters, a brother, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Walter H. Buckingham B.S.M.E. '38 on May 29 in Baton Rouge, La. He was a retired division manager for Transco Inc. He was a Mason and a member of the F&AM union in Bradford, La. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, two sons, and two grandchildren.

Betty Souders Merritt '38 of Roxboro, N.C., on May 24, after a long illness. A member of Kappa Delta Gamma sorority at Duke, she had worked in the medical records department at Duke Hospital and was a member of both the Person County school board and social services boards. She is survived by two daughters, one of whom is **Susan M. Satterfield** '65, a son, and two grandchildren.

Margaret Castleberry Malone R.N. '39 of Salisbury, Md., on Feb. 25 of cancer. She was a teaching assistant for two years after graduating. She and her husband, an Army colonel, lived in France, Japan, Belgium, and Ethiopia during his military career. She held many positions in officers' wives clubs, serving as president of two of them. She was a Duke nursing school class agent and in 1986 was awarded the Charles A. Dukes Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service. She is survived by her husband, **W. Frank Malone J.D.** '41, a son; two daughters, one of whom is **Margaret Ann Gillikin** '66; five grandchildren; five sisters; and two brothers.

Edward Leeman Henderson '40 on Nov. 14, 1986, at his home in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., after a long illness. He was chairman of the board of Business News Publishing Co. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and later attended Wayne State University. He joined the staff of Business News Publishing in 1938, serving as promotion manager and circulation manager before World War II intervened. He served as a radio technician in the Navy in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. In 1945, he became business manager of Business News Publishing and later, general manager. He was company president from 1956 until being named chairman of the board in 1981. He is survived by his wife, **Helen Cockrell Henderson** '38, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Alfred O. Bragg Jr. '47 on May 9. He is survived by his wife, Marthe, one daughter, and three sons, one of whom is **Alfred Bragg III** '69.

John Ryan Rodney Williams Ph.D. '51 on March 26, following a stroke. He earned his bachelor's from Lawrence College and his master's from Johns Hopkins. He was a Haynes Fellow at the London School for Economics and Political Science, a fellow at the Australian National University, and recipient of a Fulbright grant. He taught at Wellesley College before joining West Virginia University, where he became chairman of the political science department. He was named one of six outstanding educators in 1966 during WVU's centennial year. He was the author of the book *The Conservative Party of Canada* and numerous articles on Australian, Canadian, and British government. He is survived by his wife, Madeleine, and two sons.

Violet Dillard Hunsucker M.Ed. '56 in Morrisville, N.C., on May 1. She was a native of Jackson County, N.C., and taught school in Biscoe, N.C., Mangum School in Bahama, N.C., and in Havana, Cuba. She also supervised the earth and science curriculum at Joseph Daniels Junior High School in Raleigh. She is survived by a son, Dale, two grandsons, and a sister.

John Holloway Milam M.D. '58 on Jan. 14 in

Winchester, Va. He was surgeon and founder of the Urology Clinic of Winchester. He is survived by his wife, Ann, eight children, a grandchild, and three brothers and sisters.

Dorilyn J. Hickey Ph.D. '62 in March in Denton, Texas. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, she was a professor of library science at UNC-Chapel Hill and also worked at the libraries of Duke and Rice universities. Most recently, she was a professor of library science at North Texas State University in Denton. She is survived by her brother.

Stephen Philip Vogel '73 at age 36 on April 14 at his parents' home in Durham. He moved to the Durham area in 1961 and left to practice law in Kitty Hawk and Manteo, N.C., for four years. He is survived by his parents, a sister, and four brothers, three of whom are **Joseph Vogel** '74, M.D. '78; **Patrick Vogel** '78, M.D. '81; and **Hans Vogel** M.D. '80.

Marguerite Voorhees Kraemer '79 on May 9 in Tampa, Fla., when her car was struck by a car driven by two men escaping from an armed robbery. A graduate of the Harvard Business School, the Morristown, N.J., native lived in Charlotte and Atlanta before moving to Florida a year ago. She is survived by her husband, **Robert T. Kraemer** B.S.E. '77; a brother, **Philip Voorhees** '82; and her parents.

Dean Predmore

Richard L. Predmore, former professor and dean of the Graduate School, died March 17 in Durham. He was 75.

The Predmore Award, presented annually to outstanding Duke graduate students majoring in Spanish, was named for him by the Romance languages department. He joined the department in 1950, was university secretary in 1961-62, and vice provost and dean of the Graduate School from 1962 to 1969. He wrote several books and articles on Spanish language and literature before retiring from Duke in 1978. From 1980 to 1983, he directed the International Institute in Madrid, Spain.

He earned his bachelor's and master's in Romance languages from Rutgers University and his doctorate of modern languages from Middlebury College in Vermont. He did postgraduate work at the University of Madrid and Columbia University. He taught at Rutgers from 1937 to 1950, chairing the Romance languages department for three years.

Predmore is survived by his wife, Catherine; three sons, one of whom is **Richard Predmore Jr.** '65; a brother; and three grandchildren.

Professor Gilbert

Allan H. Gilbert, professor emeritus of English, died at his Durham home on April 26. He was 99.

A well-known scholar of Renaissance and English literature, he wrote ten books, including *Dante's Conception of Justice* and *Machiavelli's Prince and Its Fore-runners*. His teachings centered on the works of Milton, Machiavelli, Dante, and Ariosto. He was made a *cavaliere nell'ordine merito*, the Italian Republic's Order of Merit, for his work in Italy, where he held a Fulbright in 1955 and 1956 to study Italian authors at the universities of Florence and Bologna.

One of the American Milton Society's honored scholars, he was a former president of the South Atlantic Modern Languages Association and vice president of the American Association for Teachers of Italian and chairman of the North Carolina branch of the National Council for Teachers of English.

The Rushford, N.Y., native earned his bachelor's from Cornell in 1909, his master's from Yale in 1910, and his doctorate from Cornell in 1912. He taught at Cornell from 1912 to 1919 before teaching at Rice and the University of Tennessee. He came to Duke in 1921 and retired in 1957. A visiting professor at several universities, he had commuted to Madison, N.J., to teach at Drew University for the past ten years.

Gilbert is survived by his wife, **Beverly Brian Gilbert** A.M. '61, Ph.D. '69, and two sons.

Professor Kerby

Grace P. Kerby M.D. '46, chief of the medical center's rheumatic disease section from 1966 to 1970, died June 8 in Hialeah, Fla., after a lengthy illness. She was 74.

From 1958 to 1975, Dr. Kerby was head of the housestaff selection committee for the department of medicine. She also worked in the bacteriology laboratory.

A graduate of Florida State College for Women, the Syracuse, N.Y., native came to Durham in 1940. She

completed her residency training from 1966 to 1970, when she was chief medical resident. She retired in 1976.

Kerby was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha honorary medical society, Sigma Xi, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the American Medical Association, and other medical societies.

She is survived by a sister, Marion K. Barker, of Miami, Florida.

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DEADLINES: March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August), July 1 (September-October), September 1 (November-December), November 1 (January-February), January 1 (March-April). Please specify the issue in which your ad should appear.

SPANNING A CENTURY

Engineering at Duke—or, more precisely, engineering as a formal set of courses—marks its centennial this fall.

The Normal College (predecessor to Trinity College, in turn predecessor to Duke University) catalogue for 1851-52 listed courses in architecture, mensuration, surveying, and engineering for seniors. For the next thirty-six years, Normal College and Trinity College catalogues continued to show several engineering courses—in acoustics, cooling and ventilating of buildings, and construction of railroads and canals.

Trinity College in 1887-88 offered a four-year curriculum for mining and civil engineering leading to a bachelor of science degree; mining engineering never took the plunge from the catalogue to reality, though. The start for engineering was very slow: Only two students signed up for all the engineering subjects available in 1890.

But engineering stayed alive and kicking, even if Trinity's emphasis was squarely on the classical curriculum. By 1910, when Trinity formed the new department of engineering, the college was graduating four or five engineers each year. As North Carolina faced greater needs for the development of water power, long-distance transmission of electrical energy, and other resources, technological courses became more important.

With the appointment of William Holland Hall to head the department of engineering in 1916, engineering became a significant force within Trinity College. In 1923, the college moved engineering classes and laboratories from the basement of East Duke to Asbury Hall, site of the present Mary Duke Biddle Music Building. Asbury was a spacious and well-equipped home for engineering for the next twenty-five years.

In 1924, the Duke Indenture made Trinity College the undergraduate College of Arts and Sciences for men and contemplated nine schools, "as and when funds are available." The School of Engineering was the last one listed.

The vision of greater things to come brought an outstanding group of teachers to the department of engineering in the next ten years. Such revered names as Walter J. Seeley, Harold C. Bird, Samuel R. Schealer, Ralph S. Wilbur, and Otto Meier joined Hall



Members of Professor Blanchard's class, these "senior civils" were pictured in the 1912 *Chanticleer*. From left to right: C.W. Morgan, O.B. Darden, J.M. Currin, L.M. Jones, M.A. Smith Jr., and R.B. Wells.

to form a strong faculty, enabling Duke to become an institutional member of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education in 1933. By that time, the university was granting a bachelor of science degree in electrical, civil, and mechanical engineering, and admitting more than one hundred freshmen each year.

BUILDING THE BASE

Duke's division of engineering—comprising the electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering departments—begins the new session with a number of interesting improvements in the four buildings that comprise its own little "campus" on the East Campus of the university . . .

In Asbury Hall, the school's amateur radio station W4HY will be operated with new items of equipment. A feature of the communications laboratory will be a newly purchased two-way television set . . . Bivins Hall, originally a dormitory of the Trinity Park school, is one of the sturdiest of the historical campus buildings, and has just been given . . . three fine laboratories for the civil engineers . . . The new sanitary engineering laboratory has been enlarged and remodeled, and the laboratory for the study of bituminous road materials has been enlarged and now gives a chance for a more effective display and use of the various tests of important engineering materials.—September 1937

SETTING A WIDER COURSE

Anationwide trend among leading engineering schools to broaden curricula by providing more room for humanistic studies, and to strengthen the technical content through revised requirements in the basic sciences, is reflected in the new curricula recently adopted by the College of Engineering, according to information just released by Dean W.H. Hall . . . The academic work in each of the three curricula is distributed approximately as follows: basic sciences (including mathematics), 26 percent; humanistic studies, 21 percent; engineering and general technology, 53 percent . . . A uniform freshman year for all three curricula makes it possible for an engineering student to postpone until the end of his first year the decision on which branch of engineering to enter.—March 1947

FOOTE WORK

Miss Marie Foote, B.S.E.E., '46, one of the two first "coed engineers" to receive an engineering degree from Duke, has been achieving the professional success of which her college career indicated her capable—if the latest issue of the magazine *Electrical Engineering* is any indication.

In less than a year her responsibility for the material appearing in the monthly magazine of the Institute has mounted impressively. In the February, 1947 issue, she is responsible for the design of the cover, for both authorship and make-up of several of the feature articles of a general nature, the editing of several of the technical articles, and the writing of several of the book reviews.—
March 1947

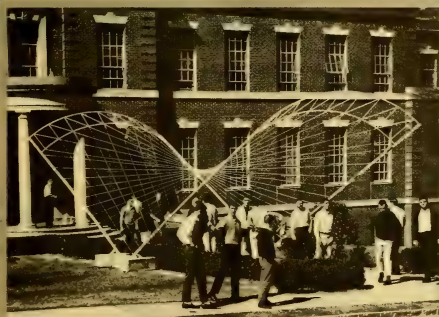
MASTERING THE MATERIAL

Next fall the College of Engineering will offer graduate courses in all of its three departments, mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering . . . Anticipated outgrowths of all three of the programs, according to Dean Walter J. Seeley of the College of Engineering, include the development of engineers capable of practicing at higher professional levels; significant research contributions; development of higher-level engineering activity through interrelations with local and regional industry and government agencies; and possible assistance in the recruitment of additional and badly needed teaching personnel for the profession.

Generally speaking, Dean Seeley said, "the aim of the program is to move toward a position of leadership in engineering education and research at an advanced level in the South and the nation."—February 1957

ADVANCING BY DEGREES

The School of Engineering now offers a doctorate program in all major areas of engineering. This development



A big attraction at the 1964 Engineers' Show was this geometric arch. Designed by Ralph Brown B.S.C.E. '65, the hyperboloid required a ton of concrete, 100 feet of pipe, and a half-mile of parachute cord.

The Engineers' Show was first staged in 1926 by the electrical engineers and was expanded in 1932 to include the civil and mechanical division. Each field would display the latest in engineering accomplishments.

occurred during the summer, when it was announced that a program leading to the doctorate in mechanical engineering had been established. Electrical and civil engineering established such programs in 1960 and 1964, respectively.

The new program was prompted in part by an intensified demand for highly trained engineers in the industrial areas of the Southeast and the need for teachers in engineering education. Also, the program is the latest move in an effort to upgrade the School of Engineering. This effort was begun four years ago with support from The Duke Endowment.

Jack B. Chaddock, professor of mechanical engineering and departmental chairman, stated that regional benefits from the new program can be impressive. He particularly pointed out the benefits the program can have in the development of the Research Triangle Park outside Durham and in the rapid growth of the Piedmont Crescent which reaches across North and South Carolina.—August 1967

TAKING A BREAK

Although it is not likely to top goldfish swallowing or streaking as a campus craze, egg-dropping does offer practical fallout for the engineering student.

The Duke chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which distributed official Grade A contest eggs, sponsored the event to get students thinking about and creating practical designs. As one engineering student put it, "to get students to integrate a little of their social life with their academic pursuits."

Contest rules allowed no wings, airfoils, or parachutes on the packages, which could be no larger than a six-inch cube. No metal packages, other than aluminum foil, could be used. Otherwise there were no limitations.

The most fun came from the flops. Eggs in wheel-bearing grease and grape jelly exploded hopelessly before the crowd gathered on the cold, gray afternoon. An egg with a cushion of chocolate pudding bounced ten feet, then cracked with perfect symmetry . . . The contest winners all proved that reliable, though unimaginative, cushioning agents are the best. The lightest surviving entry was an egg in plastic bread wrappers surrounded by foam. The entire entry weighed half an ounce more than the egg itself. The smallest surviving entry was a cardboard square filled with vermiculite, a water-absorbing material . . .

Honorable mentions included a terry cloth sack suspended with rubber bands, a tinkering toy network of pencils, dry cereal held together with uncooked spaghetti, and a cylinder-wheel contraption of computer cards—all holding eggs.—December 1976

Research assistance for this column was provided by Anita Hill B.S.E. '85, a Ph.D. student in materials science, and Fred W. Neu B.S.C.E. '34, who is writing a history of engineering at Duke.



The annual Egg Drop, sponsored by the Duke chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, sends most mechanical wizards scrambling to design the perfect package for the fragile ovoid's survival in its plunge from the roof of the Engineering Building.

The wing (and perhaps, prayer) was effective in 1981, pictured here. One candidate relied on the original packaging, the chicken, but the plucked and decapitated model was a flop, in both design and sound.

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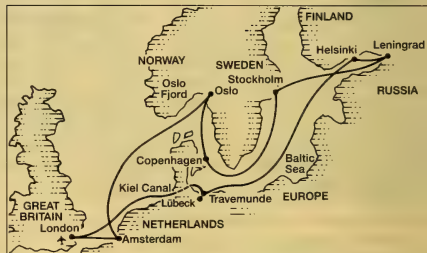
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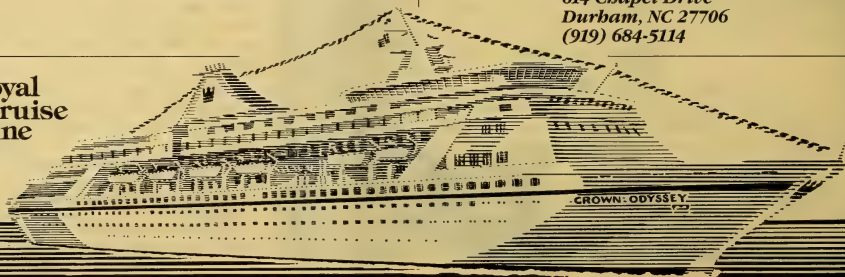
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WHIPPED

Editors:

In your July-August 1987 issue, on page 16 ["Sand in Our Syllabus"], the word "dinoflagellates" appears "dinoflagellates." In my fifth grade science class, we were taught to spell it "dinoflagellates." Who is correct?

Neal Gordon (Grade 6)
Atlanta, Georgia

It's your fifth grade science teacher, who also taught you, we hope, that even in nature, all things are not perfect. Thank you for your eagle eye.

SAVE THE FOREST

Editors:

As the patriarch of what I hope will soon be a three-generation Duke family, it was with great trepidation that I read in your latest issue about this ULI outfit sticking its nose in Duke's business ["Look to the Land," Gazette, July-August].

I think that over the years Duke has managed its land very well. It has always managed to keep the city from encroaching on the West Campus and the wall around the East Campus should always remain. Since this outfit is called the Urban Land Institute, it wouldn't surprise me to have them suggest putting a mall on East Campus. It is probably a lobby for a group of greedy developers. Once you start to listen to any organization from Washington, it means nothing but trouble.

I hope the group called Save Duke Forest is successful and gets a lot of signatures on their petition. If I were closer, I would gladly sign.

In the late Twenties, the CCC put in all those trails through Duke Forest. I guess it was 1933 when I got a part-time job with the forestry department, and it was my job to survey and map all those trails. The forestry department was in the Biology Building at that time, as there was not yet a School of Forestry. I spent many a happy afternoon in the forest, so you can see I have more than a casual interest in what is going on there.

I am constantly sickened by the uninhibited development in my area of the country (southeast Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey). More and more malls and condominiums covering up prime farmland. I am not

one of the rabid environmentalists, but it has to be brought to a halt sometime. As long as the greedy developers keep waving money around, there will always be a crooked politician (is there any other kind?) there to take it. I wish Save Duke Forest nothing but success.

Sidney L. Kauffman B.S.C.E. '36
Folsom, Pennsylvania

TRUTHFUL TED

Editors:

Reading [Ted Koppel's] commencement address in my latest issue of *Duke Magazine* ["The Vannatizing of America," Forum, July-August], I had to keep looking back to the beginning to see if this really was a media personality speaking. How encouraging it is to hear someone in [his] position speak the truth in such a straightforward manner. I realized as I read the address why I had long ago stopped watching TV. It was not only that there were other things needing attention but that when I had finished an evening of viewing, I felt so empty and unrewarded.

It was not easy, I'm sure, to make such an honest self-examination of [his] own profession. But, oh, how needed, and I do appreciate it! I may just have to see if I can still remember how to turn on the old "boob tube" and find ABC *Nightline*.

Phillip A. Lomax '57
Pensacola, Florida

The above letter to Koppel was reprinted here at Lomax' request.

FLUENCY LAUDED

Editors:

Your article on making English the official language in California ["Fluency Faulted," Gazette, July-August] was typical of those who do not understand the problems of large immigrant waves.

In California, we have schools with aides who speak the other languages and much of the schooling is done in those languages for the children of the waves of immigrants. There are people hired to help the children when they don't understand.

In the Twenties, children of immigrants

went to school with English-speaking children—and as children do, they learned English and brought it home, even teaching some of it to their parents.

My feeling is that the children of the current immigrants will and should also learn English, even if their parents don't. Being and playing with children who do speak English helps, and normal children learn another language quickly (compared to adults).

Anyway, the use of English as official means no ballots in other languages. When I was enrolling people to vote, we had an English-reading requirement—and I still think to vote one should be able to at least read English (to be able to read the ballot, and to be able to have read both sides of an issue). One should not vote who cannot read about an issue (despite all the TV around!). And to me, this is the issue. Voting is a privilege as well as a responsibility of a citizen!

Elizabeth Dubs Eberle '42, M.D. '45
Los Angeles, California

BALANCING ACT

Editors:

I just received the July-August issue of *Duke Magazine*. As a former alumni representative for Duke, I simply wanted to compliment you on the content of your magazine. Having started at Duke in 1965, I am aware of the varying constituencies that you must attempt to please. At that time, Duke had a wide array of students, including a large number of conservative (politically) budding executives. I am aware that you are responsible to them, and I imagine they are pleased with your magazine. Keep up the good work!

Drew S. Spears '72
Springtown, Pennsylvania

COFFEE CLASH

Editors:

I am writing in response to "Java Jibes Ungrounded," page 33, July-August. The article was at best confusing, but at its worst, inaccurate.

Coffee speeds up the heart rate, causes increased perspiration, and leads to tension

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Wouldn't you miss us if we weren't dropping in every two months?



Duke Magazine has once again earned the distinction of being one of the top ten magazines in the country—a gold medal for each year of its three-year existence, Magazine of the Year for 1986. But competing priorities make it difficult to cover ever-rising printing and mailing costs. In fact, for the past two years, cost concerns have forced the magazine to depart from its bimonthly publishing schedule.

Your special contribution will help ensure that Duke Magazine remains vital, compelling, and imaginative—editorially and visually.

The suggested "voluntary subscription" for one year is \$15. To enable us to keep up the good work, please send your check to: Duke Magazine, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

and sleeplessness. It is, in addition, addictive. Those who drink lots of it have headaches and extreme irritability when deprived of it.

You imply that it is harmless. Certainly, it does not lead to death, but you have neglected some very real studies showing its negative side effects. Women with benign tumors are taken off coffee; pregnant women are advised not to drink it. Those with high blood pressure and heart problems are advised to leave it alone.

Last, it is oily and leads—in quantity—to skin problems. As for its effect on teeth, ask any dentist.

It is wonderful stuff—but far from harmless. Shame on you for publishing such a partial study! You owe us the other side.

Diane Weddington '72, M.Div. '76
Berkeley, California

The article in question appeared in the *Retrospectives* section, which covers Duke history, and was dated "June 1977" at the end. We selected the article to show the opinion of the day on the effects of coffee drinking. What Dr. Heyden said then might apply today: "The multitude of ailments of civilization and risk factors of chronic degenerative diseases which have been alleged to be related to the regular drinking of coffee leave the layman and physician confused and skeptical."



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SOCCER'S SEARCH FOR SUCCESS

FIELD DAY FOLLOW-UP

BY JON SCHER

Fans follow the
bouncing ball as
youth teams expand but
ex-stars struggle.



ALICE JAYANS

It was getting downright embarrassing. Duke teams had been competing in intercollegiate sports since Terry Sanford was a toddler, but not one of those teams had won a national championship. Not one measly NCAA title. In any sport. Ever.

Not that there hadn't been opportunities. Five banners hang in Cameron Indoor Stadium—the newest dated 1986—trumpeting trips to basketball's Final Four. The Blue Devils lost twice in the semifinals, and three times in the title game. The soccer team went to the national finals in 1982, losing to Indiana—in eight overtimes. The football Blue Devils even had a shot, during the Iron Duke era of the late 1930s. They lost, too. Even Wake Forest had won a national baseball championship. Would Duke ever break through?

The answer came on Saturday, December 14, 1986, in Tacoma, Washington, where the soccer team had advanced to the NCAA finale for the second time in four years. Duke faced the Akron Zips, who represented an athletic program most renowned for taking former Notre Dame football coach Gerry Faust off the unemployment line.

At halftime, the score was 0-0. But shortly after play resumed, Duke midfielder Joey Valenti lofted a free kick into the goal mouth. The ball was trapped by Duke's Carl Williamson to the left of Akron goalkeeper David Zupko. Williamson tapped the ball across to forward Tom Stone, who booted it into the net. The final score was 1-0, inspiring *The Chronicle* to run the headline, in inch-high letters on the front page, "Duke Won, Akron Zip."

News of the victory unleashed the type of raucous celebration on West Campus that followed the basketball team's win over Kansas in the national semifinals the previous March. Bonfires were lighted, trees were festooned with streamers of toilet paper, and there was much rejoicing. The soccer team and its entourage staged an all-night party in a Tacoma hotel, and still managed to make it back to campus for a

lunchtime Main Quad rally on Monday.

Soccer coach John Rennie keeps the tarnished national championship trophy on a shelf in his office. It's within his view at all times—as though he wants to make sure it will never get away. "It still feels great," Rennie says long after the championship victory enabled his 1986 team to wind up 18-5-1. "I appreciate it more and more as time goes by. It's one of those things that just keeps getting better."

With the graduation of John Kerr, the national Player of the Year, and four other starters off the championship team, the Blue Devils were expected to rebuild in 1987. But after a season-opening 2-1 loss to North Carolina, Duke won twelve of its next thirteen—including victories over North Carolina State and Clemson, two rivals for the Atlantic Coast Conference soccer supremacy. Duke allowed just seven goals in its first fifteen games, rising as high as number two in the national Top 20.

"We thought if we were going to have a down year, it would be this year," Rennie says. "It's been just the way you'd like to write a script. We struggled early and managed to win some games, then we won eight in a row." Rennie credits the defense, anchored by goalkeeper Mark Dodd, defensive backs John Hardwick and Keith Wiseman, and sweeper Robert Probst. A sophomore, Probst has filled the role of Kelly Weadock, a senior on last year's championship team.

Duke's fervent soccer fans have taken to the young Blue Devils. More than four thousand showed up to scream and stomp during the North Carolina State game, and 4,300 came to watch the home team take on Number 1-ranked Virginia in late October.

National Football League players and owners ought to sit up and take notice: People are starting to care about soccer in the United States. By the time the vanquished NFL Players Association is ready to stage another strike, no replacement games may be necessary. In the meantime, soccer, as a sport, has a long way to go. Just ask any of the four ex-Duke stars who have won college soccer's most prestigious trophy over the past

five years.

Ask Joe Ulrich, who won the Hermann Award as the national Player of the Year in 1982. Or Mike Jeffries, the 1983 winner. Or 1985's Tom Kain. Or John Kerr, who took home the Hermann award leading Duke to its first national championship in 1986. The Hermann Award has been described as college soccer's version of football's Heisman Trophy. But there's a big difference. If any of these former Duke stars had won the Heisman, he would have become a national celebrity. Heisman winners usually sign hefty contracts with professional football teams.

Hermann winners have no place to go. Since the demise of the North American Soccer League in 1984, there has been no outlet for professional soccer in the United States. All that's left is the Major Indoor Soccer League, a scaled-down, six-man version of the outdoor game that's played on hockey rinks covered with artificial turf. The indoor game features more scoring than outdoor soccer. "It's kind of like pinball," says Kain, who recently joined the MISL's Kansas City Comets. "But it's an exciting game. It's a new sport, and it's kind of trendy."

Kain initially spurned offers to play in the MISL, preferring to sign with a West German outdoor professional club last year. But injuries and cultural differences contributed to his decision to come back to the U.S. "We play outdoors our whole lives, and when it's time to turn pro, they put us in a hall," Kain says. "That's kind of hard." Jeffries has been a member of the MISL's Minnesota Strikers for several years. Ulrich, Duke's first Hermann winner, played briefly in the MISL before leaving the sport and joining IBM.

Kerr decided to follow the path blazed by Kain and several other American stars. He went to England, signing with an outdoor professional team in Portsmouth. "To my

NFL players and owners ought to take notice: People are starting to care about soccer in the United States.

knowledge, John Kerr is the first American citizen ever to sign a contract with an English First Division club," Coach Rennie says. Europe is not an easy alternative for most aspiring American pros. For one thing, work permits are hard to come by. Kerr's advantage was his father, who was born in England.

Kain fears lack of an American outdoor professional league could begin to make soccer less desirable to young players. "We're going to start losing the great athletes we used to get," he says. "Very soon, something is going to have to happen."

Promoters are planning to begin a new outdoor league in a number of Eastern cities in 1988. "They say they're going to develop American players," says Duke's Rennie. "I'll believe it when I see it. The question becomes, 'What is an American player?' Is it a thirty-year-old, naturalized citizen playing for the New York Hungarians? I'm rather skeptical."

But are there enough skilled American players? With the boom in American youth soccer since the mid-Seventies, there should be. According to the United States Soccer Federation, America's governing body, membership in its youth division has swelled from 179,000 to 1.3 million in the past decade. In

Durham, more than 2,000 children are involved in youth programs, up from 400 before Duke began its national rise to soccer prominence. Rennie says approximately 1,500 youngsters attend his annual summer camps, conducted in six one-week sessions.

Paralleling the increase in youth participation is the dramatic rise in the number of colleges and universities fielding soccer teams. The NCAA reports more than 700 men's and women's teams, up from 227 twenty years ago.

"The youth end of the sport is stronger than ever and continues to expand steadily," Rennie says. "But the international aspect—the Olympic team, the World Cup team—and the professional end, those are the two areas that are certainly not stable in their growth and need the most attention." Rennie believes a professional league for American-born players would generate success for the U.S. on the international scene. That, he says, would stimulate the growth of soccer as a spectator sport in the States.

It didn't take long for Duke soccer to increase in stature after Rennie arrived from Columbia University in 1979. The Blue Devils came out of nowhere to win the ACC championship and an NCAA playoff bid in 1980, and have missed the national playoffs just once since then. Under Rennie, the soccer team has not had a losing season—the worst was 10-7-1 in 1979. The 1982 team wound up 22-1-2, the only loss coming in the NCAA finals. Almost non-stop for seven years, the program has been ranked in the national Top 20.

Such success contributed to major improvements in Duke's soccer facilities. The university added new aluminum bleachers to the field in 1983, bringing seating capacity to 6,500. Including standing-room, more than 10,000 people can watch a game. Lights were installed in 1984 and Duke now plays more than half its home schedule at night. Duke was the host team for the first Atlanta Coast Conference tournament in early November, bringing together some of the nation's elite soccer programs. Five ACC schools—Virginia, Duke, Clemson, North Carolina, and North Carolina State—were ranked among the Top 20 during the 1987 season.

Despite an admission charge instituted in 1983 for non-students, Duke's home games have drawn enthusiastic crowds. Four times in 1986, more than 4,000 people showed up. More than 6,000 people have attended six games since 1982, including a school record 7,154 for a playoff game against Connecticut that year. Although the \$3 admission fee has yet to make soccer a profit maker at Duke, Rennie says that it's only a matter of time before soccer becomes a revenue-producing sport.

Rennie also has been able to increase his corps of assistant coaches from one to three.



ALICE MURPHY

Sidelines strategy: 1987 ACC Coach of the Year John Rennie



Reaching the top: Duke's 1986 National Championship soccer team

One assistant, Bill Hempen, will double as head coach of Duke's first varsity women's team in 1988. That new program, an outgrowth of a successful club team, will eventually have eight scholarships. "It's growing probably as fast as [boys'] youth soccer," Hempen says of female participation in the sport.

Part of Duke soccer's appeal has been Rennie's philosophical opposition to building with players from overseas. Every member of the 1986 team was American. Other national powers, like Indiana and 1985 NCAA champ UCLA, have been built with Americans. Still others, like Clemson and North Carolina State, have recently moved in that direction. But many schools continue to rely on a pipeline of foreign talent—a pipeline that produces victories, but doesn't always interest American fans. The last three teams Duke beat en route to the 1986 NCAA title—Loyola of Baltimore, Harvard, and Akron—all featured foreign players in key roles. Yes, even Harvard.

"What's happening today," Rennie says, "is that schools putting money into soccer and hiring a new coach are almost totally foreign-dominated teams. Schools are spending a lot of money, and they don't want to be patient. You can't win as quickly with Americans as you can with foreign players."

Rennie has shown the ability to recruit top American players from the nation's top areas for youth soccer—Texas, Florida, northern

Virginia, and New Jersey. He's also recruited good students. Of eleven seniors on the championship team, ten graduated in May and one was a second-year law student.

The march to the national championship was long overdue. After losing to Indiana in an eight-overtime classic in the 1982 title match, Rennie and his young team expected to return with a vengeance the following season. But it took four years and a completely new cast of players before the Blue Devils would make it back to the threshold.

"As time went on, we realized we had really lost the national championship—although we had been delighted to be there, and it was a great game," Rennie says. "The longer you go without going back, the more you realize how much you really wanted to win."

After eight seasons at Duke, Rennie has developed a theory about his program. "In any four-year cycle of players, we'll get in the [NCAA] playoffs three years. And in one of those three years, we'll make a good run.... You never know which of the three is going to be that year."

So what made 1986 the right year? "It was a combination of good luck and people playing their best at the end of the year," Rennie says. "And the match-ups were right."

Duke had been nationally ranked almost all year, but was hanging on the fringes of the Top 20 when the playoffs began. Most of the higher-rated teams were upset in the early rounds, though, including two teams Duke

had lost to decisively during the regular season—Virginia and UCLA. The Blue Devils defeated South Carolina, North Carolina State, Loyola, and Harvard to position themselves for the final knockout punch against Akron at Washington's Tacoma Dome. Offensively, Duke was led by Tom Stone (sixteen goals, four assists), who scored the only goal in the title match, and Kerr (fifteen goals, fourteen assists). But it was the defense, anchored by sweeper Weadock and goalkeepers Mark Dodd and Troy Erickson, that was the key to the championship season. The Blue Devils shut out eleven opponents.

The national championship should help ensure the program's continued success. "It helps the visibility and the credibility of the program," Rennie says. "One of the things other coaches say to players we're recruiting is, 'They've had a great couple of years, and that's it.' This will help us convince the great player, 'You're going to help keep Duke on top.' It helps history, tradition, and the track record of the program."

It also doesn't hurt to mention that every player Rennie has recruited to Duke has had a chance to play for the national championship. And, says Rennie, "We're starting a new four-year cycle right now."

Scher '84, assistant editor of *Baseball America*, last profiled football coach Steve Spurrier in the magazine.

EXERCISING OLYMPIC CONTROL

GEOFFREY MASON

BY SUSAN BLOCH-NEVITTE

"Because of the traveling, it's tough to find continuity," says the Emmy Award-winning sports producer. "My home is where my project is."



SUNNYBLOCH-NEVITTE

Geoffrey Mason '63 has produced five world Olympics for United States network television, but not once has he attended a single Olympic event. "That's really kind of sad," he says. Not that he has time to feel sorry for himself, knee-deep coordinating ABC television's coverage of the fifteenth Olympic Winter Games in Calgary.

Mason's been haunting Canada's oil capital for well over a year now, and he knows the Olympic venues better than the athletes themselves—every curve of the 1,251-meter luge (eight to the left, five to the right), every meter of the downhill run at Mount Allan's Nakiska ski resort (1,175 for the men's giant slalom), every spot outside a Calgary disco suitable for color commentary. That he'll spend the frosty two weeks of the actual games, February 13-28, tucked inside a toasty broadcast control room in downtown Calgary is compensation enough.

"My job, basically, is to supervise all aspects of production planning," says Mason, "so when the producers and directors arrive in February, everything will be in place—the control rooms, every camera, every TV monitor, every microphone, every announcer position—just waiting for someone to walk in and say, 'Stand by, camera one, take one...'"

For Mason, that means months of precision planning and copious note-taking. On a recent outing, he and a small advance team boarded a van in Calgary at 7:30 a.m. and spent the next twelve hours driving through the Canadian Rockies—through Canmore, where the nordic events are scheduled, into picturesque Banff, and on to fabled Lake Louise. "We're looking for places we might want to emanate from," says Mason, "pretty spots for our announcers." For tourists, the Rockies have long been the stuff of postcards, but for Mason they are potential obstacles. "Can we get a satellite feed out here?" he wonders. "Is the mountain in our line of sight?" He scribbles furiously and the production team returns to Calgary with

forty pages of notes.

Back in town, Mason frequents the Olympic Saddledome, site for figure skating and ice hockey. He stakes out the finish line, pondering camera positions for the "kiss-and-cry" area where competitors hear their scores. Across town at the ninety-meter ski jump, he and his hardy team scale hundreds of AstroTurf-covered stairs lining the jump, assessing the lights and microphone positions. The wind is relentless. At Mount Allan, armed with research telling them where the race will be won or lost, they walk the incline of the downhill run. At the pivotal point, a slow-motion camera will be installed, enabling commentators to hash and rehash the outcome—or, as ABC Sports has long phrased it: "The thrill of victory, the agony of defeat."

"Our job is to supplement the host television station's feed—to Americanize it," says Mason. That turns out to be a comfortable arrangement: For the 1976 Winter Games at Innsbruck, Mason hired the host Canadian station's executive producer for the Olympics to produce ABC's coverage of hockey.

Invariably, "Americanize" means show the American athletes. "We want to get what is of viewer interest," says Mason, "whatever's consistent with our storyline. We were accused of too much flag-waving during the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, but more often than not, our viewer interest is largely American."

Mason's also equipped with a gambler's booty of information about likely medal winners that was doggedly researched by the network and is updated each time an athlete breaks a leg or breaks a record. "Our people could probably name 80 to 85 percent of the medal winners right now," he says, apparently confident that ABC's ninety-eight hours of coverage, for which it paid \$309 million for exclusive U.S. broadcast rights, will be the right brand coverage.

As for the unknown but inevitable Olympic darlings who emerge during the games, Mason says the 1,000 or so ABC staffers working the Olympics "will make sure we can be in enough places and be there in

enough depth to fully share the moment when the surprise comes. There's always a Nadia, always an Olga."

A veteran of Olympic coverage since 1968, Mason has developed the reputation of a gun-for-hire TV producer, a trouble-shooter image that thrives in Calgary, where the annual Stampede draws hundreds of thousands of rodeo enthusiasts. Recently, he was coerced by a local TV station's publicity department to don cowboy boots and hat and straddle a mechanical bucking bronco. But he's strictly New England by birth—he grew up in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and favors sailing over steer roping.

wanted. It was a dream come true."

Within months, Mason was offered a full-time job with ABC in New York. "There I was, a young production assistant working for the princely sum of \$12,000 a year." He spent the next decade with ABC, in a crash course on TV sports production. "The late Sixties to the mid-Seventies marked an enormous growth in sports coverage," he says, "enormous in terms of technology, viewer interest, and programming hours. I was extremely lucky to be in the industry at that time. I had the opportunity to learn everything—from film to tape, live coverage, producing, directing, pre-production, post-production. I did

of the building in the Olympic Village where the athletes were being held hostage. It didn't occur to me that anyone watching cable TV in the village could tune in on the feed showing German sharpshooters climbing the building. Needless to say, we stopped the feed, quickly."

Mason recalls the day in surreal images. "I mean, we'd be sitting there documenting hour after hour of the siege as best we could, then jump to Wayne Bobbick in the middle of a boxing match. It was obscene. All of a sudden, we weren't doing TV sports. No more fun and games. We were in the middle of one of the most important news stories in the world. Emotionally, it was so overwhelming that it didn't really hit us until well after the broadcast."

Mason again served as ABC's coordinating producer for the '76 Innsbruck Winter and Montreal Summer Games, then jumped to NBC to head the network's European production. He was also tagged to handle the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow, but had a lot of time on his hands there. Just months before the games were to begin, President Carter announced that, in protest of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, the United States would not be represented in the Olympics. "The night of the opening ceremonies, I sat in a Moscow TV studio we'd designed to accommodate 600 busy people, and I looked around and counted thirteen people feeding a minute and a half of tape a day back to the United States. It was the most depressing day of my life. I felt sorry for our athletes who wouldn't get to compete, I felt sorry for the Soviets, who viewed this as their big chance, their window to the world. But don't get me started on Mr. Carter."

Mason then returned to New York, becoming executive vice president of sports for NBC. But years of stress, incessant travel, and a deteriorating home life had taken their toll. Mason was on the fast track to alcoholism.

"I won an Emmy for doing a show I hardly remember," he says. "I hardly remember producing thirty-six hours of Wimbledon. I hardly remember being in London and I was there three weeks. I was a black-out drinker and I don't remember making the acceptance speech for the Emmy. There I was, in front of everyone important in the industry, and I didn't know what I was saying. In the fall of 1983, I checked out of the industry, almost checked out on life, and checked into the Betty Ford Center in Palm Springs, California." He stayed in the drug-abuse center for two months, conquering a disease that contributed to two failed marriages and threatened to topple his career.

"In this business, there's excitement and challenge," says Mason. "There's also stress, exhaustion, lack of continuity in one's personal life, irregular hours. There's no ques-

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When the North Carolina Olympics Festival ended July 26, Duke was left with more than the litter of 19,617 who attended closing ceremonies in Wallace Wade Stadium.

There was the prestige of hosting major events such as tennis, soccer, and track. And there was the track itself—54,000 square feet of Super X Mondoturf, two layers and \$200,000 worth of hard-surfaced rubber ringing the football field and guaranteed impervious to gridiron cleats. In addition, bleachers, valued at \$100,000, were added to the tennis courts to accommodate tournament spectators. And all of these improvements to Duke facilities were gratis, paid for by funds raised and



monies allocated by and for the festival.

Duke's contributions, other than financial, were tallied in talent. Coach Debbie Leonard, who heads Duke women's basketball, was assistant coach for the festival's women's team. Coach Jane Preyer was U.S. Olympics Committee sports liaison for women's tennis, with track coach Al Buehler, soccer coach John Rennie, and men's tennis coach Steve Strome serving as sports coordinators for the USOC in their particular fields.

Past and present Duke athletes competed, with freshman Greg Koubek '91 on the East team in basketball and Tom Kain '85 on the East team in soccer. Five standouts



in soccer advanced to the gold-medal team: Brian Benedict '90, Mark Dodd '89, Tom Stone '88, Kelly Weadock '87, and Keith Wiseman '90.

Former Duke trackster Paul Heffernan '87 got a chance to try out the Mondoturf, even though he wasn't competing for Duke. He carried the Olympic torch in tandem, leading a parade of thousands of volunteers and athletes around Wade Stadium to cap two weeks of athletic excellence. The festival had set an all-time record for attendance, with 464,423 buying \$3 million worth of tickets to view 3,000 amateur athletes participate in thirty-four events around the Triangle and in Greensboro.

everything from running coffee up a mountain to Jim McKay in Germany to putting together a color montage of Peggy Fleming in California."

Mason began his Olympics career as a production assistant for the 1968 Games in Grenoble and Mexico City, and became coordinating producer of the ill-fated '72 Summer Games in Munich, where a terrorist attack left twelve members of the Israeli team dead.

"The day of the attack, I got to work at 7:30 a.m. and the office was in pandemonium," Mason recalls. "Everywhere were tanks and Army police. It was the beginning of the longest day of my life. At one point, German soldiers pointed a gun at me saying the camera on the Olympic Tower must go off. It happened that the camera had a perfect view

A sociology major at Duke, he had given no thought to working in the television industry. After graduation, he joined the Navy, serving four years as a weapons officer. Then he stumbled upon a magazine article noting that one of his fraternity brothers at Duke was a rising executive with ABC Sports. Mason dashed off a letter to Chuck Howard '55 (now an independent producer), who hired the twenty-six-year-old as a weekend runner for the network—keeping score at a Las Vegas golf tournament and running the scores to the announcers. "They liked my work and asked me to do the same thing in Houston," Mason recalls. "For the next several months, I found myself traveling all over the United States working on events for ABC's *Wide World of Sports*. I worked model airplane races, track meets, anything they

GRASSROOTS GOALS

Years of touch football, pick-up softball, and campus dances have taken their toll on the university's quadrangles. The James B. Duke and lower main residential quads on West and the main East Campus quads have been the hardest hit, worn down in places to the dirt.

A thirteen-member task force, dubbing itself the "Quad Squad," has formed to discuss ways of returning splendor to the grass. According to task-force member David Love, manager of operations for the physical plant department, the quads have begun to show signs of "urban blight." "The areas are starting to deteriorate," Love says, "and before we undertake to spend a large amount of money, we want to make sure we're going to use it well."

With a full, back-page ad in *The Chronicle* in early October, the task force outlined ways the student body could help with the effort. These include picking up trash, not playing team sports on either campus' main quads, and staying on the pathways.

But William J. Griffith '50, vice president for student affairs and task-force chair, says any steps taken should involve the entire university. "We want the community to accept and to be a part of the work."

On an administrative level, the task force recommends hiring a professional landscaping architect consultant to develop a plan for the quad areas on both campuses. The task force sees particular urgency in one quad problem: After chains were removed around the James B. Duke quad last year, people began parking their cars on the grass after hours. The task force has asked the university administration to suggest ways of remedying the situation.

Instead of having bands and other large-scale activities on main quads, the task force suggested the clocktower quad on West and the paved area immediately in front of Baldwin Auditorium on East as alternatives. Because students now congregate in front of residence-hall benches, said the task force, the benches should be set close to the walkways.

Grounds improvement has already begun, with the installation of an improved sprinkler and drainage system on the main quad. Because of poor drainage and less



Sod squad: the grass is greener

grass, quads were getting washed out after heavy rainstorms.

Richard A. Trippe Jr. '61 and his wife, Ivy Wright Trippe '60, are the first alumni to offer substantial financial support for the project. The Memphis, Tennessee, couple decided to direct their capital campaign pledge to the quad beautification plan. Their donation will go into the newly created Alumni Campus Preservation Endowment Fund. The capital campaign's Wendy McCorkle is coordinating fundraising efforts for the Quad Squad at Box 4875 Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina 27706 (919-684-5614).

STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE

A new five-year academic plan with a mission to enhance the quality of education at Duke touches nearly every component of the university. Prepared by an Academic Plan Steering Committee from reports submitted by individual academic units, the plan outlines goals for the undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools.

Now in draft form, the plan is meant to be

"periodically updated, revised, or discarded as the situation dictates.... The course may change, given the tides and the currents; it is the mission that must remain constant." The final plan will reflect the additional ideas of trustees, faculty, and students.

Within Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, the plan recommends lowering the student-to-faculty ratio from 13-to-1 to 11-to-1 by increasing the number, quality, and diversity of the faculty and decreasing the size of the student body to 5,700. The plan stresses added interdisciplinary programs, independent studies, and internships, as well as enhanced advising, tutoring, and career counseling services.

As envisioned in the plan, a faculty recruitment strategy will expand arts and sciences and engineering appointments at a net of five additions a year, primarily at the junior level. The plan urges special efforts to hire more female and black professors.

The plan recommends that within the graduate school, graduate students teach fewer classes, not teach at all during their first year, and teach no more than two sections per year. Consequently, faculty would lead more courses, particularly freshman year courses. Greater availability of graduate-student fellowships is one emphasis of the plan.

According to the academic plan, the engineering school should aim to increase the size of both the graduate school student body and the faculty, while transforming lab space and equipment into "state-of-the-art" teaching and research facilities. Undergraduate enrollment would remain steady.

The divinity school would benefit from physical expansion, encompassing a new chapel for the school, auditorium-lecture hall, commons area, and additional office space. Other aspects of divinity's share of the plan call for increasing student diversity.

More outside research funding and an increase in the school's endowment are high-priority issues for the forestry and environmental studies school. The plan suggests less dependence on income from timber harvesting for support of the Duke Forest.

The academic plan points to the Fuqua Business School's executive education program as a national management-training resource. It outlines goals of satisfying executive-education student needs, devoting attention to faculty development, and enhancing the school's funding. The plan also delves into

the need for physical expansion—some of it under way, with construction of the R. David Thomas Center for executive education—and for renovations of existing facilities.

The law school, too, has a strong case for added space. According to the plan, the existing building needs an added 60,000 square feet, and portions of the currently occupied space are candidates for renovation.

Keeping up with technological advancements is a recurrent theme in the plan. Perkins Library, under the auspices of the Triangle Research Libraries Network, should strive to complete development and installation of an integrated online system, the plan suggests. The plan goes on to recommend increasing student access to personal computers, and automating and linking all academic departments within five years.

The medical school is engaged in its own self-study, and will incorporate its findings at a later stage in the institutional planning process.

BOND-BOOSTED BUILDING BOOM

The issuing of \$44 million worth of tax-exempt bonds to finance several renovation and construction projects, including a new 126-bed dormitory to be located in Edens Quadrangle, was among the items approved by Duke's board of trustees in September.

Because of a state referendum approved last year that allows private institutions to sell tax-exempt bonds for building projects, Duke's financing charges for the long-term plans are half what they would have been through more conventional financing.

The dormitory, one of several proposed in recent years, will open in the fall of 1989. Funding for the \$6.5-million project comes from \$4 million in bonds and \$2.5 million from internal university financing. The \$12.6-million R. David Thomas executive education center at the Fuqua School of Business, for which Thomas donated \$4.5 million, will also receive bond money.

Major renovations of Old Chemistry Building, costing \$9.2 million, will incorporate modern laboratories, computer facilities, and architectural modifications, including easier access for the handicapped. Expansion of the Bryan Center under Reynolds Theater will make room for such operations as Duke's technical services department and Cable 13.

Trustees also approved construction of an intramural and recreational athletic facility located between Cameron Indoor Stadium and the Finch-Yeager Building. Duke president H. Keith H. Brodie said future bond issues will support East Campus improvements.



Uncovering a masterpiece: Carol Meyers, left, at Sepphoris

The board authorized the creation of a separate, nonprofit support corporation to be responsible for the planning, development, building, support, operation, and maintenance of a Center for Jewish Life. In coming months, the corporation will make formal requests to the board for leasing land and developing the new facility, which will be located near existing religious centers in the Central Campus area. The center, expected to cost between \$2.5 and \$3 million, will be partially funded by alumni Gilbert D. Scharf '70 and his wife, Ruth Calvin Scharf B.S.N. '80, who originally brought the idea for a Jewish center to the administration.

"The scope and the consequences of this agenda and items we have been dealing with here this weekend show a great deal about the nature of this university right now," said board chairman L. Neil Williams '58, J.D. '61. "What it shows is very positive." Williams, a partner with the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird, has served for five years as board chairman and steps down from that position after this academic year. The board will vote on a new chairman at its May meeting.

MIDDLE EAST MOSAIC

Duke religion professors Eric and Carol Meyers, biblical archaeologists best known for their 1981 discovery of the oldest Ark of the Law, have a new claim to fame: the uncovering of a 1,700-year-old mosaic at an excavation site in Sepphoris, Israel. The Meyerses were working with Ehud Netzer of Jerusalem's Hebrew University on the joint project at

the excavation site near Nazareth when they came upon the mosaic.

"We were in shock almost a week," said Eric Meyers of the finding at Sepphoris. Sepphoris was the capital of Galilee in Roman times, and had a mixed population of Jews, Roman pagans, and Christians.

The nine-by-six-foot mosaic, widely considered to be the most complete example of its kind existing in Israel, was rendered with extremely small stones in a wide spectrum of colors. It depicts, among other things, a fifteen-scene, labeled narrative focusing on the life of Dionysus, the Greek god of wine; unusually detailed renderings of ancient musicians and their instruments; and a portrait of a beautiful woman that Carol Meyers calls the "Mona Lisa of Roman Palestine."

Dated to the late third or early fourth century, the mosaic has been praised by experts for its completeness—70 to 80 percent of the decorated floor is intact—its outstanding state of preservation, and its high artistic level.

The fate of the mosaic, believed to have served as the focal point of a banquet hall floor in a large public building, is still under debate. The Israeli National Parks Authority wants to preserve the mosaic at the site where it was discovered. The Israel Museum argues that the mosaic should be lifted from its space and taken to the museum where it can be protected and exhibited.

For now, the mosaic has been covered with sheets, sand, drainage pipes, cardboard, and debris to protect it from the rainy season. Next summer, the Meyerses will return to the site for their fourth year to complete work on the large, well-preserved public building that was being excavated when the mosaic was discovered.

Earlier at Sepphoris, project workers, who have included Duke students, uncovered domestic areas with ritual baths, an extensive series of underground storage areas and cisterns, and hundreds of storage vessels, bowls, and lamps.

Eric Meyers says all the evidence found at Sepphoris indicates that Jews, Romans, and Christians co-existed "constructively" before the flourishing city was destroyed not by military struggle, as was earlier believed, but by the earthquake of 363 A.D.

At least thirty-two shuttle flights will be needed to take up the first phase of the station. Once it's in orbit, the station becomes entirely dependent on a reliable means of resupply, either by shuttle or "smart rocket," the method now used by the Soviets to supply their space platforms.

Dowell says NASA can't afford to cut corners with the space station the way it did with the shuttle. Although the shuttle fleet is being practically rebuilt, that's not an option with the station, which can't be brought

[NASA] should cancel the replacement orbiter for the *Challenger*, which is rather like contracting to hand-tool an Edsel. Additionally, it should cancel, or at the very least postpone indefinitely, the space station."

SOUNDINGS FROM THE SENATE

Like any graduate from Duke, Terry Sanford has found joys mixed with frustrations in his new career—which, for Duke's president emeritus, is serving North Carolina in the U.S. Senate. The lessons have come early for Sanford, who is approaching the end of his first year in the job.

As he told a Duke audience in October: "On my second day in the Senate, when the bell rang in my office to signal a floor vote, I jumped up from my desk, practically knocked my secretary into the wastebasket, took a quick ride on the Senate subway, and started dashing into the Senate chamber. And I was the only person there. So I sat around for a while. And I found out that in the Senate, if you're on time, you're alone."

In his talk, Sanford gave his views on a set of problems facing the Senate. He said the federal budget "has been cut about as much as it can be cut," and criticized the Reagan administration for refusing to acknowledge that "revenues aren't enough to meet expenditures that enough people think are necessary." With the peace initiative signed by five regional leaders, "we have a very good chance of seeing peace accomplished" in Central America, he said. Sanford favors the long-range goal of providing a "mini-Marshall Plan" to promote regional prosperity—an effort coordinated by William Ascher of Duke's policy sciences institute. That approach offers more promise that the policy of aiding the contra fighters, "which never had a chance of success," he added.

Sanford called on the United States to support changes in the Soviet Union—the economic restructuring and greater openness, which he called "a historic turn." He said, "They're moving to a new kind of arrangement they've never tried. It would be a great tragedy if this country were disdainful of that. Any time freedom is expanded anywhere in the world, everyone profits—certainly we profit."

Another target of Sanford's criticism was the administration's reflagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers, and the expanding American naval presence in the Persian Gulf. The administration's policy, he said, was based on an interest in protecting the flow of oil, "but the flow was not in any danger. In three years, we had lost less than 1 percent of Persian Gulf oil to hostile action. Now we're there in a very dangerous situation that we made dangerous."



Ancient repose: "the Mona Lisa of Roman Palestine"

THE COST OF GOING UP

One of thirteen experts on the National Research Council (NRC) studying the proposed space station says he's convinced that NASA needs a more powerful shuttle and a "big smart rocket" to get the job done.

Earl Dowell, dean of the School of Engineering, says NASA's post-*Challenger* shuttles, undergoing heavy modification for better crew safety, won't be able to carry their rated 65,000 pounds of cargo. In studying proposals for the space station, the panel said the building of the \$14.6-billion station "ranks as the most ambitious and lengthy task NASA has ever undertaken."

Dowell said an improved shuttle and a new rocket, which may be little more than a guidance and cargo pod strapped onto the current shuttle propulsion system, would cut down on the number of flights needed to get the space station into orbit.

back to earth for major modifications. NASA plans to build two complete stations, one for testing on earth and the other destined for orbit. Building two stations is vital, says Dowell, because "you have to expect to lose some parts, to break something."

History professor Alex Roland, a historian with NASA from 1973 to 1981, isn't as sanguine as Dowell about the viability of a space station. In an October *New York Times* op-ed piece, Roland decried the prohibitive expense involved in the venture. "If the shuttle and the space station had some compelling mission, these costs might be more attractive," he wrote. "But there is little advantage to the space shuttle over expendable launch vehicles. Moreover, there is little work to be done on a space station that could not be done better on a man-tended platform, one that was visited by astronauts periodically, repaired, refueled and left in place to do its work."

Roland goes on to say that a top priority should be a safe, reliable, and economical launch vehicle. "To fund the program,

PIRE UNIVERSITY/HERB W. WATSON

Having given "very careful thought" to the Supreme Court nomination of Robert Bork, Sanford decided to join the majority in opposing Bork. Bork, he charged, had "parted company with a constitutional tradition of 200 years. He didn't have a constitutional philosophy; he took any philosophy that suited him in deciding any particular case. It's not that he knows where he stands constitutionally and then follows the path. He follows all kinds of paths. That's not reliable scholarship."

To mark his Duke homecoming, Sanford received a Duke sweatshirt with "Uncle Terry" stenciled on the back. A student said he was puzzled that "the same people who elected you in 1986 elected Jesse Helms in 1984." Responded Sanford: "It stands for reason that people get smarter with the passage of time."

GREATER THAN THE SUM OF ITS PARTS

With more current and future exhibits planned than many full-time artists, Irwin Kremen, a senior fellow in Duke's Institute of the Arts, has produced more work in the past year than ever before.

A twenty-five year member of the Duke psychology faculty, Kremen has become well-known in the art world as an abstract collagist. His new body of works is titled the "Reva K. Series," in memory of his mother during the year since her death. Displaying works from the series are the Memphis Brooks Museum of Art in Memphis; Gallery



Putting the pieces together: collagist Kremen

400 of the College of Architecture, Art, and Urban Planning at the University of Illinois-Chicago; the Downtown Gallery of the Tyler School of Art, Temple University; and the Herter Art Gallery at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Because it is his habit not to hinge and frame his work until an exhibit is actually planned, Kremen had a very busy summer. Unlike most collagists, he doesn't use paste or glue. Rather, working with bifocal magnifying lenses, he uses "tiny bits of gossamer-like Japanese paper for hinges and a conversationally tested copolymer as adhesive."

As a youth, Kremen wrote poetry at the experimental art school Black Mountain College. He began creating art in 1966, and has exhibited sparingly in museums and public, rather than commercial, galleries. He makes regular trips to Europe, where he educates himself in the art of the past and gathers weathered bits and pieces of paper for his work.

Critical success has not eluded Kremen. The *New York Times*' Michael Brenson described the scholar-turned-artist's abstract "Reh Series" as one in which "some of the most familiar emblems of the Holocaust were given the weight of stanzas in a narrative poem."

ON RELIGION'S WATERGATE

One week after his conspicuous resignation from the PTL ministry, the Reverend Jerry Falwell came to campus to assess the rise, fall, and possible resurrection of Jim and Tammy Bakker, and to sketch his moral agenda for the nation.

Before his October talk in Page Auditorium, Falwell told a press conference that his six months at the helm of the troubled South Carolina ministry was a "wonderful experience" because it had allowed him to "build bridges" between denominations. In assuming the position, his only purpose was to "prevent the ministry's demise," he said.

And what of the impact of the scandals that toppled (at least for a time) the Bakkers? Said Falwell: "The backwash from this Watergate in Christianity is having a debilitating effect," and will probably continue to do so for several years as legal battles rage on. Support for Christian broadcasting is down, he said, citing a Gallup Poll that showed 60 percent of the public "looks with disdain on anyone preaching the Gospel on television."

When he arrived on the scene, Falwell was startled by the "depth of depravity that had gone on" at PTL. Asked if PTL can survive, he said he is "very hopeful and prayerful that it will... But the cause of Christianity requires that Jim Bakker never lead this ministry again."



Sketching a moral agenda: the Reverend Falwell

Falwell had no reservations about the inquiring role of the media in the presidential campaign. The media acted appropriately, he said, in uncovering of the ten-weeks-after-the-wedding birth of one of minister-candidate Pat Robertson's children. "When you announce for president, you should know that nothing will stay hidden. I'm so sorry that revelation came forth. A mistake was made." But with the knowledge of that mistake, added Falwell, "Pat Robertson should never have run for president." The campaign is demonstrating both a "more professional and scrutinizing and fearless press" and a "raised moral consciousness in this country," he said.

"The press is now fulfilling the role it should have been fulfilling all along, as moral watchdog. I'd never contest the role of the press to slap my hands when I'm out of order. I also will slap their hands when they're out of order."

In his public talk—which was greeted by occasional hissing from the audience—Falwell sketched the birth of his Moral Majority movement. "Whether you like it or dislike it, it was quite a bombshell," he said. "It was a commitment to the dignity of human life, to national defense, to what later became the Reagan agenda." The Moral Majority, according to Falwell, challenged the idea that religion and politics don't mix and, in the process, registered millions of new voters. But Falwell would only take the mix so far: In his view, "no minister should run for public office. If someone is called to preach, he should preach. The majority of the American public don't want an ordained minister as their president, and I hope they never do."

Falwell has endorsed George Bush for president. He told his Duke audience, though,

that he'll never work for any president as aggressively as he did for Ronald Reagan. "The religious right is not as noisy as it was eight years ago. But when you're trying to get into the door, it takes a little emphasis."

PORTFOLIO PROTECTION

In October, when plummeting stock values rocked the nation in what analysts dubbed "Black Monday," some public and private investors lost fortunes. Because of a strategy taken by a Duke investment committee months earlier, the university was able to guard against losses of more than 10 percent.

Last spring, the university purchased what are called "put options," which entitle the option holder to sell stock at a certain price specified in advance. According to Mark Kuhn, Duke's assistant vice president and investment officer, 40 percent of Duke's estimated \$385-million endowment is invested in the stock market. The value of the stock portion would have dropped about 35 percent during that two-week period leading up to the October 19 stock market debacle, but the put options limited the decline to only about 9 percent.

Relatively new to the stock market, put options are used most commonly with pension funds, and by large institutional investors that want to maintain stability in their endowments. Kuhn said the investment committee had also discussed pulling out of the stock market altogether, but that move would have prevented the university from benefiting from market gains.

Kuhn told *The Chronicle* that although it is difficult to estimate potential losses, the university probably fared well. Duke has a fairly diverse portfolio of common stocks, he said, as well as other investments to protect it against catastrophic declines in one area.

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE

Positioned among the health and beauty products on campus shelves is a new item, stocked for the first time after numerous student requests. Prophylactics are now sold in university stores; and while the administration recognizes that the condoms may be used as a form of birth control, the decision to sell them reflected the nationwide concern about the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

An editorial in *The Chronicle* urging the

distribution of condoms spurred thinking about the idea, which the administration had previously considered and rejected. Officials had decided that selling condoms, available through Student Health Services, was unnecessary. "More and more students were asking for them," says Duke's assistant business manager Joe Pietrantonio. "We wanted to prevent any health problems." He said the spread of sexually transmitted diseases "is becoming more and more of a serious matter across the country, and we had to address it."

The university has received a favorable response to the new policy. "The more available they become, the more people will use them to practice safe sex," says Jan Kaufman, a health educator at Student Health Services.

Free condoms are distributed through the Health Education Center on the condition that the recipient accepts educational material provided by the organization. And information on all forms of birth control is distributed annually to resident advisers.

"Birth control is one issue, but disease control is, in many ways, a separate issue," Student Health Services assistant director Rob Gringle told *The Chronicle*. "Duke students may get a false sense of security that they may be immune to the AIDS virus or other sexually transmitted diseases. We feel that is not the case, and any precautions they can take are eminently worthwhile. There are other birth control methods, but none as effective at disease control."

"It shows the university cares more about the students than hiding from the issue and pretending it's not there," said one student. "AIDS is a reality."

SPAN PLAN

In a popular nursery rhyme, London Bridge is forever falling down. Not necessarily so in real life, thanks to Duke associate professors of civil engineering Moy Biswas and Eric Pas, who are developing an electronic inspection system that will check the health of spans both large and small.

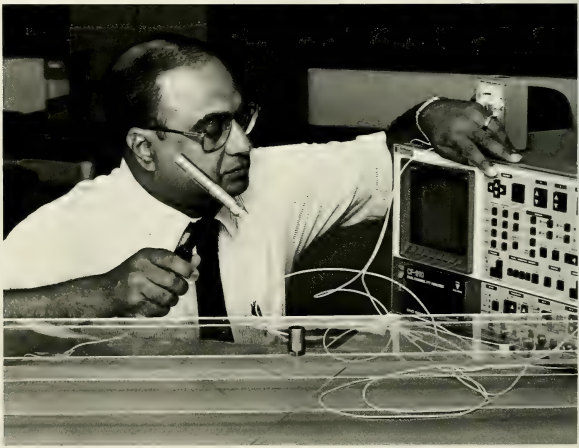
The computerized system, which works in much the same way as an electrocardiograph, is being built with a \$387,166 grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration.

"The system we're working on should be able to detect the onset of any impending structural failure," says Biswas, who is also director of Duke's Transportation and Infrastructure Research Center.

Biswas estimates the United States has more than 250,000 obsolete or structurally unsound highway bridges. Two spectacular and fatal examples of bridge failures occurred last year, one on Interstate 95 in Connecticut and the other over Schoharie Creek in New York.

"The ill health of a bridge can be degradation of its structural system or any of its components," says Biswas. "Degradation can be in the form of fatigue cracks, fractures, corrosion, freeze-thaw damage, or accidents."

"The structural health of a bridge is reflected by its dynamic behavior, or how it shakes naturally. These behavioral characteristics can be electronically measured and recorded as the bridge's unique frequency signature."



Testing for flaws: Engineering's Biswas

To get a reading, an inspector pounds one end of a bridge with a sensor-tipped hammer. At the other end of the bridge, a small sensor-equipped cylinder picks up the vibration induced in the bridge by the hammer. If the vibration hits a major structural flaw, such as a crack in a girder, the frequency signature will show a change. Since both hammer and sensor are wired to a computer-driven artificial intelligence program, it can quickly compare and analyze the two frequencies.

Because the system is being built with off-the-shelf parts, the cost of production models will be about \$75,000. "That's not a lot of money for the work it will do," says Biswas.

MERGER NIXED

Merger negotiations between the Scarritt Graduate School in Nashville, Tennessee, and Duke's divinity school ended October 1, the victim of a provision in a 1924 contract. Instead, Scarritt will enter a partnership with the Women's Division of the United Methodist Church.

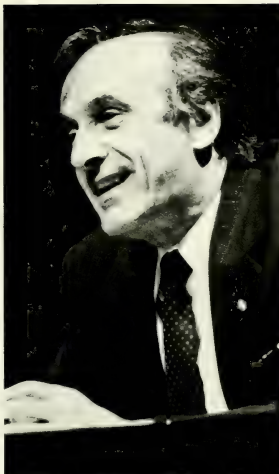
In February, officials from the financially-troubled Scarritt and Duke began to discuss the possibility of establishing the Scarritt Center for Christian Education, Church Music, and Missions at Duke. The center would have been funded with money from the sale of the ten-acre campus in Nashville and a \$4-million endowment.

But the Women's Division claimed that a decades-old contract between that group and the school gave the former a claim on any assets if the property were ever sold. "There was a great deal of debate and this was not a unanimous decision by the board of trustees," said Scarritt president Donald Welch, a former associate dean of Duke's divinity school. "My opinion is that the trustees who voted to enter a partnership with the Women's Division sincerely felt this to be in the best interest of the United Methodist Church."

Under the new arrangement, the Women's Division will buy the school's property, ensuring that Scarritt will stay within the Methodist Church, and become its partner. This option will likely create a new non-degree granting institution to educate lay persons for positions in various ministries.

Duke divinity dean Dennis Campbell, principal representative for the divinity school, said he was "disappointed that legal and property issues finally determined the board's decision, rather than academic issues for the future of the institute."

Welch echoed Campbell's statements, saying that the decision "placed Scarritt's history as an institution for training laymen above its history and future as an academic institution."



Wiesel: defending humanitarian values

TALES OF A SURVIVOR

Nobel Peace Prize-winner Elie Wiesel spoke to a packed Page Auditorium in September, urging the crowd to take an active role in putting an end to hatred, war, hunger, and injustice.

"It is impossible to witness an injustice and not protest," he said. "If not, you are an accomplice." Wiesel was a teenager living in Sighet, Rumania, in 1944 when the Nazis sent the 15,000 Jews of his village to Auschwitz. He survived. His parents and one sister did not. Since then, Wiesel has written more than twenty-five books to convey the importance of defending humanitarian values, especially when one is not directly affected by an inequity.

"Our generation saw the darkest of all times," Wiesel said of Jews in Nazi Germany. "If we are ready to commit ourselves, it is possible to envision a time when there could be some joy. And that joy will move time itself to dance. I hope that time is near."

Wiesel, a professor of humanities at Boston University, spoke out against Israel's arms sales to South Africa and Nicaragua. "I find it very difficult as a Jew living in the United States to criticize Israel," he said. "[But] I do not think any country should deal with South Africa. Therefore, I do not think Israel should sell arms to South Africa. I do not think any country should sell arms to fascist regimes."

DEPTHS OF DISCOVERY

Silent death came to villagers living near Lake Nyos in a river valley at the base of a volcanic crater last year. Solving the mystery of what killed 1,700 people and 3,000 cattle in the West African nation of Cameroon took fortuitous circumstances and the expertise of George Kling, a Duke Ph.D. candidate.

One of the first Western scientists to reach the isolated area, Kling at first suspected sulfur gas in the mass deaths because of survivors' reports of a smell of rotten eggs. But when he returned to Duke with water and bottom sediment samples, he found no evidence of sulfur, and none in the autopsies of the Nyos victims.

"Suddenly, we were faced with a problem," he says. "Most volcanic gases have large quantities of sulfur. So we were stuck. We had no explanation for about two weeks."

By chance, Kling's professor, zoologist Daniel Livingstone, led the way out of the impasse. While poking around in old aviation journals in the Duke Medical Center library, Livingstone found a report that carbon dioxide at levels above 5 percent causes people to smell sulfur compounds when none are present. The report also said that test subjects felt warm and sweaty; some of the Nyos villagers had tried to tear their clothes off as they were dying.

Kling confirmed the carbon dioxide hypothesis during a return visit to the lake in May. When bottom water was brought to the surface in special steel containers, it shot out the same way a thoroughly shaken soft drink spews from its bottle—clear evidence of supercharging by carbon dioxide.

"In most temperate-zone lakes," Kling explains, "such stratification breaks down every fall as the surface temperature gets colder and winds help mix the water. Any carbon dioxide in the bottom water is then released harmlessly to the atmosphere."

"But Nyos and other Cameroon lakes are protected from winds by high crater rims. Also, in the tropics, you don't have large seasonal changes in temperature; it's warm most of the time. The bottom water rarely mixes with surface water; anything injected into the bottom water is trapped."

Preventing future disasters in the Cameroon lakes is remarkably easy, Kling says. Carbon dioxide-charged water can be pumped to the surface through pipes sunk to the lake bottoms. The carbon dioxide expansion, once started, then takes over and powers the pumping. As it does, the gas is released into the atmosphere at a controlled and harmless rate.

ADMISSIONS

Continued from page 7

that there ought to be a formula for admission."

After the luncheon, Rose shifts to Winston-Salem and a Duke Night reception. Some 200 students and parents fill an auditorium at the Sawtooth Center for Visual Design, a renovated textile mill filled with art studios and exhibition galleries. They find a table stocked with the familiar Duke publications, and an equally popular table stocked with brownies, cookies, and punch. One distinction to a Duke Night run close to home is the presence of several campus representatives, and tonight Rose has a supporting cast. She introduces herself as a Duke graduate and North Carolina native, talks about Duke's student diversity and the chance to "live with and socialize with students whose backgrounds are very different from your own," and sketches academic options, including "the option to design your own major." She describes Duke as "a very friendly campus, very relaxed, a place where faces become very familiar and that's not so large that you feel like a number." She refers to her own misgivings about going to college "twenty-three miles and three right turns from my house." But, she assures the audience, "life will center on the campus. The address is in North Carolina, the weather is North Carolina's, but otherwise you could be anywhere."

The slide show comes next, and the crowd chuckles predictably at the student on the soundtrack who insists: "Within four years after you graduate, you will have forgotten 75 percent of all you learned. But you will have learned how to make decisions, and how to do laundry." After the lights go on, Rose says that true to the spirit of that observation, at least one faculty resident offers seminars on washer and dryer operations.

A student mentions an interest in "finance and stocks and bonds," and Johnson urges her to consider "spending your first few semesters getting a taste of different sides of the curriculum."

Reviewing Duke's academic program, Rose emphasizes the quality of undergraduate instruction. "Duke exists for undergraduates," she says, "and it tends to attract professors who like to teach undergraduates. Many of the most distinguished faculty teach freshmen." She mentions an average class size of thirty to thirty-five, adding that students are now required to take at least three seminars or independent-study courses before graduating. That sets the stage for a talk by one of the campus representatives. A junior from Winston-Salem, Gary Wilhelm, makes the point that "Duke's academic reputation is great and the social life is great." He's followed by track coach and assistant athletics director Al Buehler, who has coached and administered thirty-three years. Buehler says Duke takes its commitment seriously to "develop the total person, intellectually, spiritually, socially." The mixing among students is "the best education," as Buehler puts it. "Those SAT averages may get to 1600 some day, but don't be scared off by them."

Financial aid director James Belvin says Duke's is "an expensive type of education," but declares he wants to "convince you that finances represent the least important issue in the process you are about to embark on. A series of options enable you to put the financial question in its proper place, which is last." Duke, he says, "believes in the economic mix that having students applying for financial aid brings." Belvin says Duke's biggest aid program is need-based, and that the university is committed to filling in the need. And he sketches the North Carolina loan-replacement program, calling it "a very special opportunity to graduate debt-free." He accents the policy of separating admissions decisions from aid awards. "Only thirteen schools in the country have both need-based financial aid and need-blind admissions. And it happens to have snowed on the other twelve last night. It breaks my heart to think what it might be like at those places in December."

Early the next morning, Rose is off on her first Winston-Salem school visit. Reynolds High is one of the city's two large public high schools; and here, as elsewhere in the area, UNC exerts a powerful pull. Last year, Duke did attract the school valedictorian, though.

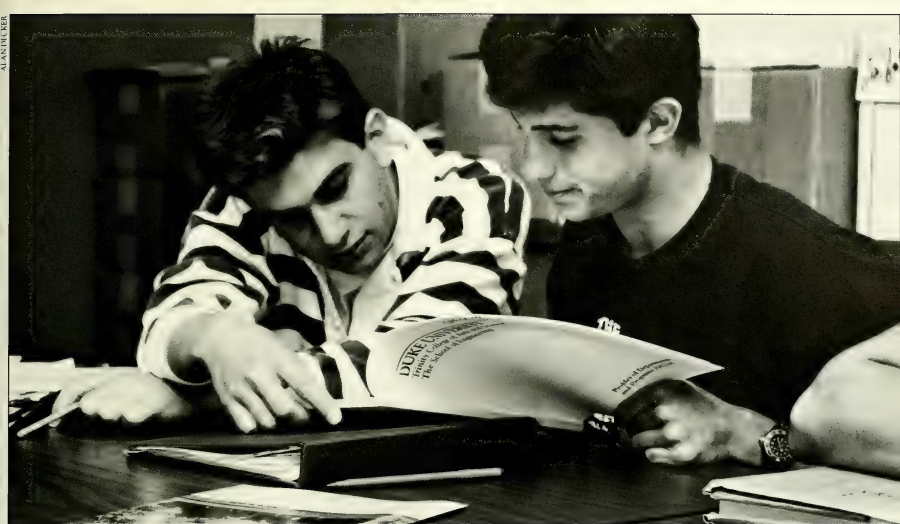
Thirteen girls and five boys sit in a conference room, near a poster advertising "Carolina colleges and universities...worth staying home for." Rose remarks on the freshman year at Duke, reporting one freshman comment that "I work harder than I ever did in high school, but I don't mind because I love what I'm doing." Duke will "try to get you into some of the most interesting courses early," she says. "A lot of the people teaching you from the beginning are literally the people who wrote the book." Questions come about the math department (a student will find both applied and theory tracks), the education department (there's no major, but "someone with a good liberal arts background and teacher certification is incredibly marketable"), the art department (the faculty "goes way beyond the teaching expectation," and one professor, Caroline Bruzelius, has led cathedral-study tours of France), and the journalism department (it doesn't exist, but "courses are offered through the English department, the daily paper is excellent, and there's also a radio and TV station.")

Rose advises the students that "you shouldn't be taking easy courses to make sure you get A's. That's not the thing to do." As she cites the SAT averages, Rose says, "I always expect to hear all this rustling, and eyes start to roll. But I want to stress that there's no cutoff. It's a balancing act: If you're weak in one area, strength in another area can balance it out. You should add pieces of paper to your application and explain anything that's affected your course selection, grades, or extracurricular involvement. Err



JOHN WELLS

Making points: Admissions' Steele at Greensboro luncheon for guidance counselors



on the side of sending too much information."

After Rose's financial-aid explanation, one student asks if the North Carolina program that replaces loans with grant aid can be extended into Duke's graduate and professional schools. It's an "interesting idea" whose time hasn't come, Rose responds, but the ability of North Carolina students to graduate debt-free "should make you feel a lot better about going on in your education."

Next is Winston-Salem's Country Day School, which has a graduating class of fewer than forty students, most of whom end up enrolling at UNC. Nine boys and four girls attend Rose's session. Here the questions cover a familiar but broad range: the arts, language study, comparative area studies, double-majoring, study abroad, advising, preparation for professional schools, and—for one student—how to best describe her accomplishments in horseback riding in her application materials.

The last of the Winston-Salem school visits is to the all-girls Salem Academy, founded in the 1700s. Six girls show up for a living-room conference—which, according to the school counselor, represents "most of the top quintile." Told that Salem Academy's average class size is about twelve, Rose says that while Duke's class-size average "may seem large to you, it's a good size, small enough so that students don't feel intimidated about raising their hands and participating." She says she'd "love to have you visit the campus." Her advice is to sign up for student-led tours and to "go to the student center and ask students about Duke. They

love to talk about Duke, and they're very honest about what they like and don't like." She also mentions a student hosting service that, with two weeks' notice, can accommodate prospective students in a residence hall.

Someone asks Rose to describe what Duke students are like; "you hear things," she says. Responds Rose: "You hear everyone at Duke is from New Jersey. And I married one, so maybe it's true. Actually, you'll find many different people—including a whole lot of people like you. But Duke is very much a microcosm of the real world. If you get to know and like different kinds of people at college, you're way ahead of someone who prefers to stick with what's safe and known." Rose says some of her fellow students at first struck her as "outspoken and brash," while to them, she seemed "kind of slow. But they have become some of my most loyal friends. Freshman year was a real adjustment, a good adjustment."

How prominent are women in campus organizations? Rose says the current president of the student government is a woman, and mentions James Duke's intention to educate women with men through a coordinate system—"something that was revolutionary in 1924." Women at Duke have "traditionally played a strong role," she says. "I know you have a nice situation here, where you're able to assert yourselves, and you'll find no obstacles in your way to doing that at Duke."

From Winston-Salem, Rose is off to other travels in North Carolina. Beginning the day after Christmas through the end of February, Rose, Johnson, and the other admissions

representatives will spend some sixteen hours a day reading applications. Every application goes before two readers—the representative responsible for the particular geographic area, and someone else connected with Duke. With each application, the two readers have to agree on their assessment; otherwise, a third reader becomes the mediator. The Admissions Committee, made up of admissions staffers and faculty representatives, has the final word.

If applications pile up this year as they did last year—and signs are they'll exceed last year's record count—more than 15,000 freshman hopefuls will try their chances at Duke over the next few months. From that group will come a freshman class of just over 1,500.

Duke's traveling representatives would subscribe to the advice in *U.S. News'* latest "America's Best Colleges" theme issue: "Students should not become obsessed with the [admissions] procedure." But the magazine's survey group of university presidents ranked Duke seventh among "national universities"—a ranking that itself will intensify prospective-student obsession with Duke, admissions officials predict. For many of those hopefuls, the springtime news from Duke will be the "thin business envelope," signaling rejection, rather than "a fat package of forms" marking acceptance, as the news magazine puts it. There's solace, though, in the words of the Princeton Review's John Katzman, who tells *U.S. News* that playing the admissions competition is "not like trying to get into heaven. And everybody ends up getting in somewhere." ■

COUNTER-REUNION

Continued from page 11

one-year-old daughter frolicking at our feet in a sea of liquor bottles, insecticide cans, and miscellaneous child safety horrors. (We were negotiating for the centerfold in *Negligent Mother Magazine* with those shots.) I've shown them to some women who recoiled in horror. But we knew that these friends would find them funny. And they did.

AMAZING FACTS: *Only one person had made an interstate move in the past five years. Six of us were still at our 1980 addresses. Seven owned homes. And the other four would like to, but can't afford it.*

We spent most of our first decade out of Duke calculatedly shirking responsibilities. Now we are suddenly caught between the endless demands of small children and the rising specter of aging parents. We were probably as prepared for the changes brought to our lives by the children as any mothers ever are. But the issue of our parents is more complex and less expected. Here there are no charts.

They're dying, for one thing. Carole brought pictures from a graduation dinner we held with our parents at a local restaurant. A fair amount of the cast of that dinner is gone now. Four of us have lost one parent and

We've watched widowed parents begin dating again, applauded their marriages, and then found ourselves cast as villainous stepchildren.

Pat has lost both. The survivors are not exactly all in the pink, either. We've already seen them through cancer, emphysema, heart attacks, alcoholism, and stroke. We've watched widowed parents begin dating again, applauded their remarriages, and then found ourselves cast as villainous stepchildren. We've fretted even more about the ones who haven't remarried.

Those of us with husbands have two sets of parents to worry about. Others are all too aware of the precarious position of the single daughter. Some of us worry that our folks will be financially dependent on us when we can barely support ourselves. But even money is a double-edged sword. Carole's father was recovering from an uninsured stroke, and she

was in a position to help. His ferocious pride had driven his equally proud daughter to all manner of painfully devious subterfuge. "Have you ever tried to smuggle \$200 worth of groceries into a house?" she asked despairingly one night.

Not yet, but we all know it's just a matter of time.

AMAZING FACTS: *Julie, who has fixed typewriters for every major television network in Los Angeles, has not owned a TV since 1971.*

Margie and I were in one of the bedrooms, where clothes were hanging on an open rack. We'd already seen many of them on Suzanne and assumed the others were also hers. Impulsively, we put on a pair of Mexican dresses, wondering how long it would take Suzanne to notice and what the well-bred Southern lady would say when she did.

We wandered back into the main room and drifted through Suzanne's line of vision. She paid no attention. Neither did anybody else. A little later, Margie was in the kitchen with Donna. Giggling, she confided our little prank.

"Actually," Donna answered, deheading another shrimp, "they're my dresses. And Taffy has hers on backwards."

AMAZING FACTS: *Donna had purchased vast quantities of groceries in advance. Every single cookie was gone by bedtime the first night, though huge bowls of ripe, healthful fruit remained when we packed up on Sunday to go home.*

We are all loners to varying degrees. But we have each other, and over the years, we've developed close friendships with other women. Margie and Donna reported with satisfaction that by working backward from their children's special friends, they'd made close friends with like-minded parents.

Four of us talking one afternoon were stunned to discover that our husbands not only had no longstanding circle of friends to parallel our own, but had enormous difficulty finding close male friends, period. It saddens me that these very special men, and others like them, can't experience the extraordinary warmth and closeness of no-holds-barred friendships like our own.

"I'm so glad I have friends like y'all that I may only see once every five years, but I know I could call any time and they'd always be right there for me," Margie said one evening as we rinsed the sand off our feet and went inside to start the gumbo.

So am I.

NOTE: *All names have been changed to protect privacy.*

Cannon '70, M.A.T. '71 is the author of Convictions: A Novel of the Sixties. Her second novel will be published next year.

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SITES: A THIRD MEMOIR.

By Wallace Fowlie. Durham: Duke University Press, 1987. 179 pp. \$19.95.

Sites is Wallace Fowlie's latest memoir of his successful attempt "through the years" to have French literature become "a form of nature with which I have established a 'correspondence' or perhaps a 'connivance'... where I have the impression that my thinking grows in stability." His writing, he freely tells us, has been "...indeed a process of self-alteration."

Very early in his first volume of memoirs, *Journal of Rehearsals*, Fowlie, James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages, had told us that he "seized upon the opportunity of making French into a ritual by means of which I might correct all my past blunders and come fresh upon the universe to manipulate it anew. French was to be, justifiably, my studied and rehearsed approach to life." And so it became. In this first volume, in his second volume, *Aubade: A Teacher's Notebook*, and in his third, *Sites*, Fowlie pays tribute to many French writers who have given reality to his life, his mythology, as he terms it: James Gide ("Gide in his seventies...has been for me the most constant model of a man devoted to literature"); Charles Baudelaire ("the central poet of my life"); Marcel Proust ("passages in Proust...seemed to me to be the better part of my life"); as well as Maritain, Rimbaud, Mallarmé, Stendhal, Cocteau, Montaigne, and Flaubert.

Moving through the three volumes of memoirs, the reader cannot but be impressed by the continuity, the delicate integrity of the tensions remembered, and the author's coming to terms with the plausible salvation of the moments recalled.

Real autobiography, which Fowlie's volumes are, invariably confronts what memory is and what memories have become. When this process is diligently and honestly traced for the reader chronologically, thematically, or topically, the text becomes indeed a series of doors or gates to sites, persons, events, and thoughtful reflections—each, Fowlie tells us, "the story of possibilities never totally fulfilled." And if there is a tangible thread connecting his visions and revisions, it may well lie in Fowlie's processional recognition, acceptance, and exploitation of—his dread,

Fowlie seeks and offers a correspondence between his recaptured memories and his reader.

desire, and belief in—the value of memory's moments which, as Eliot suggests in *Four Quartets*, "become renewed, transfigured, in another pattern."

The "thread" most clearly employed by the author in his three memoirs is perhaps announced in *Aubade* when Fowlie states that "a man's life is a myth and that the writer's effort is to give meaning to the myth." If the reader may regard myth as a gloss on ritual, then Fowlie's rituals or rehearsals, the "rite" and "right" ways of performance begun in *Journal of Rehearsals*, are "deconstructed" in *Sites* and become epiphanal for the author. And, by design, autobiography becomes art

wherein a reader may discover his own life and understand it more lucidly—if he or she so chooses as Fowlie has so chosen. Fowlie's conception of memory is inextricably bound to his writing; and it is, in fact, his medium: "Memories are, in a simple sense, memories of the past. The act of writing them changes them into what they really were for the writer and therefore into what they may signify for a possible reader."

And the reader is constantly present as Fowlie writes; as he sought and found a correspondence between himself and his "sites," Fowlie seeks and offers a correspondence between his recaptured memories and his reader. Thus, the reader moves at the author's side on walks through Popham Beach, Yaddo, Angers, Saint Benoit-du-Lac, the Villa Serbelloni; we dine at La Trappa in Nice; we are amused at Katherine Anne Porter's inability to hold a ping-pong paddle correctly; and we participate in the drama of Seth, "The Basilisk"—perhaps the extended version of Fowlie's admiration for a kind of life not his and the man he was not: "the man who is guided by his instincts and bodily needs, who enjoys easy relationships that are not demanding.... Spontaneous, free, ill-organized, or organized around the impulse



Portrait of Rimbaud," by Pablo Picasso, 1960, was one of fourteen works in "A Scholar Collects: 20th-Century Works on Paper from the Collection of Wallace Fowlie," a month-long exhibit held this fall at the Duke University Museum of Art.

The show featured fourteen pieces, including works by Matisse, Picabia, and some Fowlie received as gifts from the artists—four drawings by Jean Cocteau and three watercolors by Henry Miller. Fowlie launched the exhibit with an introductory lecture about how and when he acquired his collection.

The Rimbaud portrait was a gift from French Rimbaud scholar Henri Matarasso. It is a lithograph of a drawing Matarasso had Picasso sketch from a photograph of the poet at sixteen. The heavy marks, Fowlie explained, are where Picasso sharpened his pencil before drawing. It was used on the cover of Fowlie's translation, *Complete Works of Rimbaud*.

of the moment, the life that is perpetual improvisation for the charm and seductiveness of the passing moment." In *Journal of Rehearsals*, Fowle had revealed that "any happiness I have ever had in life has been learned and rehearsed studiously, prepared and meditated on, and thus converted into a scene to re-enact from a rigorous memory."

In the introduction to *Sites*, Fowle refers to his text as his salvation; and I recall his having said in his Baudelaire class in 1965 that order was the great thing for the poet, that all else would come from or follow this, and that the poet thought he himself must create his own mythology. I believe that Fowle has been true to his own acceptance of these principles; and I associate the verb *approvoiser* [to form bonds] with him as a writer, a teacher, and a friend: by his attention to and observance of rites, he has ordered and made things, people, events, and sites special to himself and his readers.

The deliberateness of his chosen and detailed memories make him consciously responsible for who he is. And in this deliberate assumption of responsibility, he illustrates Thomas Merton's definition of modesty

when Merton speaks of Camus: "the sanity of that realistic self-reassessment which delivers men from fatal hubris." As they appear, disappear, and reappear in new forms, the child, the circus clown, and the angel—adopted and rehearsed roles Fowle admires—are special, integral, and animating phases of Fowle's style of self-reassessment; and in their fluidity suggest Cocteau's definition of style as "une façon très simple de dire des choses compliquées" [a very simple manner of saying complicated things]. And thus, in Wallace Fowle, the circus clown imitates the innocence of the child with the mature knowledge of potential tragedy as he seeks the angelic beneath the truth of his masks.

Fowle speaks in *Aubade* of education as the training of one's memory; he states that he searches for first the experience of memory, not meaning; and he cites Montaigne and Thoreau as admired writers who "tell us how they know, how they learn, and neglect telling us what they know and what they have learned." Here he gives his readers of *Sites* an important clue to their own reflections. Conversing with J.F. "Jim" Powers on a walk at Yaddo, Fowle records Powers' marveling at

the rhythm of Rimbaud's phrase, "Automne déjà!" Perhaps Fowle recalled then the meaningful and indicative continuation of the phrase, but he does not record it at the time. Perhaps he intends its completion, as the appropriately self-consuming artifact it becomes, in the reader's reflective memory: "Mais pourquoi regretter un éternel soleil, si nous sommes engagés à la découverte de la clarté divine,—loin des gens qui meurent sur les saisons" [But why regret an eternal sun if we are pledged to the discovery of the divine light,—far from people who fret about the seasons].

Wallace Fowle, "un homme qui voit clair dans son âme" [a man who sees clearly into his soul], is, as he states, the sleuth who verbalizes experience into the truth of fiction, the shrewd writer who does not revise the emotions in his work, but who reworks its language, the poet who unites the world around us to the world which obsesses us.

—Alfred L. "Rex" Recouley A.M. '65

Recouley, who earned his Ph.D. at UNC-Chapel Hill, is a professor of English at Southern College of Technology in Atlanta, Georgia.

MASON

Continued from page 14

tion they contributed to my alcoholism. I don't want to blame it all on my business, but they certainly didn't help me get better. In September, it will be four years since I've had a drink, and there's no question that I'm a thousand times better now than I was. It's behind me today. I don't know about tomorrow." His only remaining vice is a two-pack-a-day cigarette habit. "I've tried hypnosis, acupuncture," he says. "Nothing works."

After leaving the Ford Center, Mason returned to the television industry as an independent producer-director, a label he still wears despite his current affiliation with ABC. He continued producing Wimbledon for NBC, handled golf tournaments for ESPN, and most recently served as executive producer of the cable network's broadcast of the America's Cup competition in Australia.

For the eighty-hour coverage of the yachting classic, half of it live, Mason orchestrated the placement of a miniature camera (the size of a cigarette carton) and microphone on board the U.S. entry, *Stars and Stripes*, giving viewers a historic glimpse of the champion American crew in action. The defending champion, Australia's *Kookaburra III*, had a camera but no microphone on board.

"Hearing U.S. Captain Dennis Conner and his tactician plan their strategy was roughly equivalent to being in the huddle at the Super Bowl," says Mason. "Conner was nervous about the camera, afraid it would expose some flaws in his organization. What it did was quite the opposite. It exposed how

During the Olympics, Mason will be sitting in the broadcast control room—the nerve center—as coordinator, privately hoping the color commentator remembers which downhill skier's father runs a bakery in Lucerne.

totally efficient they were, how far superior they were to anybody else there. Of course, now he's very happy we had the camera on board."

This pioneering approach to camera work will resurface at the Calgary Olympics, where a camera mounted on the wall of the \$40 million (Canadian dollars) speed-skating oval will move along a track next to the skaters. "It will give a perspective in coverage I've never seen before in speed skating," says Mason. "It will put the viewer right there on the ice. There will be an unparalleled sense of motion." At least so it appears right now through test mini-cameras and stand-in skaters.

This and more will keep Mason tied to Calgary for the remaining months before the Olympics begin. Life in a downtown hotel is a familiar scene to him. "Basically, I'm homeless, which isn't a real happy commentary on our business. I stay with friends when I'm working in New York, and I rent a place on the water in Marblehead, which I get to whenever I can. But because of the traveling, it's tough to find continuity. My home is where my project is."

Calgary is home for now, where each day brings another scheduling snafu, another gamble on which event should go live and which can be taped. "We've already done several drafts in a perfect world," says Mason. "We know what will happen every single minute of our broadcast. But that's only a foundation from which to depart." The real test comes in February, when televisions across the nation are turned on. Mason will be sitting in the broadcast control room—the nerve center—coordinating the next event on the schedule, privately hoping the color commentator remembers which downhill skier's father runs a bakery in Lucerne.

"Nothing comes close to the Olympics in televised sports," he says. "It's far and away the most complex, the most challenging. But then there's the depression that hits the moment the show is over. When you work five years in preparation for a series of telecasts that lasts ninety hours, there's nothing quite so empty as the moment you go to black."

Bloch-Nevette, a free-lance writer living in Calgary, was the magazine's features editor.

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Confronting the deluge: Admissions Director Richard Steele in a sea of applications (page 2)



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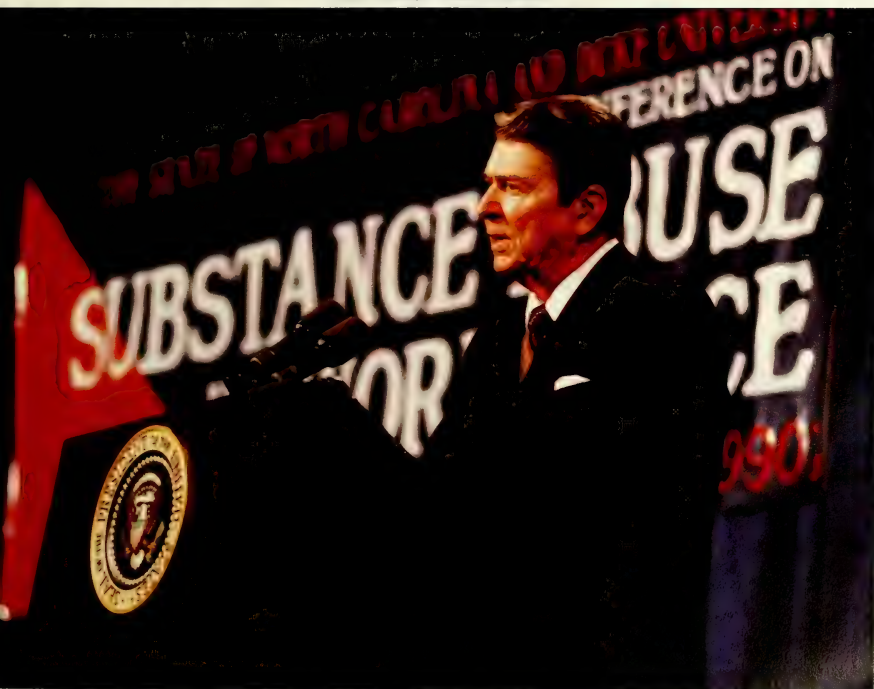
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ONE WRITER'S BOOK OF REVELATION

BY PEGGY PAYNE

HOW I GOT PUBLISHED:

THE TRUTH BEHIND THE FICTION

"I wrote eleven drafts of the book as I continued to get rejections on my first novel and rejections on my short stories. Sometimes it seemed as if I were back-packing across Siberia."

It was a phone call I had been waiting for since the eighth grade. The suspense had been building for a mere twenty-six years when, early last April, on a Thursday, I waited on one phone line while my agent was on another line getting the news: whether Simon & Schuster's editorial board had that morning decided they wanted to publish my novel.

The gist of the story is this: They made an offer, I accepted, and so my first novel is coming out in May. Its name is *Revelation*.

Now, months after that first phone call, the reverberations have not begun to die down. I am still excited, agitated, stunned. Though in a sense I had waited three-quarters of my life, I didn't fully anticipate what an emotional wallop a contract for a novel could pack. I quickly began asking myself in the midst of all that was happening: Am I overdoing it? Isn't this a bit excessive? It is after all, I reminded myself, simply a book that is at issue—a made-up story that is unlikely to put an end to war, death, or disease.

All that is true. It is only a story. But it's a story made up by me. An elaborated daydream. And a big-deal publisher with a name I've

heard all my life is taking my daydream and putting hard covers on it to sell it in stores. Something about that is so flattering I can hardly get over it.

Other writers understood immediately. In fact, everyone seemed to understand.

"Congratulations," said Bill Finger '69, the writer I share an office with. "It'll never sound the same again."

"It only happens once," said novelist Russell Banks at a party. That's what all the writers kept saying: It's the first novel that completely knocks you out of your chair.

Comparing symptoms with novelist Laurel Goldman, I asked: "How many times did you proofread your galleys?" I'd spent a lot of time meticulously checking every comma. So had she. "I think you're in the range of normal," she said.

In truth, I have not always considered writing novels to be absolutely normal. I had always meant to be a nonfiction writer. At the time I started writing, I was content to rely heavily on the outside world for stories. I didn't know many stories of my own.

What I did know, starting in the eighth grade when a homework assignment unex-



pectedly emerged in iambic rhyme, was that I would keep writing. Though the critical reception given my rhyming composition was not at all what I had hoped, the process was begun. At Duke, I majored in English, had some fiction and poetry published in *The Archive*, edited a women's page for *The Chronicle*, and took Helen Bevington's creative writing course, fondly known as Hell and Bevington. The course was the emotional equivalent of canoeing the Chattooga. It was white water the whole way. I loved it. And I learned a great deal.

After graduation, I worked for a year and a half as a reporter for *The Raleigh Times*, leaving that job to start free-lancing. I wanted to write articles for big magazines, though I was a little vague on what these articles would say. All I knew was that I still wanted to write Something Good. And I wanted to make a living by writing, along the way.

That was sixteen years ago. Free-lancing has worked out pretty well. I've published in the magazines I was aiming at: *Cosmopolitan*, *Ms.*, *Travel and Leisure*, *Family Circle*, *McCall's*. And I've written many hundreds of news stories, brochures, ads, and reports. That is to say, I've made a living along the way.

I've also written some articles I'm proud of: a memoir about my childhood that ran in *The New York Times*, a piece from Poland at the beginnings of the Solidarity movement for *The Washington Post*. But up until six years ago, I still felt that I hadn't begun to work on that unidentified project that was going to be Really Good. And by then, writing fiction was the last thing I wanted to do. For obvious reasons. It's hard enough to make a living selling articles, and I had finally

Helen Bevington's creative writing course was the emotional equivalent of canoeing the Chattooga. It was white water the whole way. I loved it.

become comfortable. I didn't want to start over.

But start over I did. It happened as an unsought and unwanted side effect of a brief round of psychotherapy. Please forgive this cliché: I got in touch with my feelings. My feelings said: Peggy, write a novel.

Fortunately, there was another side effect, which was: I suddenly had a great deal to say. So, full tilt, I started writing short stories and novels. I wrote fiction as fast as I could go, while continuing to do my other work. It was as if I finally knew where I was going. I wrote like a maniac for six years.

In that period, I turned out twenty-four short stories, two novels, and large chunks of a couple of other novels which I finally abandoned. The first book I finished has not been published. To my surprise, it was categorized by every publisher who saw it as a Young Adult book. I had foolishly imagined I was

writing for my thirty-five-year-old peers. It's called *The World's Best Dreamer* and it's about a fifteen-year-old girl who spends a great deal of her time in a fairly sophisticated imaginary world. I'm very fond of this story; it's quite dear to me. I still hope it will come out one of these days.

While I was enduring the flood of rejection unleashed by this novel, I started working on *Revelation*. It's about a very intellectual minister at a trendy, politically-active liberal church in Chapel Hill who starts hearing the actual voice of God and would rather not. The Reverend Swain Hammond reacts to this voice much the way I did to the drive to write fiction. It seems to come out of nowhere and it really scrambles his plans.

Unlike the first novel, it was a hard book to write. It took fourteen months of full-time work spread out over two-and-a-half years. As novel-writing goes, that's not a terribly long time, but it seemed like it. I wrote eleven drafts of the book as I continued to get rejections on my first novel and rejections on my short stories. Sometimes it seemed as if I were backpacking across Siberia.

To help me stay in motion and in good spirits, I relied mainly on my husband, Bob Dick, and on a small dedicated group of writers assembled by Laurel Goldman through Duke's Office of Continuing Education. Bob is my steady reminder that there's more to life than just writing about it. He has also been helpful beyond the role of best friend. He's a clinical psychologist and his skills in hypnosis several times helped me to get the creative juices going again.

And then every Thursday for about five years now, there has been the Duke class. We meet for two hours and criticize one another's work, an event that I have found often painful and always helpful. Over the years, this class has included Angela Davis-Gardner '63, author of *Felice*; Georgann Eubanks '76; Peter Filene; Charlie Gates; Pete Hendricks; Carrie Knowles; and Linda Orr '65, Duke associate professor of Romance languages. Laurel, who leads the group, has published two novels, *Sounding the Territory* and *The Part of Fortune*. This class has become a finely tuned critical instrument and a very close circle of friends.

After I had written eight drafts of *Revelation*, I decided the book was finished. I was ready to let it sit for a few days, read it one more time, and then send it off. I arrived at this point in the middle of a weekday and I took the afternoon off to celebrate. I got a large pralines-and-cream ice cream cone on the way over to the offices of a masseuse, where I had a year and a half's accumulated tension rubbed out of my shoulders. The next day, still celebrating, I made the mistake of stopping by my office to check the mail. There in my box was my earlier novel: The agent who had been handling it had

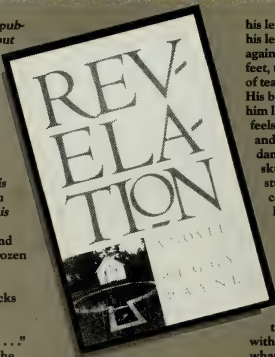
Peggy Payne's first published novel is about the Reverend Swain Hammond, who she says is "a very intellectual minister at a trendy, politically active liberal church in Chapel Hill who starts hearing the actual voice of God and would rather not."

The book, *Revelation*, is being published by Simon & Schuster in May. Here is an excerpt:

The sound comes up and over the hill. He stands frozen and feels it coming. One quick cut. Like a huge amplified PA system, blocks away, switched on for a moment by mistake.

"... Know that truth is..."

There is no mistaking the voice. At the first sound, the first rolling syllable, he's swimming up out of a sleep, shocked into wakefulness. He stands where he stood, feeling



all through him the murmuring life of each of his million cells. Each of them all at once. He feels the line where his two lips touch, the fingers of

his left hand pressed against his leg, the spears of wet grass against the flat soles of his feet, the burning half-circles of tears that stand in his eyes. His bone marrow hums inside him like colonies of bees. He feels the breath pouring in and out of him, through the damp red passages of his skull. Swain is dizzy, stunned... the force of it coursing through him. The last vowel, the 'v' of 'is,' lies quivering on the air like a note struck on a wine glass. Then it stops. In the slow way that fireworks fade, the knowledge fades. He is left again with his surfaces and the usual vague darkness within. He sinks back toward what he has always known. Then he takes a breath, blinks his eyes, runs a hand down his chest, down one leg. All the same, still there. He turns back around to see if Julie has heard.



Continuing education's writer's group: the criticism is "often painful and always helpful"

LES TUDOR

decided to drop me. So I went back to work: I started looking for a new agent.

It took many weeks, but I found one. Her name is Barbara Lowenstein and, bless her heart, she sold my book. I had heard her speak five years earlier in New York at the monthly meeting of a writers' professional organization. I still had my notes from that meeting. I sent her my book. She read it and was very eager to handle it. That was what I was hoping to hear.

However, she said, it still needs a fair amount of rewriting. I disagreed. So, she sent it out to several publishers, and one by one over a period of a couple of months they turned it down.

It was a truly awful time. During those weeks, I had a major daily struggle pushing myself out of bed. Not only had I been piling up rejections for years by then, I had been piling up near-misses, which were at least as painful. An editor at *Vanity Fair* had called to say he thought he would use one of my short stories. He didn't. Roger Angell at *The New Yorker* was wonderfully supportive and encouraging, and I had two stories come close there, but still not quite. An editor at *Redbook* asked me to rewrite a short story and then didn't use it. I had another close shave at *Family Circle*. I even had a nibble from Hollywood that fizzled: The president of Sally Field's studio heard about the story of *Revelation* through Randee Russell, a friend who is a screenwriter. The three of us had a

Perrier together when I was visiting Randee in L.A. I told producer Susan Merzbach the story and she wanted to read it. I sent it, but finally it didn't really have a part in it for Sally Field.

In the meantime, I was writing magazine articles and advertising copy, and I was publishing fiction—mainly in obscure literary journals. Then came a rejection that struck me with even greater force. A publisher turned down my book because he said the characters seemed too distant and aloof. I took it personally. He was talking about me. I decided to change my characters by first changing myself. So I got myself into a therapy group to see what I could do.

By the time I met with that group, there was another development. A publishing house was interested. But this editor wanted to see a major overhaul, and she wasn't offering a contract. I figured it was another dead-end—until I talked to her by phone. Without saying what I should do to solve the problems, she told me the things that troubled her about the manuscript.

It was immediately clear that she was absolutely right about where the problems lay. I could see what I needed to do. Over the next six months, I rewrote the book three more times, getting a lot of feedback as I went. At the same time, I was involved in fairly intense psychotherapy, aimed at making both me and my characters less aloof.

I think it worked. When I finished the last

rewrite, it was a radically different book, better by far. What "less aloof" had come to mean finally for both Swain, the main character, and for me is "willing to be sad." In the early drafts, I had been unable to bring myself to play out fully the scenes of sadness: when people in the church are reeling in the wake of the accident that has blinded a nine-year-old boy, when Swain faces his loneliness, when Jakey faces his blindness. In the final draft, I did give those moments their full due.

In the meantime, Dan Wakefield, a novelist in Boston whom I had never met, had seen my work in the North Carolina anthology *Cardinal*. He called one night to ask me about the story he had read. I told him that that story had turned into a novel, *Revelation*, that was ready to go. He volunteered to write letters to publishers. His timing was perfect. Barbara sent the new version of my novel out. The publisher who had asked to see the rewrite didn't buy it. Simon & Schuster did. It all happened in a matter of weeks, though it seemed like years.

Ironically, I was actually in the midst of the weekly meeting of my therapy group when I got the news. On the previous day, I'd had a message from Barbara on my answering machine that the Simon & Schuster editorial board would probably decide about my novel at the next day's meeting. She said, "Be in your office or call me at noon."

Continued on page 49

IN-DEPTH AND ON BALANCE

BY SUSAN BLOCH-NEVITTE

JUDY WOODRUFF:

BRINGING BACKGROUND TO BROADCAST NEWS

"I always chafed under the time limits of commercial television. It was very difficult to cram a day's worth of reporting into a ninety-second script."

Hers is a news junkie's office—a week's worth of *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal* stacked by her desk, today's editions piled just outside the door. In Washington, D.C., where newsmakers are as plentiful as flagpoles, journalists read voraciously.

Chief Washington correspondent for PBS's *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*, Judy Woodruff '68 has spent more than a decade reading, writing, and talking about "the fine madness of Washington, filled with people drawn by ambition and a lust for power," as she said in her 1982 autobiography.

For a peanut farmer from Georgia and an actor from Hollywood, the allure was mighty, rendering Woodruff's six years as NBC's White House correspondent a study in contrasts between the Carter and Reagan presidencies. Their administrative styles, she says, couldn't be more different.

"Jimmy Carter was meticulous, a very smart man who paid enormous attention to detail, had to know everything that was going on," says Woodruff. "He resisted having a chief of staff at the beginning because he didn't want to delegate that much authority

to one person. On the other hand, Reagan delegates very easily because he doesn't care about details. His philosophy of leadership is that he has the vision and broad outline of ideas that he believes will push the government forward, and that it's up to others to carry those out."

The Iran-contra controversy, says Woodruff, "is an unfortunate but perfect example of that. He turned much of the decision making over to others, and we don't know exactly what happened or didn't happen. But you have to assume that if he'd been following more closely, he would not have had to change his testimony to the Tower commission."

The differences in their administrative styles, she says, were reflected in their dealings with the press, although neither one, at their core, held any great warmth toward reporters. "But Reagan, having come from California after serving as governor there for eight years, knows the importance of being on good terms with the press and having people around him who share his view. He was already accustomed to close scrutiny by the press." The appearance of accessibility to the White House, she says, doesn't alter the



fact that Reagan's inner circle always had a game plan that's been worked out in advance. "That means that whoever deals with reporters knows the line of the day."

Carter was suspicious of the media, Woodruff says. He'd not had close press scrutiny in Georgia as governor and for him, it was a whole new experience. She recalls that a defensive attitude permeated the White House during the early Carter years. "The attitude was, 'We made it on our own, the bulk of the Democratic Party establishment didn't help us, and therefore we don't have to do things the way people tell us is the way to get things done in Washington.'"

The Watergate scandal was sufficient lesson to the Carter administration, and officials were obliged to open the doors, Woodruff says. As she wrote in her autobiography, *This is Judy Woodruff at the White House*, Carter's accessibility was "a reaction against the excesses of the Nixon administration." But officials didn't coordinate the party line with regular meetings, she says now, "and for the duration of Carter's presidency, whenever they made a mistake or didn't get their story straight, it was obvious right away."

The Reagan White House, Woodruff found, posed more challenges for reporters. "I'm not saying there weren't people who would talk out of school, but it was tougher and I think it has continued until recently when things have started to unravel [with the Iran-contra controversy]." A continuing theme, she adds, is Reagan's tendency to speak too soon, pegging him "the man who shoots from the hip and often gets his facts wrong."

Though her years there were studded with inaugurations, state dinners, and even a brief photo session during which Reagan cuddled before the camera with Woodruff's then-infant son Jeffrey, she also remembers the mundane, the disappointments, and the tragedies, sometimes with painful clarity. The mundane: the occasion when she and a gaggle of other reporters were shipped off to California to cover a visit by Reagan to the U.S.S. *Constellation*. "It was a tightly scripted, three-hour, White House produced, photo opportunity," she recalled later, "starring Ron Reagan, who had once played commander Casey Abbott of the submarine *Starfish* in the film *Hellcats of the Navy*." The disappointment: During the Carter years, she'd learned through sources that the president was going to cancel the B-1 bomber and called Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan for confirmation. "I asked him if I'd get in trouble if I went with the story. He said, 'Yes, if I were you, I'd be very careful with it.' That was a signal to me that I should wait, but as the papers reported the next day, my source was right, and I was given very bad guidance. What he should have done ethically was to say, 'No comment.'"

Sometimes, being right is small consolation. But in the news business, being wrong

Sometimes, being right is small consolation. But in the news business, being wrong is big trouble.

is big trouble, as Woodruff discovered after the 1981 attempted assassination of Reagan by John Hinckley. Woodruff was there, assigned to cover the president's speech at the Washington Hilton. After the round of gun fire, she was able to spot then-Press Secretary James Brady lying face down on the pavement. The first attempts by the networks to verify the condition of either Brady or Reagan were in vain, though rumors began to circulate that Brady had died. CBS first aired the miscall, but NBC soon followed suit, a top-level news decision that still unsettles Woodruff.

After six years, she grew weary of being tethered to White House briefings, cramped press quarters, and incessant stakeouts, "standing along the White House driveway in boiling heat or pouring-down rain or sub-zero dawn, never knowing when a news subject is going to leave or by what exit or if you catch him, whether he'll have anything to say," she told *Time* magazine after her highly publicized departure from the White House press ranks in 1982.

"It became a matter of professional claustrophobia, as well," she says. "It was the feeling that you really can't learn a whole lot more, that you're dealing with the same sources—whom you never see, but you're always waiting for them to return your call. You stop being a creative reporter, and I did."

There was life after the White House. Woodruff became an interviewer/reporter for NBC's *Today Show*, put the finishing touches on her autobiography—a collaboration with writer Cathy Maxa—and devoted more time to her son and her husband, Al Hunt, then congressional reporter for *The Wall Street Journal*. They now have another son, Benjamin, born about two years ago.

In Hunt's reporter days, Woodruff was regularly queried on how a two-by-line (her term) couple manages to survive in Washington. She explained that such couples are fairly common in the capital, and besides, "journalists make good marriage partners," she once quipped. "Only a saint or another journalist could tolerate a reporter's work schedule." But there were some close calls. As she recounted in her book, Woodruff was trying to track down then-Budget Director

David Stockman for a story about budget cuts, but he wouldn't return her calls. She soon learned that Stockman was meeting regularly with Hunt for an insider's view on how budget packages are assembled. She went elsewhere for her information. "Drawing the line between shop talk and pillow talk is really just a matter of common sense and mutual respect," she later wrote. "We don't even have to say, 'I can't talk to you about that,' because neither of us expects or would ask the other to talk about it." And now that Hunt is Washington bureau chief at *The Wall Street Journal*, the two rarely find themselves source-hunting on the same turf.

She elected to keep her name for professional purposes, a decision that backfired when the couple traveled to a political seminar in England. Woodruff registered for the event with colleague Roger Mudd. One morning in England as the Hunts were being served breakfast in bed, they announced to a confused butler that they were expecting their first child. "I couldn't figure you and Miss Woodruff out," the butler told Hunt. "I looked at your address when you arrived and noticed that Miss Woodruff and Mr. Mudd stayed together back in the States. But here, poor old Mr. Mudd is up alone in Room 25, while Miss Woodruff is with you in Room 10."

A lot of people get confused, often mistaking Woodruff for her blond colleagues in television news. "Aren't you Leslie Stahl?" a stranger once asked her. "No, I'm Sam Donaldson," she snapped. Donaldson, the consensus fireball among broadcast journalists, was Woodruff's ABC counterpart at the White House and is virtually the only hold-over from the Woodruff years there. His strident nature—"he's certainly the loudest and most aggressive reporter," she says—is not her style, although she considers herself as aggressive as the next journalist. *Time* wasn't as generous. In a story noting her departure from the White House, it quoted a senior White House aide who described her as "always a lady. . . . She seems almost uncomfortable trying to dig out a story, almost timid."

"I was very angry about that," says Woodruff. "I know it's not true. My assumption is that [the source] was someone I didn't talk to very much. Every reporter has his or her set of sources, and I think if someone doesn't know me very well, because of all the years I spent growing up in the South and so forth, I know I come across as sweet, Southern, nice. I assume it was someone who'd seen me around but didn't know me. You know, there are people who say things not knowing whereof they speak."

"I consider myself very hard working and aggressive, all those things you have to be to survive. You can't cover the White House for six years, work for the *Today Show*, and do the kinds of interviews we do at *MacNeil/Lehrer* if you're timid, laid back, and uncomfortable



Judith Woodruff can confidently report from Washington for some time to come. According to no less a media-watching authority than *The New York Times*, *The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour* has shed its "embattled" status and is "reasonably assured of its survival."

After four years in the hour-long format, the broadcast has exceeded the national ratings level of its half-hour predecessor, *The MacNeil/Lehrer Report*. And, according to the *Times*' December story, most of the 324 stations in the public television system are putting the *NewsHour* on the air, "without strenuous objection."

When the broadcast expanded to an hour, some of the public television stations came close to "open insurrection," the *Times* reports. "There was fevered talk of forcing the show off the air, and two stations went so far as to develop a competing nightly newscast The relentless

criticism of the program focused on its length, its slow, deliberate pace, the understated style of the anchors, and, especially, the newscast's low ratings."

Responding to the criticism, the two principals, Robert MacNeil and Jim Lehrer (shown here with Woodruff), introduced an eight-minute news summary to open each program, fine-tuned the pace of the broadcast, added to their staff of on-air contributors, and began using reports from video news services and from the local stations.

Although the *NewsHour* still only attracts an audience about one-third the size of a commercial newscast—"on a good night," as the *Times* says—it is, "by public television standards, a success." And for MacNeil, that success is simply explained: "People are realizing, 'Hey, I can understand that—in fact, I can understand it better than I can understand Dan Rather.'"

in asking questions. Yet my natural tendency, having grown up in a largely Southern environment, is to be polite, and to be always respectful of people's feelings and positions. But I don't think that's necessarily incompatible with being aggressive."

Born into a military family in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Woodruff had a global childhood, living for a time in Germany and Taiwan. The family finally settled in Augusta, Georgia. She began her college studies at Meredith College in Raleigh, North Carolina, but transferred to Duke her junior year to study political science. She now serves on Duke's board of trustees. "Coming out of college," she wrote in her autobiography, "I expected I'd have to start lower and work harder because I was a woman, no matter what career I chose. That was simply a given." In her office at WETA-TV, where the *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour* is housed, Woodruff keeps a large plaque on her bookshelf: "Women who seek to be equal to men lack ambition," it says.

She gravitated toward journalism after two summer internships on Capitol Hill: "Journalism seemed to offer an opportunity to touch the lives of others, and being an idealist, I wanted to 'do good,'" she recalled in her book. Woodruff began her career as a news secretary at an Atlanta television station, moonlighting as a typesetter in a print shop. Her break onto camera came in 1969 when she started doing the weekend weather. Within months, however, Woodruff moved from cold fronts to the front lines of the state legislature when a rival station hired her. Soon she was covering the 1970 Georgia gubernatorial campaign, featuring underdog Jimmy Carter.

She would eventually follow him to the White House, first as part of NBC's Atlanta bureau team, finally as the network's White House correspondent. Along the way, she met Al Hunt. It was during a softball game pitting the Secret Service against the media, all of whom were crammed into Plains, Georgia, to follow Carter's presidential campaign. The couple married in 1980.

Woodruff's second wind with NBC barely lasted a year, when she was offered the job of chief Washington correspondent and fill-in anchor for the *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*. While the Associated Press reported that Woodruff and top news executives at NBC couldn't agree on requests for certain news assignments, she said there were no disagreements, but that she couldn't pass up the opportunity to do longer pieces.

"The stories at NBC are typically a minute, fifteen seconds, unless you're doing a two- to three-minute mini-doc. We had a piece here recently on contra funding that ran twenty minutes, and that's virtually a whole network news broadcast if you subtract the commercials. I always chafed under the time limits of commercial television. It was very difficult to cram a day's worth of reporting into a ninety-second script. You learn to do it, and do it fast, but it's frustrating."

"Time is very important, time is quality, and you can do a lot in sixty minutes. There's no one better than the networks when there's a breaking story, but people need an alternative, especially when they're being bombarded with news everywhere."

The *NewsHour* format, with co-anchors Robert MacNeil (in New York) and Jim Lehrer (in Washington), is usually an eight-minute news summary at the top of the show,

followed by longer "focus segments," in which Woodruff and other correspondents conduct in-depth interviews on such issues as welfare reform, railroad safety, and catastrophic health insurance. After interviewing Congressman Richard Gephardt, Woodruff described the contender for the Democratic nomination as "very good at sticking to what he wants to say. He doesn't lose his cool." She didn't lose hers either when recording an introduction to the piece. Sitting inside a glass sound booth at WETA, she sent production assistants scurrying to find out the name of Gephardt's wife. "It's Jane," someone hollered. Amid production-room guffaws over the prospect of "Dick and Jane" in the White House, Woodruff calmly continued recording.

As a broadcast journalist married to a "print man," Woodruff says there's a place for both media, "but what television can do through pictures can be more powerful. It can be very difficult to duplicate certain scenes—the TWA hijacking when the pilot was staring out the window with a gun at his head, the perspiration that develops on the upper lip of a presidential candidate when he's being pressed on something. There are some wonderful writers, and I envy the detail papers can provide, but then, that's one reason I came to *MacNeil/Lehrer*."

Time and flexibility, she says, are the pluses of her job, but there are compromises. "It was difficult getting used to not having large crews around, available at a moment's notice. We have a limited number of editing rooms and producers. Sometimes I have to wait to start a story. But the kinds of stories we do are of lasting quality. We're not trying to compete with the networks in covering

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SINGLE, STILL MOMENTS

BY GEORGANN EUBANKS

DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHY:

A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

Alex Harris' aesthetic is based on the idea of rendering truth, not necessarily beauty, of suggesting the larger story behind the picture.

For documentary photographer Alex Harris, "photographic processing" does not refer to the darkroom—to bottles of developer, reels of uncut negatives, sheets of light-sensitive paper. As Harris sees it, processing is the photographer's ongoing, personal search for meaning in the images captured with the camera. Processing, by this definition, then becomes a much larger metaphor for what all of us are doing at one level or another in our lives, Harris suggests; namely, "trying to make some sense of what Flannery O'Connor called 'the mystery of existence—our own and that of others.'"

"Documentary is not a type of research, not a genre. Documentary is an approach," Harris writes in his introduction to *A World Unsuspected*, the latest book published by Duke's Center for Documentary Photography, which Harris has directed since its creation in 1980.

"Documentarians learn about the world by participating in it. They look and listen and record. They are not trying to construct a theory; instead they want to render. They immerse themselves in particular communities in hopes of getting to know individuals, people viewed not as subjects, but as colleagues, as teachers, as friends to whom one

appeals for information and help."

When asked about his experiences, Harris talks about the people he's photographed, seldom about himself. He stresses that his work should stand on its own, have its own message beyond the photographer. Thematically, Harris does confess to being most attracted to communities where there is a quality he calls "an intactness." He explains: "They are communities or cultures that one can try to grasp and bear witness to and describe in some whole way."

It is this same level of commitment to a place and its people that Harris encourages among his students in the documentary photography seminar he offers through Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. What he teaches is a way of seeing and recording that emphasizes earnest relationships rather than voyeurism.

Students in his classes study the documentary tradition and then select a particular community in the Durham area. Armed only with a camera and a charge from the instructor to engage with their subjects, they visit the community every week for a semester. The final product is a documentary report—both prose and photographs—that reflects the life of that community and the relation-



ships the students establish. Every year, these documentaries are added to the Perkins Library manuscript department as part of the growing record of what Harris has called "a cumulative visual history of Durham County."

"These are students who may become policy makers, and this class gives them an opportunity to come to know people they wouldn't ordinarily come into contact with—the kinds of people about whom they may one day be making policy," Harris says, sitting in his small, cluttered office in the Old Chemistry Building on West Campus. "If students are interested in issues of health, perhaps they'll spend a semester photographing in a nursing home. If students are interested in issues of substandard housing, they might spend a semester photographing and getting to know individuals who are living in that environment." Alongside the statistical skills, the basic principles of economics, the techniques of cost/benefit analysis they master in other public policy courses, Harris gives his students another way of approaching complex problems.

"I'm not trying to turn out hordes of documentary photographers," he admits. "The camera offers a different way of looking at the world, of getting to know people, an approach that will hopefully stay with the students when they leave the university. I think this documentary approach is very complementary to the core courses in this department."

One student engaged in exploring Harris' world is senior Jody Berger, currently photographing the Springfield apartment complex on the south side of Durham. It's a new, upscale development geared toward singles in their twenties and thirties. Berger's project is unusual in that she chose to document middle-class life; most of her classmates selected communities where poverty is more prevalent. But Berger admits she's found some surprises. "I had a lot of prejudices about these people that have turned out to be completely false—the complete yuppie stereotype. I was intimidated at first, but I've started to get to know the people. Before this class, I didn't understand the documentary process. It's a much more interesting way of doing things. As a photojournalist, you go take a picture and you're done, you leave."

Take a picture. Will this one take? These are the phrases most people use when they talk about cameras. Harris rejects the notion of taking without giving back.

"When he was photographing in Alaska and then coming back here to teach," says Bill Bamberger, author of *Durham County Photographs*, one of the first photo catalogues published by the Center for Documentary Photography, "Alex was always printing extra copies of his pictures to take to the Eskimos on his next trip. His work is based on a genuine interest and concern with the people he photographs. You can see

"The camera can put you in touch with people on a different level. It's a machine for intuition. You don't have to know precisely what you're after. You can discover later what it is that you have seen."

that affection in the work."

Harris co-authored *The Last and First Eskimos* with child psychiatrist and author Robert Coles in 1978 and spent six years off and on making images in Alaska. Harris tells how the photographs he made along the southern coast of the Bering Sea were not the easiest to come by. In a small bush plane with a pilot who confessed to being a novice once they were airborne, Harris set out for a small, remote Eskimo village where he knew a few people. He'd been in the larger town of Bethel for a week, waiting for the weather to clear. As the plane rose higher, away from Bethel and out over the flat, totally white landscape, Harris noticed he didn't have a seat belt, the plane had no radio, and the door beside him wouldn't close properly. Then he and the pilot saw a storm rising to the south. The pilot got nervous.

"Look, I'll either put you down there," he said to Harris, pointing to a village twenty

miles from Harris' planned destination, "or you'll have to fly with me back to Bethel." Harris says he felt safer landing unannounced in an Eskimo village of total strangers than flying any farther with the novice pilot. "I'll never forget the moment—standing there in the blowing snow on that frozen airstrip with all my gear, knowing no one. I thought, 'look where you've found yourself now.'"

He found himself welcomed in the village, however, and proceeded to make some of the photographs he considers his best. Other than the sometimes questionable means of arriving "on location," Harris claims he's never had any particular difficulty being accepted in the communities where he's worked. Earning permission from his subjects, engaging them in the "processing," is Harris' highest priority. His students say he rarely discusses the technical aspects of photography in class. His aesthetic is based on the idea of rendering truth, not necessarily beauty, of suggesting—in series of single, still moments—the larger story behind the picture.

"Photography has too often been seen as a technological discovery that sprang over a century ago with little connection to the rest of the arts and humanities," Harris says. The camera, he counters, is simply another way of fulfilling what Reynolds Price has called the "narrative impulse"—the basic human need to tell and receive stories.

"When the camera was invented, the world was ready to receive it. Photography was invented in a time when the human and physical landscape was beginning to change very, very rapidly in almost every way, all over the world. The camera offered a way to hold on to a moment in the same way that storytellers and novelists have tried to hold on to moments and then pass them on. We all do this any way we can, and there's



ALEXANDER HARRIS



nothing wrong with that."

Originally from Atlanta, Harris feels a tremendous philosophical kinship with the work of Southern fiction writers—Price, O'Connor, Eudora Welty, Robert Penn Warren, Walker Percy. He sees their writing as another form of documentary, albeit one which springs from the imagination. "In many ways, we're all after the same thing. Flannery O'Connor said that the mystery of existence is written across the texture of ordinary lives." In the "ordinary" communities where Harris has photographed and where he sends his students, "more is revealed; less is hidden," he says. "It's a good place to look for someone who is interested in what is revealed in our everyday lives."

Before his work in Alaska with the Eskimos, Harris gained national recognition for an earlier project, *The Old Ones of New Mexico*, his first collaborative book with Robert Coles. Their meeting was fortuitous.

When Harris graduated with a bachelor's in psychology from Yale in 1971, he was invited by Joel Fleishman to come to Durham to photograph substandard housing across North Carolina. Now chairman of Duke's capital campaign, Fleishman himself was moving to North Carolina to build the cur-

riculum and faculty for the Institute of Policy Sciences. Fleishman admired Harris' work. "He saw something in my photographs that I didn't see. I realized later that, beyond the specific project, Joel was basically trying to give me a chance, a sanction to do my own work in North Carolina," he says.

Harris spent the year after his graduation traveling on grant funds from the mountains to the coast. His photographs of North Carolina's poor ultimately became the featured exhibit at a UNC symposium called "The Mind of the South and the Southern Soul." As it turned out, Robert Coles was a speaker at the conference.

"I'll never forget him, walking through that exhibition," Harris says. "It just so happened that the kind of people Coles had written about during the last decade of his life to that point—the migrants, the sharecroppers, and mountaineers—were the same kinds of people I had photographed." Coles had just received a grant from the Ford Foundation to continue his Pulitzer Prize-winning series of books, *Children of Crisis*; this time he was headed for the mountains of New Mexico, and then to Alaska. He asked Harris to join him.

It was in New Mexico in 1972 that Harris first began to discover his own particular vision as a photographer. Though his work in North Carolina had been interesting, he'd

never intended that sort of life on a permanent basis. He had law school applications in the works. He'd taken only two courses at Yale in photography, but the second class was with Walker Evans. Evans' WPA documentary of a Depression-era rural family in Alabama, titled *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* and co-authored by Tennessee novelist James Agee, is arguably the classic by which all other documentary books are still judged today. In New Mexico, Evans' photos and Agee's writing began to make sense to Harris in a profound way.

Agee wrote: "For in the immediate world, everything is to be discerned, for him who can discern it, and centrally and simply, without either dissection into science, or digestion into art, but with the whole of the consciousness, seeking to perceive it as it stands.... This is why the camera seems to me, next to unassisted and weaponless consciousness, the central instrument of our time."

Harris set about his work with Coles in the mountains of northern New Mexico, where the air is thin and clear. Light is intensified. Colors are richer. Rainfall is rare. It's the landscape Georgia O'Keefe painted with utter fascination for sixty of her ninety-eight years. For the young photographer Alex Harris, the landscape and the people were more than inspiring.

At left, Robert Coles with a Cambodian boy outside a suburban Virginia apartment complex; above, an Eskimo man hunting Caribou near Ambler, Alaska

The Hispanic villagers Harris discovered there in tiny rural pockets on the mountainsides—their adobe houses set amid spruce, piñon, and sage—were farming the land, raising cattle and sheep in much the same way as they had for centuries. Harris began to teach school as a way of integrating himself into the community, to gain permission for his photography. His notions about documentary processing began to congeal.

Meanwhile, Coles did his research independently, never forcing his vision on Harris. "He simply created an atmosphere for me to do my own work and forced me to make my own decisions. He said, 'your photos are not illustrating my text. They need to have their own section in the book. They need to make their own statement.' Everyone needs someone like that at a certain point in our lives," Harris says, "to tell you what you're doing is important and to force you to do some painful thinking and editing. Evans used to say it was all in the editing. I think that's true for writers and photographers."

Harris was so smitten by the rugged beauty of the landscape and the integrity of the people in northern New Mexico that he's returned every summer since. He recently built a house in El Valle—a village of fifty-some people located halfway between Santa Fe and Taos and accessible only by a dusty Forest Service road.

In 1979, long after *The Old Ones of New*

What Harris teaches is a way of seeing and recording that emphasizes earnest relationships rather than voyeurism.

Mexico had been finished, Harris began another documentary project, though he didn't think of it as a "project" at the time. He and Bill deBuys, former head of the North Carolina Nature Conservancy and now a full-time resident of New Mexico, spent practically every day for a couple of years listening to, working with, and photographing an old man named Jacobo Romero, who'd lived in El Valle almost all his life.

"Jacobo's horse of forty years had just died, and looking back on it, I think he needed someone to help him carry his tools around the fields," Harris laughs. "Most of his children and grandchildren had left the village, so he took us in." Romero showed Harris and deBuys how to shoe a horse and irrigate a field. He gave them an oral history of the people and the village. When Romero died a

couple of years ago, Harris realized he had hundreds of photographs. He and deBuys had gotten to know the man and his village in a way that few outsiders had been privileged to do. They hope to publish their book on Romero in the next year.

In 1980, bolstered by a Guggenheim Fellowship, Harris also began experimenting in large-format, color photography. Used to the simplicity of black-and-white film, Harris says it took him six months to make a color photograph that satisfied him, but the challenge has been worth it. For the last seven years, he's been collecting color images of the bright landscape and the distinctively decorated interiors of Hispanic homes in New Mexico. "I began to see that by photographing the interiors of homes, I could say something about a people that isn't revealed in portraiture." Another book featuring this color work is also likely within the next two years.

With his fifteen years off and on in New Mexico and his six years coming and going to Alaska, Harris convincingly practices what he preaches about personal involvement with his subjects. Still, he characterizes himself as having begun his work as a very soft-spoken and shy person. The camera has been the perfect way for him to overcome those barriers, he says. "When I picked up the camera for the first time seriously, I wasn't a verbal person. I think the camera can put



DETAIL FROM PHOTO BY DAVID HARRIS



DETAIL FROM PHOTO BY CURTIS ERENCHOWSKI

you in touch with people on a different level. It's a machine for intuition. You don't have to know precisely what you're after. You can discover later what it is that you have seen."

Putting together the pieces, identifying the patterns, and finding out what you're saying is what still drives Harris. It's not far from what writer Alberto Moravia said about his motives in creating fiction: "One writes a novel in order to know why one writes it. It is the same with life—you live not for some end, but in order to know why you live." Process, not product: the story, or in this case, the message in the photographs, evolves. As Harris told a *Chronicle* reporter in 1982, "Photographers are made by slow internal processes, not quick reactions to the world."

Like the seasoned novelist finally coming into full command of his powers, Harris, now thirty-seven, suggests that the mysteries revealed—literally coming out of the dark, his darkroom—are no less intriguing but perhaps a bit more clearly focused for him these days. "Over the years, I've come much more to know what it is I'm looking for, though I have come to say that when I put those individual pictures together, I'm very surprised by the world that's created. Lots of different moments come together to create—as the title of this new book says—a world unsuspected."

For *A World Unsuspected*, Harris persuaded eleven contemporary Southern fiction writers—among them novelists Josephine Humphreys '67, T.R. Pearson, Padgett Powell, Bobbie Ann Mason, and Ellese Southerland—to select several old snapshots from their family photo albums and to use those

photographs "for reflection, to help throw light on the mystery of memory...to translate, record, distill, even embroider," but ultimately, "to tell the true story of their childhoods."

The project was a risk. Harris had no idea what he would end up with, if the writer's essays about growing up in the South would hang together of a piece, as a book. But like the surprises that have been revealed all along to him in the darkroom, the essays and snapshots came together with certain patterns and resonances, though the individual writers' voices are highly distinct and personal.

"What I learned in writing this piece for Alex," says Josephine Humphreys, author of the novels *Dreams of Sleep* and, most recently, *Rich in Love*, "is that memory is unreliable and can be used to cover up a lot of things over time. Looking back over my family pictures, I found myself still resisting the impulse to be honest about the family trouble I did finally write about—though not completely—in the essay. What I realized again is *why I write fiction*. The truth is just too hard to tell. Fiction writers use the emotion of a real event and change the details for fictional purposes."

Harris' intuitive understanding of this tendency among fiction writers to reshape the true material of their lives into fiction inspired confidence sufficient for these eleven to take a risky leap into autobiography. The book is true to Harris' definition of photographic "processing." It offers a rare glimpse into the historical underpinnings of these eleven writers' creative impulses—the story behind their stories.

"I have, as I will later discover, a quality that serves writers well: self-doubt so deep it is indistinguishable from vanity," confesses Humphreys in her essay, "My Real Invisible Self." The book is full of these kinds of reflections.

Not one to be content to stop the processing at the point of applying ink to paper, Harris was delighted when the Lyndhurst Foundation—which sponsored the book—suggested that they get the writers together for a celebration. To premiere the book, the foundation invited all of the writers and their families and friends to its headquarters in Chattanooga, Tennessee. (Lyndhurst has commissioned four additional books from the Center for Documentary Photography that will use prose and photography in equal proportions to illuminate the life of the South.)

At the celebration, Robert Coles gave the keynote address, and then the writers read from their essays while family snapshots from the book appeared behind them on a huge screen. The *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* called the event "a cross between a family reunion and a marathon therapy session." Humphreys says "the book itself was a great idea, but the event in Chattanooga was just as wonderful. Lots of tears and emotion." Harris was surprised himself, calling it "a kind of catharsis for everyone involved—the writers, their families, and the audience."

For some of the writers, the event required a trip back to the South they had left with some difficult memories from their childhoods. "One of the most powerful moments of that day," Harris says, "was James Allen McPherson's reading about his father—a very brilliant black man who wanted to be a master electrician but instead became an alcoholic, largely because of the pressures of racial prejudice in the Georgia of the Thirties and Forties."

A World Unsuspected has intensified Harris' interest in the parallels in the creative process between fiction and photography. One book in the Lyndhurst-funded series may be written by Duke's Reynolds Price, who has often used photographs and other visual media to stimulate ideas for the characters in his fiction.

Another project for the Center for Documentary Photography—in conjunction with Jackson State University and the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi—will involve collecting and publishing photographs of blacks in Mississippi taken by blacks. "It will be a historical record," says Harris, "a self-portrait of black Mississippi since the beginning of photography. This will not be the definitive portrait, but I think it will be a portrait that we, as a nation, haven't seen, don't know."

Harris takes his role as editor in these projects as seriously as his teaching and his own photography. Working with UNC Press and the Center for Documentary Photography as publisher, he and his wife, Margaret Sartor, edited in 1984 a volume of the work of Gertrude Blom—a Swiss woman who's spent forty years photographing the Ladino and

Portraits of apartheid: Harris and his wife, Margaret Sartor, helped to bring together the work of a multiracial group of photographers in South Africa. At left, a young woman plasters her shack settlement home in mud; above, dismantling the night's shelter before a daily morning police raid



Still working to keep his world "intact": Harris' next-door neighbor, Jacobo Romero, on his eightieth birthday in El Valle, New Mexico

Mayan peoples of Chiapas, Mexico, and fighting for their survival as rain forest tribes.

Harris credits his wife—a graphic designer, photographer, and instructor in the School of Design at North Carolina State University—as having been the key to the development of his sensibilities as an editor. Sartor also worked with Harris in 1985 on a Carnegie Corporation-funded book and exhibit called *South Africa: The Cordoned Heart*. Harris and Sartor traveled around South Africa for two months collecting the work of a multiracial group of twenty South African photographers to create a portrait of apartheid unlike any other.

Allowing a people to tell their own story

has been one of Harris' key aims in his work as a documentary editor. "What we ended up with in South Africa," he says, "is not what *The New York Times* or the CBS Evening News shows us. When you ask the people themselves to tell their own story, you get a different, much more complex story—in this case, a picture which is more damning of the system under which South Africans live."

Whether it's through his own work or when he's developing a new vehicle to showcase the work of another documentarian, Harris feels he's definitely onto something. It's a fascination with the idea of capturing the particular—that highly individualized gesture or quirky expression of a person or the interior of a decorated room that speaks silently but eloquently about its inhabitants. For Harris, these single, still moments reflect

something universal yet mysterious, a visual language that defies any succinct verbal translation.

In a time when video has become the medium of choice, flashing image after split-second image in jump cuts from scene to scene, urging the viewer to buy or sell, or to suspend belief and escape reality through some kind of melodrama, Harris forces us to stop and catch our breath, to pivot around, to look again. His tool for "processing" the information may seem old-fashioned by current standards, but it's really no more anachronistic than a simple mirror hanging on the wall. ■

Eubanks '76, a regular contributor to the magazine, visited Alex Harris in New Mexico this summer while preparing this story.

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

SEASONAL CHEERS

Basketball and the holiday season got off to a rousing start in December with alumni clubs offering courtside and Christmas cheers.

The Duke Club of Charlotte-Mecklenburg sponsored a joint "Wildcat Barbecue" along with Davidson before Duke's victory in the Charlotte coliseum, with 275 attending the reception and 500 at the game. Club president Hal C. Spears '76, J.D. '79 and Charlie Daul '69 organized the event.

When the Blue Devils invaded Northwestern, the Duke Club of Chicago and the Milwaukee Duke Club co-sponsored a post-game reception. About 400 attended both the game and the victory celebration afterwards. President Jeff Conklin '81 and John Baxter '81 handled the Chicago end, with Meredith Burke Scrivner B.S.N. '72 and Tom Scrivner '70, M.A.T. '72 in Milwaukee.

The Duke Club of Southern Arizona, chaired by Francis Chorebanian '54, welcomed the approximately 200 Blue Devils for the Fiesta Bowl in late December with a pregame buffet in the Plaza Hotel, across from the University of Arizona tournament site. Other receptions for away games were planned for alumni in northern Florida, for the Duke-Stetson game in January at the Daytona Beach Ocean Center, organized by Dawn Smith Nobles B.S.E. '86 in St. Petersburg and Drew O'Malley J.D. '78 in Tampa; and for alumni in Maryland for the College Park contest in February, planned by President Scott Hartman M.B.A. '83 of the Duke Club of Baltimore, in conjunction with the Washington, D.C., club.

When the basketball wasn't live, clubs celebrated with TV viewing parties. The Duke Club of Boston lined up different locations—Ground Round at Soldier's Field, the Allston Depot, and the Champion Sports Bar—from January through March for wide-screen parties. The Duke Club of Atlanta kept the same location, the former Chi Chi's—now Theo's—for their basketball viewings, including possible ACC or NCAA tournament broadcasts.

Yuletide gatherings ran the gamut, from holiday happy hours in Boston, Chicago,

New York, and Tampa/St. Petersburg, to club-sponsored evenings at *The Nutcracker* ballet. The Duke Club of Washington held a pre-performance reception for the Washington Ballet's *Nutcracker*, and the Duke Club of Northern California offered tickets for the Peninsula Ballet Theater's production in San Mateo. George Northup '80 heads the DCW and Steve Abramson '78 the DCNC.



Straw vote: Homecoming and Blue/White Night's masquerade ball combined the best of Halloween, reunions, and imagination

STATE OF THE REUNION

I'm just very glad I was here from '58 to '62. I came a long way to be here then, and I came a long way to be here today. And that was a thoughtful decision, too, and I'm not sorry once again." So said a panel member from the Class of 1962's October reunion forum, "The Way We Were, The Way We Are."

Why do alumni return to Duke to be part of their class reunions? Surely, Duke graduates could find a way to attend a football game or to investigate admissions for their offspring or even to drink beer at the old

"frat" section—without attending a class reunion. Although some of those reasons are probably added incentives for returning to campus, many people attend reunions to stay in touch or reconnect with class members who shared "the Duke experience" with them. And they want to find out about today's Duke.

For better or for worse, during war years or anti-war years, during *in loco parentis* or freedom with responsibility, Duke made a difference—a huge difference—in the lives of its graduates. They know it and they relish the opportunity to reflect on the journeys that, quite literally for many, began with their decisions to become Duke freshmen. The reunion program offers class members a chance to do just that.

It provides time out and time off the merry-go-round. It offers an opportunity to laugh out loud at the old jokes, a chance to smile with a classmate at an important shared experience, and, yes, a chance to get an honest-to-goodness lump in your throat. During reunion weekends, Walter becomes "Bucky" again and Basil, "Bud," and CEOs wear unflattering yearbook-picture name-tags. It's better than harmless; it's therapeutic.

Don't think for a moment that only former BMOC-types or success stories return to reunions. Few people say, "I wasn't very important at Duke in 19—." Lots of people say, "Duke was very important to me because..." The values that the university has always held and fostered speak loudly through the lives of its alumni in many walks of life. Class reunions have a way of solidifying the common bonds, rather than emphasizing the significant differences, such as bank accounts or increases in other weights since graduation.

Reunions also give Duke an occasion to share the excitement of the university today. During the October weekend, director of Women's Studies Jean O'Barr talked about the history and context of Duke's program. Political scientist James David Barber moderated a panel on presidential politics and the media in September. Health affairs chancellor William Anlyan and his wife, Jean Elder Anlyan '57, hosted the Saturday evening dinner for the thirtieth reunion class in their home. The Primate Center, DUPAC, and the Duke art museum were all "on the tour." The Class of 1952 held its din-

WE'RE BACK CLASS of '77



Making their mark: the Class of 1977 broke the tenth reunion class gift record

ner at the Fuqua School of Business, where Lee Noel '52 is associate dean. In November, Dr. Robert Bast, new director of the Comprehensive Cancer Center, conducted a tour and presented a lecture on the center for the Class of 1947.

The reunion program gives Duke and its alumni a chance to say "thank you" to one another. Alumni acknowledge through their class gifts that excellence has a price tag: Fund raising is an integral part of a great university, and Duke alumni are becoming increasingly aware of their continued partnership with Duke. The Class of 1937 set a new record in May 1987 at its fiftieth reunion by contributing \$139,072. New records were also set by the fortieth, 1947: \$92,357; thirtieth, 1957: \$138,824; fifteenth, 1972: \$85,710; and tenth, 1977: \$66,177. A total of \$1,020,954 was raised from the eleven reunion classes. Unrestricted funds contributed through the Annual Fund go straight to the heart of the endeavor—the university's operating budget.

Two participation records were broken: the Class of 1942 with a total attendance, guests included, of 136, and the Class of 1972 with 198. The Class of 1962's twenty-fifth reunion had 54 percent participation, and the Class of 1982 had 38 percent. The total attendance for all of the fall class reunions was 1,817. Affinity reunions—for groups such as Kappa Alpha, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Kappa Sigma, the classes of '76 and '78—who were invited to the '77 reunion—the Class of 1984, Cotton Bowl participants, Stonehenge Dorm, the swim team, and the Half Century Club at *The Messiah*—brought back 1,169, bring-

ing the grand total to 2,986.

Duke shows its appreciation, too. The university has experienced growing pains on its way to the top, but it has always acknowledged the alumni presence as a major factor in its successes. Duke is represented everywhere there is a Duke alumnus or alumna, and thousands of Duke alumni volunteer for Duke in their communities. Reunions are a means of sharing the wealth, both literally and figuratively, a way to look back and to plan ahead, an opportunity to say "thanks"—a thoughtful decision to return to where it all began.



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

According to Duke's charter, one-third of its trustees are to be elected by graduates of the university. Every two years, in odd-numbered years, the terms of four of the twelve alumni trustees expire.

The executive committee of the General Alumni Association's board of directors submits a list of names to the executive committee of the board of trustees. Four names are then approved for final submission to the alumni body, with additional nominations permitted by petition.

The alumni affairs director, who maintains a confidential roster of alumni recommended as trustees, welcomes and encourages recommendations by alumni at any time. The next election will be for terms that expire in 1989. Submit names and biographical information to M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, Director of Alumni Affairs, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

DON'T LEAVE HOME WITHOUT IT

The General Alumni Association's board of directors, meeting at Homecoming in October, approved a credit card offering to alumni that would return revenue to the association while providing a long list of benefits to card holders.

"We've negotiated extensively with a number of financial institutions for a long list of enhancements in order to make this the best card there is," says Jac Chambers '65, Alumni Affairs' director of marketing and special projects. Some of these enhancements include a low interest rate (APR), no card fee the first year, travel and lodging rebates through special bookings, and several travelers' insurance and assistance features.

Chambers says that the credit card program should be in effect by mid-March. "There are lots of specialty cards already out there," he says. "But we've been able to put together a slate of extra benefits that are definitely a cut above. Plus, the extra revenue that the card company rebates to the association will really help us with our programs for alumni."

In other business, Robert L. Heidrick '63, president-elect and chair of the Finance Committee, reported on budget matters for the first third of the association's fiscal year.

Standing committees, which had met the day before, issued reports. Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77, who chairs the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee,

reported that the AAAC interviewees 7,800 applicants in 1986-87 for admission to Duke and 70 percent of the committees completed at least 75 percent of all referrals—a record performance. He also said that the undergraduate admissions office expects 17,000 applications for the Class of 1992.

Marketing, Travel, and Continuing Education Committee Chair W. Barker French '63 noted that plans were under way to produce an alumni directory in 1990 and that the Duke affinity credit card program negotiations were in the final stages.

Martha Kinnick Schweppe '78 met with and delivered the Students and Young Alumni Committee report in the absence of James A. Matthews III '78, the committee's chair. There was little interest in the special young alumni trip to Jamaica and a ski weekend at Keystone, she noted, but regional events seemed to offer greater participation. The board agreed to underwrite a Class of 1987 directory, to be published this spring.

Paul D. Risher B.S.M.E. '57, president of the General Alumni Association, reiterated his three personal goals for 1987-88: greater

financial security for the association, continued work on strengthening the alumni network, and representation by the GAA on Duke's board of trustees.

The board elected Leonard G. Pardue '61, Duke associate vice president and director of university relations, to honorary membership on the GAA board of directors. And with their business completed, board members adjourned for the alumni barbecue and then a Homecoming victory over Georgia Tech.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Raymond W. Council A.M. '31, B.Div. '32 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Lambuth College in Jackson, Tenn.

George O. Carl '35 is president of the Mount Pleasant Historical Society and has been active in civic affairs in the White Plains, N.Y., area since he retired from Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. nine years ago. He is also chairman of the Commission on Ministries of Valhalla United Methodist Church.

Thomas D. Everett Jr. B. Div. '41 received the Outstanding Alumnus Award for 1986 from Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia, Ky. He has been a trustee of Lindsey Wilson for the past seven years.

Theodore T. Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47 received the International Society of Arboriculture's 1987 Award of Merit. The award, the highest given by the ISA, recognizes outstanding meritorious service in advancing the principles, ideals, and practices of arboriculture.

John Yarbrough '41, M.D. '44 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Maryville College in Maryville, Tenn.

Donald R. Buffington '42 retired as vice president and district manager of Anning-Johnson Co., Contractors and Engineers. He and his wife, Buffa, live in Atlanta and celebrated their thirtieth wedding anniversary in December 1986.

William Long Miller A.M. '42, Ph.D. '50 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of Georgia in Athens.

Virginia Ward Havens '44, who retired as principal research associate and histologic technician in the biomedical division of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory last year, received training from the Literacy Volunteers of America and is tutoring adults who cannot read. She also works with the Berkeley Food

Pantry and is active with the California Native Plant Society.

Jan Bundy Scott '46, who has worked part time through the years as a nurse, most recently was a psychiatric nurse specializing in adolescents. She and her husband, Frank, live in Floyd, Va., near the Blue Ridge Parkway.

T. Marshall Courtney '47, a former vice president of the Procter & Gamble Co. and the general manager of the Buckeye Cellulose Co., retired after 40 years. He serves on the boards of both the Memphis Arts Council and the State Technical Institute. He and his wife, Delia, live in Memphis.

W. Curtis Carroll Davis Ph.D. '47 is a writer of American historical biographies, particularly the period from the American Revolution through the Civil War. A veteran of the OSS during World War II and the CIA, he also writes and reviews in the field of secret intelligence.

D. Henry O'Neill Jr. B.S.E.E. '47 is the chairman of the MSI Corp. in Monroe, Conn. He earned his M.B.A. in 1979 from the University of Connecticut and his Ph.D. in 1982 from California American University. He and his wife, Dorothy, live in Wilton, Conn.

Edward A. Zengel '47 retired in August after 35 years with Wausau Insurance Companies. He began to work for the company in 1952 in East Orange, N.J., and, after several promotions, was named regional vice president of the Twin Cities region in 1970. A native of Ridgefield, N.J., he was named senior vice president of field operations in 1974.

Lee H. Henkel Jr. '49 received the Significant Sig Award, Sigma Chi international fraternity's highest honor for outstanding achievement in his professional field. He was recognized for his appointment as assistant and chief counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department and chief counsel for the IRS in 1971, as well as for his appointment by President Reagan to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. He was also commended on his current position as president of Henkel Properties, Inc.

50s

Arthur W. McConnell B.S.M.E. '51 was elected vice president in July of the National Exchange Club for Alabama, Florida, and Puerto Rico. A member of the Exchange Club of Birmingham since 1971, he is president of McConnell Sales and Engineering Corp. and is active in many local civil and service boards,

including the new Exchange Club Center for Prevention of Child Abuse. He lives with his wife, Joanne, in Homewood, Ala.

Wendell Pullen '51 retired in 1986 after a career in data processing management. He writes that he and his wife, Janne, enjoy traveling, collecting art, and participating in California's Traditional Jazz Societies.

Richard E. Thigpen Jr. '51 was elected president-elect of the N.C. Bar Association at its annual convention in Asheville in June. He is a member of the Charlotte law firm Moore and Van Allen.

G. Howard Allred B.Div. '52 was appointed pastor of the First United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C. A delegate to the 1988 General Conference of the United Methodist Church, he will also be a delegate to the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference.

George V. Grune '52 was elected an associate member of the Institut de France. The Institute, which consists of five academies and awards academic prizes for literature and art, administers about 1,000 foundations and properties, including Monet's estate at Giverny and the Marmottan Museum in Paris. A trustee at Duke, he is chairman and chief executive officer of Reader's Digest and chairman of the Wallace Funds, an organization that contributes to the restoration of Monet's estate. He and his wife, Betty Lu Albert Grune '51, live in Westport, Conn.

Ronald L. Wilson B.S.M.E. '54 was promoted to director of advertising and communications for Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park. He lives in Chapel Hill.

Clyde H. Dornbusch A.M. '55, Ph.D. '57 received a faculty recognition award from Ohio Northern University's alumni association in May. An English professor at ONU since 1962, he has chaired the English department and was associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

E. Bryan Gillespie A.M. '55, Ph.D. '66 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Stetson University in DeLand, Fla.

Carl E. Bentz '56 was elected senior pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church in York, Pa.

Paul Cherry '56 was designated Outstanding Teacher of the Year at the University of South Dakota in July. He is a professor of woodwinds and musicology at USD and principal clarinetist of the Sioux City Symphony.

William Thomas Graham '56 was appointed N.C. Commissioner of Banks in June in Raleigh. His permanent home is in Winston-Salem, where he lives with his wife, Kent Hill Graham '59.

WORLD-CLASS CITIZEN

If a person's wealth is calculated by the number of lives he or she has enriched, J. Ray Shute '25 has the Midas touch.

Named "Man of the Decade" by North Carolina's Monroe and Union counties, Shute has a list of accomplishments and acquaintances that paint a picture of a man who has successfully blended civic responsibility, political progressiveness, and a heartfelt concern for other people.

"Of course, it inflated my ego," says Shute of the honor. If so, Shute makes a good turn at remaining humble, though he has every right to boast. He's been a state senator, county school board member and chairman, county commissioner, mayor of Monroe, and chairman of Union County's hospital board of trustees. He's served as president of the North Carolina League of Municipalities, directed the Department of Stabilization for all of North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, chaired the Union County Red Cross, and begun the county's Industrial Development Board.

Hard work is only one dimension of Shute's life. An interest in anthropology led him and his wife, Sarah, to travel extensively throughout the world, from every one of the fifty states to 125 countries. Along the way, the Shutes became friends with Carl



Sandburg, Albert Schweitzer, Helen Keller, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson, and Harry Truman. But his efforts on behalf of lesser-known people are a more telling indication of his humanitarian leanings. As a member of the board of the International League of Free Masons, Shute helped

Jewish intellectuals escape from Nazi Germany. As Monroe county commissioner, he developed a project that allowed local youths to train tuition-free as stone masons. While a state senator, Shute introduced the bill to create the state library system.

"I believe in treating all people with respect," Shute says. "I assume

that every person I meet has knowledge and experience that I don't have. I can learn something from everybody I meet."

Age has tempered Shute's peripatetic ways, but not his love of life. "As we get older, we sort of back in the glow of the past," he says. "And we go into the future with that light."

Carol Clarke Hogue B.S.N. '56, M.S.N. '60 chaired a symposium on "Cognitive Disturbance/Delirium: Meaning and Measurement in Clinical Settings" at the 39th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America in 1986. She spoke on a similar topic in December during a continuing education program for physicians at Dorothea Dix Hospital in Raleigh. She is an associate professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Virginia Johnston Neelon B.S.N. '57, Ph.D. '72 worked in conjunction with **Carol Clarke Hogue** B.S.N. '56, M.S.N. '60 during the 39th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America in Chicago in 1986. She presented pilot data on acute confusion in elderly hospitalized patients. She is an associate professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Nancy Burton Address '58, A.M. '64 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa.

John M. Jordan '58 expanded his real estate office from Saxapahaw, N.C., to Chapel Hill and Yanceyville. President of Jordan Properties, he specializes in rural property with emphasis on preservation of historic homes.

Elizabeth Gibbons Pryor '58 received her master's in curriculum and instruction with a concentration in reading instruction from Kent State University in May. Currently a first grade teacher, she began her Ph.D. program at Kent State in September.

Anne T. Thomas '58 received her J.D. from UCLA's law school in 1978 and is now a partner with the law firm Best, Best and Krieger. She specializes in

cases dealing with water and environmental law and presented a paper earlier this year co-authored by her husband, Ron McCoy, at an international meeting in Florence, Italy.

John T. Topping '58 was elected executive vice president of Roadway Express Inc. in Akron, Ohio. He has been vice president of the southeastern division in Atlanta and of the central division based in Cincinnati.

Alice Sprunt Derryberry '59 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, Tenn.

Kenneth B. Moser Ph.D. '59 was appointed a Staley Research Fellow in the research and development division of the Starch Business Group, an honor given to "individuals who earn a high level of professional respect and have shown an ability to be highly productive" for the company. He will be in charge of improving the processing technology and the commercialization of industrial starch products.

MARRIAGES: **Virginia Brewer** '57 to James G. Wohlford on Nov. 25, 1986. Residence: Atlanta, Ga.

CORRECTION: **George R. Parkerson Jr.** '50, M.D. '53 was mistakenly listed instead of his son, **George R. Parkerson III** '77, M.D. '81, in a marriage note in the September-October issue.

60s

Erskine L. Harkey Jr. B.S.M.E. '60 is vice president of the Harkey Corp. in Charlotte. The corporation specializes in financial counseling, real estate, investments, and property management.

Malcolm Overstreet Partin A.M. '60, Ph.D. '67 received the 1987 Omicron Delta Kappa Outstanding Teacher Award at Davidson College in Davidson, N.C. A member of the history department since 1968, he received the award for his "superior intellect and deep love of learning."

Douglas R. Gill '62 has opened a law office in Southern Pines, N.C.

Judy Touchton '62 was awarded the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors' annual national prize for her work in women's studies. She works for the American Council on Education in Washington, D.C.

Barbara Brod Germino B.S.N. '63, M.S.N. '67 was appointed, for a two-year term, co-chair of the social sciences and professional schools subcommittee of the University Research Council at UNC-Chapel Hill. She is an associate professor at UNC.

Douglas M. Lawson Ph.D. '63 has been a director of Fleetwood Enterprises, a New York Stock Exchange company in Riverside, Calif. Over the past few years, he has co-produced three off-Broadway shows in New York: *Quatermaines Terms*, *The Foreigner*, and *The Common Pursuit*. His fourth, *Birds of Paradise*, is a musical that opened off Broadway in October.

Cynthia Gould Wilcox '63 received her master's in American studies in 1982 from Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

Ann Thayer Jacobson '64 is assistant vice president in the real estate division of the Bowers Savings Bank in New York. She and her husband, Steven, live in New York.

Ronald S. Jolley B.S.M.E. '64 recently reported for duty with Commander Naval Forces Korea in Seoul.

R. Bruce Bickley A.M. '65, Ph.D. '69 has published *Joh Chander Harris*, a book about the author of *Uncle Remus*. In his book, Bickley discusses Harris' use of his writing as a means to "help ease sectional antagonisms between the postwar North and South." He is a professor of English and associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Florida State University.

Charlotte Bunch '66 was appointed to the Irving Laurie New Jersey Chair in Women's Studies at Rutgers University. A leading figure in the women's movement for two decades, she is founder of *Quest: A Feminist Quarterly* and editor of seven anthologies of feminist thought. She is the author of numerous articles and published *Passionate Politics: Feminist Theory in Action* in 1987.

Sara Evans '66, A.M. '68 is the director of the Center for Advanced Feminist Studies at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. She has been teaching women's history at the school since 1976 and has written several books on feminism. She is currently concluding a study on comparable worth in Minnesota and is working on a book called *Women's History in America*.

Jonathon T. Howe LL.B. '66, senior partner and president of the Chicago law firm Howe and Hutton, Ltd., wrote the "Operating Considerations" chapter of the 1987 edition of *Not-for-Profit Corporations*, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. He is a lecturer and author for numerous professional societies, trade associations, public charities, and civic organizations.

James D. Jordan Ph.D. '66 became president of Shorter College in Rome, Ga., in August. He had been president of North Greenville College in Tiger-ville, S.C., since 1981, and was a professor at Georgia Southern College, Mars Hill College, and Emory University. An ordained Baptist minister, he has been active with the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools, the American Society of Church History, and the Southern Baptist Historical Society.

Sherry A. Kellett '66 was promoted to senior vice president of Southern National Bank of North Carolina. A C.P.A., she has been with the bank since 1984.

Jack O. Bovender Jr. '67, M.H.A. '69 was promoted to group president of eastern operations in the Hospital Corp. of America. He was division vice president of the Atlanta division and is now responsible for HCA-owned hospitals in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. He is president of Duke's Hospital and Health Administration Alumni Association. He and his wife, Barbara, and their son live in Nashville, Tenn.

Jane Wiseman Brown '68 lives outside of St. Louis in Kirkwood, Mo., with her husband, Mark Govoni, and their two children. She is a fund-raiser for the Missouri Botanical Garden.

John D. Butts Jr. '68, M.D. '72, who has been acting N.C. medical examiner for more than a year, was named chief medical examiner for the state. He is an associate professor of pathology at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school.

Lawrence A. Greenberg '68 was promoted to senior vice president of Chemical Trust Co. of Florida, the Florida trust affiliate office of the Chemical Bank of New York, the fourth largest bank in the country.

Jimette McLean M.R.E. '68 was ordained in Detroit in June and started in September as minister in Anchorage, Alaska.

Chip Dameron '69 had his book of poetry, *In the Magnetic Arena*, published in August. A professor at Southmost College, he lives with his wife, Joan, and their two-year-old son in Brownsville, Texas.

MARRIAGES: William Robert Goldstein M.D. '63 to Jennifer Elaine Keaton on Aug. 2. Resi-

dence: Raleigh. . . **Ann Wharton Thayer** '64 to Steven Jacobson on June 1. Residence: New York. . . **Robert Nowell Creadick** '65, A.M. '70 to Jennifer Landrith Cook on Oct. 10. . . **Sally Rhine Feather** Ph.D. '67 to William Tadd Hendrickson in June. Residence: Ridgewood, N.J.

BIRTHS: A son to **Robert Dickman** '69 and Ilene Dickman on March 9. Named David Joshua. . . First child and son to **Marian Grogan Fosque** '69 and George Fosque on Jan. 16. Named Max Davenport.

70s

Robert C. Feldman '70 is a partner in the Dallas law firm Weil, Gotshal and Manges.

Elizabeth Gissen Karp '70 was named a senior associate for Architects Collaborative, a company with headquarters in San Francisco and Cambridge, Mass.

Thomas R. Rice M.H.A. '70 joined the Health-Star Corp. in August as executive vice president and chief operating officer. He is responsible for the several health care facilities operated by the company, including rural hospitals, outpatient facilities, and progressive care units. Before joining HealthStar, he was executive vice president of HEI Corp.

David A. Robbins A.M. '70, Ph.D. '72 was awarded an American Council on Education (ACE) fellowship for 1987-88. A math professor at Trinity College in West Hartford, Conn., he has published many articles on functional analysis.

Jonathan D. Britt '71 is an associate with the firm Shanley and Fisher. He and his wife, Susan, and their four children live in Summit, N.J.

Hank Majestic '71 was elected representative to the membership-at-large of the N.C. Psychological Association in July. A member of the American Psychological Association and the advisory board of the N.C. Association for the Advancement of Psychology, he earned his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Georgia. He lives in Durham with his wife, Ann, and their two children.

Jeffrey Kurzweil '72, former special assistant to the General Counsel with the U.S. Department of Commerce, is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm Wunder and Diefenderfer.

Diana E. Wheeler '72, Ph.D. '82 joined the University of Arizona faculty in the entomology department in June.

Barbara Ray Bordeaux '73 had her article "Television Viewing Patterns of Hospitalized School-aged Children" published in the fall 1986 issue of *Children's Health Care*. She is an assistant professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Erik Durmer '73 is a child psychotherapist in Gardner, Mass. He and his wife, Connie, and their son live in Fitzwilliam, N.H.

Nancy Weigle Kraus '73, A.M. '74, a member of Duke's General Alumni Association's board of directors, represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia.

Marc D. Newman '73 was promoted to field sales administrator at Merck Sharp and Dohme Pharmaceuticals in West Point, Pa.

Joseph A. Boone '74, an associate professor of English and American literature at Harvard, is the author of *Tradition Counter Tradition: Love and the Form of Fiction*, published by the University of Chicago Press.

THE CIOMPI QUARTET

of Duke University



Bruce Berg, violin
Claudia Bloom, violin
Jonathan Bagg, viola
Frederic Raimi, cello

Coming to your city in 1988 . . .

New York City	Merkin Concert Hall
February 8	
Boston	
March 7	Sanders Theatre, Harvard
Philadelphia	
March 9	Academy of Music
Baltimore	
March 10	Old St. Paul's Church
Oakland	
April 23	Mills College
Los Angeles	
April 24	Mount St. Mary's College
San Diego	
April 26	La Jolla Museum of Art

Plan to attend *The Ciompi Quartet's* concert in your city. You will enjoy this outstanding ensemble of resident artists, and your ticket purchases will help support their activities at Duke and future tours. Special ticket rates and hospitality options are available to Duke alumni. Contact Alumni Affairs 684-5114 or the Institute of the Arts 684-6654 for more information.

Barbara Burke Valk '73 is director of blood services for the Norwalk-Wilton chapter of the American Red Cross. She and her husband, J. Lansing Valk, live in Connecticut.

Lee Davidson Wilder '73 is a securities analyst with the Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta. Her husband, **Peiham Wilder III** '73, is chief financial officer of Digital TransService. They live in Atlanta with their two sons.

John Mason Lindley Ph.D. '74 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Carleton College in Northfield, Minn.

Mark D. Peacock '74, B.S.N. '76 is a Navy lieutenant commander and is a staff ob/gyn physician stationed in Okinawa, Japan, where he lives with his

wife, **Sheila Hodges Peacock** B.S.N. '76, a Red Cross nurse volunteer, and their two sons.

Jayne Young Benoit '75 graduated in 1985 from the Houston Law Center, where she was the chief publications editor of the *Houston Law Review*. She practices law with the Houston law firm Shannon and Ustick and specializes in banking and bankruptcy.

Stephen Boyd B.S.E. '75 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the vice chancellor of the Chinese University of Hong Kong in Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Pam Landreth Reiland '75 was named corporate treasurer of Galveston-Houston Co. in Houston, Texas. She has been with the company since receiving her M.B.A. from Rice University in 1982.

transform user programs into machine-readable programs.

Born in Charlotte, Cocke joined IBM in 1956 and was named an IBM Fellow in 1972. He was elected to the National Academy of Engineering in 1979, and has been a visiting professor at MIT and at NYU's Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. At Duke, Cocke is a member of the engineering school's Dean's Council and board of visitors. His father, Norman, was one of the founding members of the board of The Duke Endowment and a university trustee.

Cocke, who says he thinks about computers "probably more than I should," says they needn't be seen as complex. "I don't think it's necessary to know how computers work," he says. "They can serve you without your even knowing they exist—when making airline reservations, for example. And many things computers do will be used to improve what we have now, like televisions and digital records."

"Eventually, we may rely on electronic money, and cards will take care of transactions. In California, there are gas stations that take credit cards only—a machine takes the money directly out of your bank account. That doesn't require being computer literate."

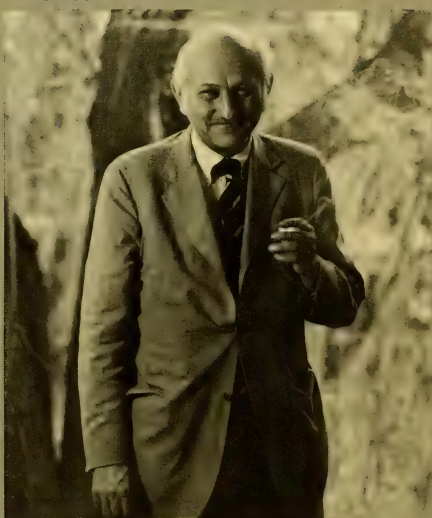
"We knew we wanted a computer with a simple architecture and a set of instructions that could be executed in a single machine cycle—making the resulting machines significantly more efficient than possible with other, more complex designs."

The Turing Award is the Association for Computing Machinery's highest honor for technical contributions in computing. The selection committee also cited Cocke for his contributions to the design and theory of compilers and the architecture of large systems. Compilers

'45, Ph.D. '56 works to make those interactions simpler. An IBM Fellow at the Thomas J. Watson Center, Cocke received the 1987 A.M. Turing Award for his work on the Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC) technology, a "back-to-basics" computer architecture that simplifies computer instructions and reduces operation cycles.

"At the time, we were studying what would be needed to make very large switching systems, and a very fast controlling computer was one of these needs," says Cocke.

AN UNCOMPLICATING MAN



Lack of understanding often leads to faulty generalizations. Take the computer. In films such as *2001, A Space Odyssey* and *War Games*, technologically advanced machines nearly outsmarted their human programmers. But ever since *Time* magazine named the computer its Machine of the Year in 1982, people who saw computers as dangerous at worst and intimidating at best have become functionally literate in systems.

Mechanical engineer John Cocke B.S.M.E.

Sarah C. Williams '75 is a professional freelance harpist in Pittsburgh, where she is also an officer in the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Harp Society. She also serves on the committee for the Ruth Lorraine Close Award, which awards scholarship money to outstanding young harpists.

Frank B. Burney '76 was appointed to the zoning commission of San Antonio. A partner with the law firm Martin, Shannon and Drought, he was elected director of the Texas Young Lawyers Association for a two-year term and as director of the San Antonio Bar Association.

George A. Crocker M.Ed. '76, a lieutenant colonel, graduated from the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The curriculum prepares officers of all the services as well as civilian officials of the federal government for top level command and staff positions with the armed forces throughout the world.

Wayne H. Crow '76 works in finance at Chrysler's Acustar subsidiary and is also the commanding officer of his naval reserve unit. He lives with his family in Troy, Mich.

David M. Frey '76, whose documentary on the homeless, *People of the Brick*, was shown on the Georgia Public Television Network, is a television producer/director with The Education Channel, a cable television programming service that is broadcast throughout Washington, D.C.'s Maryland suburbs.

Robert T. Harper '76, J.D. '79 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Westminster College in Pittsburgh.

James A. Lehman A.M. '76, Ph.D. '81 represented Duke in October at Pomona College's Centennial Celebration in Claremont, Calif.

Eleanor McConnell B.S.N. '76, M.S.N. '78 collaborated on a research project with **Mary Ann Matteson** M.S.N. '78 titled "A Continuing Education Program for Nurses: Gerontological Nursing Series" that was presented to the Association of Gerontology in Higher Education at a meeting in Boston. She is an adjunct professor at UNC-Chapel Hill.

William H. Mitchell '76 received his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May. He is an associate with the law firm Shearman and Sterling in New York.

Jane Morley '76 is a doctoral candidate in the history of technology at the University of Pennsylvania. In January, she began a one-year fellowship with the Smithsonian Institution. She is writing a book about Louis Mumford that is scheduled to be published by the University of Pennsylvania in 1989.

Sheila Hodges Peacock B.S.N. '76 is a Red Cross nurse volunteer in Okinawa at Japan's U.S. Naval Hospital. She works in the ob/gyn clinic teaching prenatal orientation to military expectant parents. She and her husband, **Mark D. Peacock** '74, B.S.N. '76, a Navy lieutenant commander, and their two sons live in Okinawa.

Cathy L. Strachan B.S.N. '76 presented a lecture in May at the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses National Teaching Institute in New Orleans. She served as the president of the Washtenaw County chapter of AACN and is a clinical nurse specialist in a surgical intensive care unit. She and her husband, Cyril Grum, live in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Jannelle Morris Thibau '76 is a legislative analyst for Merrill Lynch and Co. in the firm's government relations office in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Eric, live in Bethesda, Md.

Daniel H. Usner A.M. '76, Ph.D. '81, a professor at Cornell University since 1981, is on leave during

this academic year to conduct research under a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. He will be studying the society and politics among American Indians of the Gulf Coast area between 1783 and 1825. He is one of 67 scholars chosen from 840 applicants nationwide to receive a postdoctoral fellowship under a special program for the humanities and related social sciences funded by the Andrew W. Mellon, Ford, and Pew Foundations and by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Constantine A. Anninos '77, a captain in the U.S. Air Force, earned his master's from Troy State University in Alabama through the Air Force's off-duty education program. He is a tactical support branch chief at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii with the Pacific Air Forces.

Margaret "Peggy" Brown '77 resigned her position at an independent school in Albany, N.Y., in July 1986 to explore China, southeast Asia, Australia, southern and eastern Africa, and Israel for thirteen months with her husband, Scott McGovern. During their travels, they "enjoyed train, plane, bus, boat, and foot travel in some fascinating cultures and places of the world."

D. Lawrence Burk Jr. '77 recently completed a fellowship in musculoskeletal radiology at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and is now an assistant professor of radiology at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia.

Benjamin Kelly Graves Jr. '77 is executive vice president of Carroll Financial Planning Associates Inc. He and his wife, Meredith, live in Charlotte.

Joan Marcelle Jones '77, M.Ed. '81 was named 1986 Outstanding Science Teacher of the Year in her division by the N.C. Awards Program for Outstanding Science, Math, and Language Arts. She was one of eight science teachers across the state who was presented a plaque by Gov. Jim Martin. She also received a certificate of recognition at UNC-Charlotte for dedication to the teaching of science from Sigma Xi, the Scientific Research Society devoted to the promotion of research in science.

Charles P. Karukstis '77, A.M. '78 was promoted to vice president of CNSB. A liability manager analyst in the Funds Management Group, he has been an assistant vice president since 1985. He and his wife, Jill, live in Charlotte.

Elizabeth Macom '77 is in her second year as a Ph.D. student in mass media rhetoric at the University of Texas at Austin.

Thom Mayer M.D. '77 was named to serve on the management publications editorial board of the American College of Emergency Physicians in May. He is the director of emergency medicine in the North Broward hospital district in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Richard E. McLean B.S.E.E. '77 was appointed deputy director of engineering at Grumman Data Systems in Washington, D.C.

Brian O'Leary '77 received one of five painting awards for 1987 from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. He is a sculptor and printer in New York City and Bridgehampton, N.Y.

Nancy Zeigler Ruanne '77 is a market research specialist for Public Service Co. of North Carolina Inc. in Gastonia. She and her husband, James, live in Charlotte.

Gerald C. Stoppel M. Div. '77 was appointed by the government of the province of Alberta, Canada, to a three-year term on the board of governors of Athabasca University beginning in July.

Michael Wiener '77 joined the Washington, D.C., office of Buck Consultants, Inc., as associate consult-

MORE THAN A GHOST OF A CHANCE

Sally Baker '81 is an unknown compared to marathon runner Joan Benoit, but Baker's writing gave voice to the Olympic gold medalist's international achievement. *Running Tide*, published by Knopf last October, documents that achievement.

In the acknowledge-ments of *Running Tide*, Benoit writes: "This book is a testament to the patience and perseverance of Sally Baker, who has always known me as a person first and as a runner only in a footnote." The book's success stems in part from the pair's lifelong friendship in Cape Elizabeth, Maine, which made the collaborative effort as natural as crossing the finish line.

For Baker, it was also a useful exercise for her creative writing. "Ghostwriting is fascinating, it's really crawling into somebody," says Baker, who majored in East African Studies. "For a fiction writer to have that much practice at writing a character, even if it's a true character—that's invaluable."

A crafter of short stories and novels, Baker is also a convincing letter writer. One inquiry landed her a stint working in Kenya's Nairobi National Park after high school graduation. Another, in response to an article in *Duke Magazine* on the Durham-based Africa



News Service, resulted in her current position there as a staff writer.

"I think I came at writing backwards in terms of being so single-minded about fiction for most of my twenties," she says. "Unless you're someone like Stephen King—one of my 'statemates'—you can't make a living at it; you have to write what is marketable. Fiction has to be a hobby for a while."

Baker's "hobby" consumes most of her evening and weekend hours. Although she's had her share of rejection letters, the success of *Running Tide* will make it easier to sell herself and her work to publishers. And she doesn't dismiss the idea of working on another biography.

"I'd like to work with someone who's a bit older, cover a longer lifespan," she says. "I

feel as if Joanie is very much in the middle of what she's going to accomplish, even as an athlete. Even though she has a lot of injuries and may not be able to do as much as she'd like, I think her sheer force of will will take her to greater heights athletically."

"I'd like to work with a musician or someone in a creative art. That's a process I examine for myself quite a lot and I'd like to see how someone else feels about it, how they analyze their own processes."

Elie Wiesel, E.B. White, Tom Stoppard, James Kirkwood, Robertson Davies, and Anthony Powell are some of Baker's favorite writers. Another strong role model was her father, who began writing when multiple sclerosis forced him to stay home. "He'd been

a writer trapped inside an accountant's body—he hated accounting—and MS sort of freed him up to write."

In part because of her father's example, Baker says she doesn't believe in writer's block. "I didn't think of writers as these mythical figures because there was one living in the house with me and eating breakfast with us. He never had a day when he didn't sit down and get something done. I grew up expecting that if you wanted to write, you'd write."

"The temptation is to compare yourself to anybody and everybody and it just doesn't work—not that I don't do it, but it doesn't help. It's not going to get my stories published."

ing actuary in July. He was manager of pension product development for Great-West Life Assurance Co. He is a fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a member of the American Academy of Actuaries.

Martin Cala B.S.E. '78 is product manager for Surface Mount Assembly Equipment at Universal Instruments Corp. He received his master's in engineering technology from SUNY at Binghamton, where he lives with his wife, Cathy, and their daughter.

Jean Marie Fabrizio Wright M.A.T. '78 is a high school computer-science and mathematics teacher in McLean, Va.

Janis Moss Light '78 earned her master's in industrial administration from Carnegie-Mellon University in 1982. She recently left her position as senior marketing analyst at Exxon to accompany her husband, Gregory, on a two-year foreign assignment with Amoco in Cairo, Egypt.

Timothy J. Lomperis '78, Ph.D. '81 had his book, *Reading the Wind: The Literature of the Vietnam War*, published by the Duke University Press. He is a political science professor at Duke.

Mary Ann Matteson M.S.N. '78 was one of three UNC-Chapel Hill faculty members who collaborated on the research project "A Continuing Education Program for Nurses: Gerontological Nurses Series." The project was presented to the Association of Gerontology in Higher Education at a meeting in Boston. She is a clinical assistant professor at UNC.

Perry S. Miller '78, M.Div. '81 was awarded the doctor of ministry degree by Vanderbilt University in May. He and his wife, **Karen Farish Miller M.Div. '81**, are United Methodist pastors in Winston-Salem.

Heidi Leifer Rotberg '78 is a psychologist in Vero Beach, Fla., where she lives with her husband,

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Journey of the Czars Adventure July 9-July 23

A unique, exclusive Duke Alumni itinerary featuring three nights in MOSCOW, a six-night cruise on the legendary Volga River from Volgograd to Devushkin Island, Togliatti, Ulyanovsk and Kazan, aboard the M/S Alexander Pushkin. Round out this journey to the heart of the Soviet Union in LENINGRAD for three nights.

This program offers a rare opportunity for the Duke Alumni to tour areas in the heart of the Soviet Union few Westerners have ever seen, and to observe the culture of Russian people in the countryside as well as the major cities. We will be on the chartered M/S Alexander Pushkin to provide the ultimate in security and comfort. A series of cultural lectures will be offered aboard ship by U.S. and Soviet representatives. Beginning at \$2,599.00. Arrangements by: Intrav

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Michael Rotberg M.D. '80, and their daughter and son.

Michael Sandusky '78 is president of Blue Crystal Coal Co. He lives in Richmond, Va., with his wife, **Muriel Tumillo** '79.

Kenneth A. Shapiro '78 joined the Atlanta law firm Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker in July. He specializes in commercial law and creditors' rights.

Scott Sokol '78, J.D. '82 is the director of public relations and political education for a professional association and labor union in Orlando, Fla., where he lives with his wife, **Susan K. McKenna** J.D. '82. He is Central Florida chair for the presidential campaign of Mass. Gov. Michael Dukakis.

Betsy Sullivan '78 works for American Management Systems, Inc., in Arlington, Va., selling software and services to the banking industry.

Kathi Jo Williams Ulfelder '78 is a senior chemist with Smith Kline Beckman Corp. in Orange, Calif., where she lives with her husband, Leo, and their two children.

MaryLou Queally Weber '78 is district manager for the Equitable Financial Co. in New York City. She lives in Riverside, Conn., with her husband, Mark, and their daughter.

Alan B. Berman '79, J.D. '83 is western regional vice president of legal affairs for Richmond American Development Co., a division of MDC Holdings, Inc., one of the largest real estate development firms in the country. He is based in Orange County, Calif.

Valerie Thompson Broadie J.D. '79 was named director of corporate and foundation relations at Drexel University in Philadelphia. She was associate director of corporate and foundation relations at the University of Pennsylvania.

Carol Danko Burk B.S.E. '79 is a pediatric hematology-oncology fellow at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

David Ritchie Johnson '79 is the president of Johnson Nursery Corp. in Willard, N.C.

Lee Ann Schickren Kelly '79 is working on certification as an ASD/Lamaze childbirth educator. She and her husband, **Walton Kelly** '81, live in Charlottesville, Va., with their two daughters.

Diane Stone Langdon '79 opened her own consulting practice specializing in marketing and business development for new businesses. She earned her M.B.A. from the University of Houston in 1986. She and her husband, Bert, live in Houston.

Lynne L. Marshall '79 shares a dental practice with her husband, Michael Truscott, in Bourne, Mass., where they live with their son.

Cathleen McGee Scheurer '79 retired as president of the Duke Alumni Club of Dallas after serving from 1985-87. She organized alumni events in conjunction with the appearance of the basketball team in the 1986 Final Four.

John P. Shaughnessy '79 is an associate in the corporate finance department of Goldman, Sachs and Co. He lives with his wife, **Barbara Johnston Shaughnessy** '79, and their son in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Caroline Rockefeller Spencer '79 runs an alfalfa, oat, and cattle operation in Willow Creek, Mont., where she lives with her husband, David, and their son.

Marie Tumillo '79 has a private practice in obstetrics and gynecology. She lives in Richmond with her husband, **Michael Sandusky** '78.

Richard D. Webb Jr. B.S.E. '79 was named principal development engineer in the Timken Co.'s

Technology Center in May. He joined the company in 1982.

MARRIAGES: **Barbara Burke** '73 to J. Lansing Valk on May 10. Residence: Connecticut. . . **Helen Sullivan** B.S.N. '75 to Norman C. Bowles on May 30. Residence: Vienna, Va. . . **Jannelle Connevey Morris** '76 to Eric Thibau on June 27. Residence: Bethesda, Md. . . **Cathy L. Strachan** B.S.N. '76 to Cyril M. Grum on Sept. 5. Residence: Ann Arbor, Mich. . . **Benjamin Kelly Graves Jr.** '77 to Meredith Penington Reid on June 20. Residence: Charlotte. . . **George R. Parkerson III** '77, M.D. '81 to Susan Margaret Balling on April 11 in Duke Chapel. . . **Nancy Leigh Zeigler** '77 to James Lawrence Ruanne III on June 24. Residence: Charlotte. . . **Jean Marie Fabrizio M.A.T.** '78 to William Allan Wright on Sept. 19. Residence: Virginia. . . **Steven E. Marks** '78 to **Joan I. Lowe** B.S.E. '79 on June 27. Residence: Newport News, Va. . . **Janis Moss** '78 to Gregory Light on Nov. 15, 1986. Residence: Cairo, Egypt. . . **Scott Sokol** '78, J.D. '82 to **Susan K. McKenna** J.D. '82 on June 12. Residence: Orlando, Fla. . . **David Ritchie Johnson** '79 to Jill Suzanne Teachey on May 24.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **Robert D. Peltz** '73 and Sharyn Marks on June 20. Named David Jordan Marks-Peltz. . . Second child and son to **Lee Davidson Wilder** '73 and **Pelham Wilder III** '73 on Oct. 26, 1986. Named Andrew Davidson. . . A son to **Lawrence T. Loeser** '74 and Beverly Carr Loeser on July 14. Named Michael Lawrence. . . Second child and son to **Mark D. Peacock** '74, B.H.S. '76 and **Shella Hodges Peacock** '76 on Sept. 19, 1986. Named Arthur Joseph. . . Second child and first daughter to **Michael V. Bradford** '75 and Gayle Bradford on May 13. . . First child and son to **Michael Reiland** '75 and **Pam Landreth Reiland** '75.

Named Nicholas Landreth . . . First child and son to **Wayne H. Crow** '76 on April 17. Named Kevin Andrew. . . A daughter to **Carol Hom Fon** '76 and Randy Fon on Oct. 3, 1986. Named Bethany Hana. . . First child and son to **David Frey** '76 and Shari Frey. Named Benjamin Marshall. . . Second child and first daughter to **Charles F. Hawkins** '76 and Jean Hawkins on June 18. Named Whitney Michelle. . . Second child and first daughter to **Pamela Pardue Cocke** '77 and Charles E. Cocke III on June 3. Named Ashley Hayward. . . Second child and daughter to **Ellen Lilly File** '77 and Robert File on Aug. 16. Named Lindsay Catherine. . . Second child and son to **Richard E. McLean** B.S.E. '77 and Ann Z. McLean on April 4, 1986. Named Daniel Walker. . . First child and daughter to **Maureen Demarest Murray** '77 and Douglas C. Murray on May 5. Named Morgan Lynn. . . A son to **Linda A. Ramsey** '77 and Dino Del Marmol on Dec. 8, 1986. Named Marc. . . Triplets to **Cary Willis Weems** '77 and Herton Weems on April 7. Named Caitlin Willis, James Pearson, and Robert Gardner. . . Third child and second son to **Susan Frisby Whitt** B.S.N. '77 and Jerry Whitt on March 2. Named Timothy Wayne. . . Third child and daughter to **Susan Haney Bartels** '78 and **George Thomas Bartels** '79 on Aug. 4, 1986. Named Jillian Leigh. . . First child and son to **Lanneau William Lambert Jr.** '78. Named William Grayson. . . Daughter to **Mikkel A. Hansen** B.S.E. '78 and **Susan Crocker Hansen** '79 on March 18. Named Stephanie Dawn. . . Second child and son to **Heidi Leifer Rotberg** '78 and **Michael Rotberg** M.D. '80. Named David Elijah. . . Second child and first son to **Kathi Jo Williams Ulfelder** '78 and Leo Ulfelder on June 1. Named Leo Richard. . . First child and daughter to **MaryLou Queally Weber** '78 and Mark Weber on Nov. 2, 1986. Named Caroline "Callie" Doyle. . . Second child and daughter to **Lee**

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Ann Schicklen Kelly '79 and **Walton Ross Kelly** '81 on Jan. 8. Named Elizabeth McKenna . . . Second child and daughter to **Audrey Wing Lipps** '79 and **David Lipps** '79 on Nov. 8, 1986. Named Carolyn Michelle . . . First child and son to **Lynne L. Marshall** '79 and Michael Truscott on March 3. Named Kyle Marshall . . . Second child and daughter to **Susan Cummings Ritacco** B.S.N. '79 and Joe Ritacco on Sept. 9. Named Sarah Joy . . . First child and daughter to **Celeste McMichael Rohlifing** '79 and Eric A. Rohlifing on Sept. 18. Named Margaret Celeste . . . Third son to **Cathleen McGee Scheurer** '79 on July 30. Named Richard Francis . . . A son to **Barbara Johnston Shaughnessy** '79 and **John Patrick Shaughnessy** '79 on Jan. 12. Named Michael Francis . . . First child and son to **Caroline Rockefeller Spencer** '79 and David R. Spencer on April 15. Named Michael McCarthy.

80s

Herbert R. Buffington '80 is pursuing his master's in music at Johns Hopkins University's Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore. He is as organist and choir director for St. Mark Presbyterian Church in Rockville, Md.

Jo Ann Clarke '80 received her D.V.M. degree in June from the Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine. She has a practice in northern Virginia, where she lives with her husband, Peter Farrell.

Michael Kates '80 was named chief resident in diagnostic radiology at Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia, where he lives with his wife, Francine.

Carole A. Klove B.S.N. '80, who graduated from law school in May 1986, is an associate with the Los Angeles law firm Harney, Wolfe, Pagliuso, Shaller and Carr.

Mark S. Loudon '80, M.D. '85 interned in internal medicine at the Hershey Medical Center of Penn State and completed the first of four years' commitment to the U.S. Air Force. He works in the emergency department of Carswell A.F.B. Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas. He and his wife, Lynn, live in Arlington, Texas.

Pamela Pinto Millman '80, who graduated from Emory University's law school, is an associate in the Hartford, Conn., law firm Cohn and Birnbaum.

George Spencer '80, a former *Tobacco Road* editor at Duke, is editorial director of *Best of Business*, *Connecticut's Finest*, and *Top Line* magazines at Whittle Communications in Knoxville, Tenn.

Karen J. Trygg '80 completed her residency in internal medicine at Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia and began training in dermatology in July at the University of Iowa. She lives in Iowa City.

Mary McArthur Warner '80 is a counselor in the Richmond County schools in Ashland, Va. She lives in Richmond, Va., with her husband, **Samuel Warner** '81, and their daughter.

Katherine Getzen Willoughby '80 is a graduate student at the University of Georgia. She and her husband, **Dan Willoughby** '82, live in Atlanta.

Benjamin Zeitner '80 is an associate with the Atlantic City law firm Perskie Nehmad and Grossman. He lives with his wife, Nancy, in New Jersey.

Joy Chernega '81 earned her M.D. degree from the Hahnemann University School of Medicine in

Philadelphia. She will complete a residency at Crozer Chester Medical Center in Chester, Pa.

Patricia J. Dumphy '81 earned her J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Thomasena L. Ellison B.S.E. '81 received the Alma Wells Givens scholarship from the National Medical Association. An active member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, she is a fourth-year medical student at the Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta.

Jeffrey L. Gendell '81 is vice president at Steinberg Asset Management, a private money management firm in New York City. He was vice president of the corporate finance department of New York's Prudential Bache Securities.

Amy Smith Goodman '81, M.Div. '86 teaches moral theology at LaLumiere School in Indiana, where she lives with her husband, Mark.

Walton Ross Kelly '81 is working on his Ph.D. in aqueous geochemistry at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, where he lives with his wife, **Lee Ann Schicklen Kelly** '79, and their two daughters.

Karen Farish Miller M.Div. '81 lives in Winston-Salem, where she and her husband, **Perry S. Miller** '78, M.Div. '81, are United Methodist ministers.

Edward D. Ridenhour '81 was elected vice president in the General Loan Administration Group at Wachovia Bank and Trust in Winston-Salem, N.C. He is a general loan administration officer.

Jane Watson Rigsbee '81 is a systems programmer for GTE Data Services.

Kathleen Scadden Shuman B.H.S. '81 is a physician's assistant in interventional radiology at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. She and her husband, Leigh, live in Columbia, Md.

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had generous time to begin with. Nancy Temple, deputy chief of the governor's staff, remembers that a "general consensus" among the governor, IBM executives, and Duke officials initiated the event. All along, she says, the goal was to snag the president as speaker—and IBM contacts in Washington, D.C., helped on that front, quietly working behind the scenes with the White House's Drug Abuse Policy Office. Things began to look promising when a White House advance man flew to Durham in mid-January to look over Cameron Stadium. But no promises were made.

On January 18, North Carolina governor James G. Martin and Duke president H. Keith H. Brodie issued the official invitation to Reagan. The invitation to the conference's business participants followed a few days later, listing only an afternoon speech by a "White House official." The rumor mill went into high gear.

Still, it wasn't until February 1, a mere week before the event, that a Reagan appearance—barring some national crisis—became certain. February 1 marked the date of the Durham arrival of a fifteen-member White House advance team, whose core group camped out at Duke the next seven days. What was discussed in the endless meetings that followed? Pardue answers: "Lighting, sound system, stage, banner, background, tickets, program, content." He adds: "Sure, they tried to influence things. But did they try to make it sound like a message anything different from an anti-drug message? I don't think so."

Tickets were printed on February 3, and they were distributed the next two days chiefly through student government and Academic Council channels. Frictions emerged as the White House and the local Chamber of Commerce pressed for a fifty-

officials. And what a job that was at Duke.

The American presidency has certainly changed, observes Duke's associate vice president for university relations, Leonard G. Pardue '61. Pardue remembers Lyndon Johnson's visit to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1964. "It was such a different environment. He rode in an open car, people came right up to the car—Johnson got out and was surrounded by people." For the February visit, Pardue—and representatives of the Governor's Office and IBM—helped map the precise choreography of another president's visit, with all the security provisions, special invitations, and facility details that entails. And Pardue and his band did it all within the short space of seven days. "A huge mad scramble for a week," is how he terms it.

Not that the parties planning the "Substance Abuse in the Workplace" conference



special challenges: The weekend before the Monday presidential visit, Cameron would be the host stadium for two basketball games, against North Carolina State on Saturday and against Notre Dame on Sunday. So while Pat Mizell, the on-site White House press officer, could announce that "the staff is excited about being at Duke" in the midst of basketball action, a one-day turnaround of a basketball facility into a presidential speaking area is hardly customary. By the time the week was out, Mizell's press-relations team, White House communications experts, Secret Service agents, and others working on the logistics of the visit would be occupying almost an entire floor of the Durham Hilton. White House planners would be spending the week accommodating the local and national media, meeting with the host committees, airport officials, and law enforcement agencies, and arranging everything from phone banks to stage backdrops with Duke's facilities people.

"When the president moves out of the White House," says Jim Pitts, who headed up the presidential advance team, "he has to take the White House with him. And anytime you're involving Air Force One, helicopters, motorcades, a landing site, and a speaking site, the logistics can be a nightmare." Competing with the logistical nightmare is the interest in an accessible president: Pitts has to worry about details that ensure visibility if not accessibility, details like powering up sound systems and providing lighting of "presidential quality—so that the president looks the same wherever he goes." He says, "Our main concern is to give an opportunity to as many people as possible to see the president. This may be the only time in their lives to see a president." But their biggest job, members of Pitts' team insist, is soothing the frayed nerves of the host



JIM WALLACE



fifty proportion of business representatives and students for the president's speech. But Pardue says he stood firm: "I said, 'We have to put students first.'" On the Friday before Reagan's Monday arrival, Pardue, Temple, two White House representatives, and graduate school dean Malcolm Gillis—moderator for the conference's morning session with business leaders—met to map out the program, and particularly to set the sequence for the afternoon session with the president. "We went over and over the possibility that Reagan, when he sat down, might engage in discussion with other panelists," Pardue recalls. "The variable that kept varying was, would he respond after he heard from the panelists? Would he make off-the-cuff remarks? It wasn't until Sunday that we got word he would not."

"Things kept popping up," Pardue remembers of the White House team. "It was this today and, then, boom, that." On Tuesday, the White House had decided to get 6,000 schoolchildren involved—as greeters at the helicopter pad on Duke's intramurals field. "We don't have any place to put these school buses. Where ya gonna put them, Len?" Pardue recalls hearing—two days later, on Thursday—from cheery White House staffers. The prospect of school buses amid already-

"Anytime you're involving Air Force One, helicopters, motorcades, a landing site, and a speaking site, the logistics can be a nightmare."

heavy traffic was grim. "We had visions of hundreds of students' cars being towed, thousands of angry people being turned away from Cameron, and dozens of visitors' cars stuck in the mud," says Pardue.

From the White House side, says Jim Pitts, the president's chief advance man, the question regarding 6,000 youthful greeters was how "to strike a balance between a crowd enthusiastic to see the president, but at the same time address a serious subject" of drugs. So welcoming ceremonies at the helicopter landing zone would be relatively brief and sub-

dued. The more crucial decision—to drive or fly from Raleigh-Durham Airport to the Duke campus—had already been made. The bulletproof presidential limousine was flown in the Sunday before Reagan's visit, and—to the accompaniment of press photographers—unloaded gingerly from its so-called "truck plane." Attracting equal press interest, the president's helicopter force practiced touchdowns and takeoffs from the official landing zone on campus. Five helicopters from Quantico, Virginia, would shuttle the president and his party—a press pool from the White House included—between the airport and the intramurals field.

James T. Slaughter, Duke's manager of special event services, was already wrestling with important facilities questions. On Friday, the Duke Chorale was added to the program—and there wasn't enough room on stage. And, the Secret Service was getting sticky about the chorale's placement vis-à-vis the president. "They don't answer a lot of questions," Slaughter remembers of the trench-coat crowd.

Sunday, the night before the Big Event, Slaughter says, "We loaded up all our trucks." As soon as the Notre Dame game was over, nineteen people from Technical Services

began to sweat, cleaning the hall, setting up 504 chairs, erecting a 16-by 44-foot stage, hanging lights and sound equipment. Their ordeal began at 5:30 p.m. "We even had basketball players go out in the lobby to sign autographs to draw people out of the gym," Slaughter says. At 2 a.m., the stage went up—complete with bullet-proof plating behind the table and a bullet-proof podium. At 5:30 a.m., the set-up was complete; the crew could retire.

At 7 a.m., they were back for another day's work. Monday—"Game Day," in the parlance of the White House advance team—dawned bright and chilly. A camera platform 70 feet from the stage prompted Slaughter to make his only gaffe of the day—something about "shooting [photographing] Reagan." The trenchcoats were not amused. Glossy signs behind the stage welcoming the president to Duke were found to be too shiny; Slaughter sent out for hairspray to dim their effect under lights. At 8:30 a.m., the hall was cleared of reporters and staffers so German Shepherds could begin their nasal review of every square inch of the stadium. "Shadow," answered a monosyllabic Secret Service man when asked his dog's name. "Yeah, he's a bomb dog," he said when asked for details. He didn't say more.

Outside Cameron, Pardue was approaching a state of panic. The Duke Chorale had not arrived, it was 1 p.m., and they were due to go on at 1:30 p.m. "We wouldn't have a chorus to sing the national anthem," Pardue recalls thinking. But, just in time, the singers emerged from the crowd—just as, inside the hall, Slaughter was panicking. How to darken too-bright windows behind stage? He thought a moment: Garbage bags did the trick.

Before Reagan's entrance, Duke president H. Keith H. Brodie told the Cameron crowd that "The most important places in this country for treating drug abuse are not in our hospitals and clinics but rather in our schools and in our places of business, where the work of education, prevention, and repair can go forward with human beings whose lives have not yet been helplessly wasted." In the workplace, he said, "the employer has hold of a still functioning if impaired human being and can wield a powerful weapon of persuasion: the threat of the loss of livelihood, a threat that in many cases has proven to be the only effective one available because of its immediacy."

At 1:55, the band started up "Hail to the Chief." At 1:05, precisely according to schedule, the president had landed at Raleigh-Durham Airport. At 1:10 he had boarded his helicopter, after receiving his first wardrobe accessory from a local official—a Durham Bulls baseball cap presented by city mayor Wilbur P. "Wib" Gulley '70. At 1:20 he had arrived at Duke, making a short speech—which included a reference to Notre Dame's

What was discussed in the endless meetings between Duke officials and the White House advance team? "Lighting, sound system, stage, banner, background, tickets, program, content."



failure to "win one for the Gipper" in the previous day's basketball match—and greeted the schoolkids and Duke's basketball team. At 1:30 he was on site at Cameron, where he had a brief private meeting with reformed substance abusers. "Everybody in the country who knows Ronald Reagan knows he likes the human interest side of these things," says Nancy Temple of the Governor's Office.

After listening to a summary of the morning's panel discussion, Reagan began his remarks by saying that North Carolina has "a champion governor in Jim Martin and a champion senator in Jesse Helms," bringing a mixture of cheers and catcalls from the audience. He did not mention Terry Sanford, the state's other senator and Duke's president emeritus.

Reagan urged the private sector to follow the federal government's lead in promoting a drug-free workplace. But he didn't explicitly call for the mandatory testing of employees by their employers. Graduate School Dean Malcolm Gillis, moderator of the panel discussion, told Reagan that the substance

abuse problem "does not lend itself to cheap, easy solutions." He urged the president to recognize that both advocates and critics of mandatory testing are equally concerned with the drug problem.

The reaction to Reagan's visit wasn't universally cheery. According to an estimate in the student *Chronicle*, more than 400 people waged a protest, centering their criticisms primarily on an alleged connection between the Nicaraguan contras and drug smuggling. Among the signs and chants: "When you do drugs, you fund the contras"; and "CIA: The Contra Crack Connection." Nine community groups jointly sponsored the event to "express [their] outrage at the moral hypocrisy of President Reagan addressing a Duke University conference on substance abuse while his administration has been involved in an arms-for-drugs trade to support the contra war against Nicaragua," according to a press release.

Other expressions of discontent followed the event in letters to the *Chronicle*. Mary Anne Daw of Duke's Romance languages department wrote to deplore "the total exclusion of workers in the public or private sector from the conference." Participation guidelines for a conference that "could include both the president and the basketball players should have been expanded to include those whose problems were being discussed," she wrote. "I commend Duke and those corporations that offer assistance to their employees on substance abuse, its underlying causes, and its devastating effects, but I reject protection without representation." Pardue notes that the conference was "focused on people who run companies and employee-assistance programs, though Duke didn't purposefully exclude anyone." The university sent out some 4,000 invitations, he says.

Reagan seemed to revel in a crowd whose sentiments—and signs—largely relayed such messages as: "Duke's Student Body Is a Drug-Free Body." And he left with a tangible reminder of the visit, and another wardrobe accessory: a deep-blue "Blue Devils" jacket, presented by Brodie. In the end, the White House was enthusiastic about Duke's cooperation ("unbelievable . . . very accommodating," in the words of Jim Pitts of the White House staff, who notes that the seventy-seven-year-old-president always relishes contact with young people). So was the Governor's Office. And Duke's Pardue was pleased that "we gave people with strong views an opportunity to express them."

The reaction from Paul Dumas, Duke's director of public safety, meanwhile, was more from-the-gut: "It's amazing how much you worry about something going well. When it does, there's a big sigh of relief." ■

Oleck is a Chapel Hill-based free-lance writer.

Douglas B. Smith '81, a Marine Corps captain, graduated from the Naval Postgraduate School at the top of his class with a master's in computer science. He is stationed at Headquarters Marine Corps in Arlington, Va. He lives with his wife, **Rebecca Keller Smith '82**, and their son in Centreville, Va.

H. Scott Smith '81 left Guernsey Petroleum Corp. to open his own office as a petroleum geologist in New Orleans, where he lives with his wife, Elizabeth.

Roger Spitzer '81 is completing his third year of residency in internal medicine at Emory University and will begin a fellowship in infectious diseases at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami in July.

Joseph Grant Taylor '81 was named vice president in the Multi-National Banking Group at First Republic Bank in Dallas, Texas. He is responsible for corporate business in Texas and New Jersey.

Samuel Putnam Warner '81 is a first-year student at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va., where he lives with his wife, **Mary McArthur Warner '81**, and their daughter.

William Zinn '81 is a second-year radiology resident at New York University, where he graduated from medical school in 1985. His first book, *The Ripple: A Novel of Sexual Invasion*, was published in October by Freundlich Books. He and his wife, Sharon, live in New York City.

Alan Zuckerman M.H.A. '81 was appointed vice president of corporate planning at the Osteopathic Medical Center of Philadelphia. His responsibilities include strategic planning and program development. He served as director of the management consulting group of ECRI, health care consultants. He lives with his wife in Havertown, Pa.

Nelsa J. Anderson '82, who earned her M.D.

degree from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in May, is a resident in family medicine at St. Francis Hospital in Hartford, Conn.

Lisa Craven '82, who earned her M.B.A. from UNC-Chapel Hill, works for Hanes Hosiery in product management in Winston-Salem.

Randolph Reamey Few Jr. B.S.E. '82 is customer service manager for the Measurements Group Inc., a division of Vishay and Intertechonology in Raleigh.

Jeann Swofford Firestone J.D. '82 is an associate with the Washington, D.C., law firm Arnold and Porter. She lives with her husband, Marc, in Alexandria, Va.

Robert P. Gendron Ph.D. '82 is an assistant professor in the biology department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania in Indiana, Pa.

Donna Gregory Gettiffe '82 received her M.F.A. in painting from East Carolina University in 1985 and currently exhibits her work in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Lynne Porter Lewallen B.S.N. '82, who earned her M.S.N. from UNC-Greensboro in May 1986, is a member of the maternal-child nursing faculty at Elms College in Chicago, Mass.

Cheryl Jeffries Lynch '82 is a resident in internal medicine at Charlotte Memorial Hospital and Medical Center. She and her husband, Elliott, live in Charlotte.

Susan K. McKenna J.D. '82 is a partner in the law firm Garwood and McKenna, P.A. in Orlando, Fla., where she lives with her husband, **Scott**

Sokol '78, J.D. '82. She specializes in labor and employment law.

Anthony L. Morrison '82 is an associate with the

W.Y. law firm White and Chase. He received his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Charles E. Murphy Jr. M.D. '82 is a cardiothoracic surgery resident at the Duke Medical Center.

A. Lee Seward III '82 earned his M.B.A. from the Darden School at the University of Virginia in May.

Rebecca Keller Smith '82 is working on her master's in computer science while she takes a break from her computer programming career to stay home with her baby son. She and her husband, **Douglas B. Smith '81**, live in Centreville, Va.

Margaret "Maggi" Tinsley '82 was named manager of Charlotte's Jerald Melberg Gallery, which specializes in contemporary American artists. She is president of Charlotte's Young Alumni Association and a member of the Charlotte Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee. She also serves on the Charlotte Resource Council for Duke's Capital Campaign for the Arts and Sciences.

John Winthrop Walton '82 is manager of Duke's catering department. He and his wife, Sandra, live in Durham.

Dan Hall Willoughby '82 is an attorney with the law firm King and Spalding in Atlanta, where he lives with his wife, **Katherine Getzen '80**.

Dana S. Abbott '83 earned her master's in communication from the Christian Broadcasting Network University in May.

Don R. Bahner Jr. '83 earned his M.D. from Wright State University School of Medicine. He is a first-year surgical resident at Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

April A. Baldwin '83 earned her J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.



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Samuel Bone III '83 was an intern at Georgia Baptist Medical Center and is completing his residency in diagnostic radiology at the University of Washington in Seattle, where he lives with his wife, Kathryn.

Jack K. Colby '83 was appointed director of the physical plant at UNC-Greensboro in May. He was manager of Duke's engineering and utilities section in the physical plant department since 1980.

Ronald T. Coleman Jr. '83, J.D. '86, who completed a judicial clerkship with Judge James Hill, U.S. 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, in Atlanta, works for the law firm Paul, Hastings, Janefsky and Walker in Atlanta.

Daniel J. Griffith B.S.E. '83 was promoted to the rank of captain in the U.S. Air Force. He is an electronic engineer at Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts with the electronic systems division.

Scott E. Hartman M.B.A. '83, the new president of Duke's Baltimore Alumni Club, was promoted to manager in the management consulting services department of Price Waterhouse. He recently moved to Owings Mills, Md., with his family.

Bradley B. Keyes '83, a Navy lieutenant, participated in fleet exercises that involved 12 Navy ships and shore-based Navy and Air Force aircraft in the western Atlantic, the Straits of Florida, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Vickie Goldsmith Marx '83 works for the United Jewish Appeal Foundation of Greater Washington. She and her husband, Eric, live in Alexandria, Va.

John Parker Mason '83, J.D. '87 is an associate with the Charlotte law firm Parker, Poe, Thompson, Bernstein, Gage and Preston. He and his wife, **Lora Fassetts Mason '85, M.H.A. '87**, live in Charlotte.

Sam Millstone '83 earned his M.B.A. in finance and accounting from the University of Chicago in 1985 and is now with Columbia Pictures in Manhattan. He and his wife, Karen, live in Little Falls, N.J.

Rod L. Mullen '83, M.Div. '86 was appointed an associate at Garner United Methodist Church in Garner, N.C.

Matthew O'Neill M.B.A. '83 is director of advertising at Altos Computer Systems in San Jose, Calif. He lives in San Francisco.

Frederick K. Park '83, who earned his M.D. from the University of Illinois at Chicago, is a general surgery resident at Loyola University Medical Center. He and his wife, **Melanie Marshall-Park '84**, live in Evanston, Ill.

James Phillips '83 is a store manager for Sam's Quick Shop in Durham, where he lives with his wife, Krista.

Holly Reid '83, M.E.M. '84 is an environmental scientist at UNC-Chapel Hill. She and her husband, **Richard Shaw '80, M.E.M. '84**, are restoring a historic house, circa 1860, on the Eno River in Durham.

Margaret Walsh Riddle '83 is an exercise physiologist for the Duke University Preventive Approach to Cardiology (DUPAC).

Robert A. Sonner '83, a U.S. Navy lieutenant, is a naval flight officer aboard the E2C Hawkeye, the Navy's airborne surveillance radar aircraft. Home-based at San Diego's Miramar Naval Air Station, he is deployed with his squadron on the USS *Constellation* as assistant operations officer.

David Sorenson '83 is a second-year law student at Yale University. He and his wife, Sally, live in New Haven, Conn.

Elizabeth Thorington Theiss '83, who received her M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, joined Integrated Resources, Inc., as a real estate agent. She and her husband, Mitch, live in Bronxville, N.Y.

Donald L. Toker '83 received his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Richard S. Bahner '84 is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Cincinnati's medical school in Ohio.

Eric S. Downes '84, a Marine first lieutenant, was sent to the Subic Bay in the Philippines with the 3rd Battalion, 8th Marines, Camp Lejeune, N.C. During the deployment, he conducted exercises in jungle warfare.

Charles H. Gooze '84 earned his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Jennifer A. Greenwald B.S.N. '84, who earned her M.S.N. from Case Western Reserve University last spring, is a clinical research associate with a pharmaceutical research firm in Cincinnati.

Michael Gritton '84 earned his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May. He has a one-year clerkship in Cincinnati with Circuit Court Judge George Edwards.

Bobby D. Hinson '84, who earned his J.D. degree from the University of Virginia's law school in May, works as an associate with the Charlotte firm Kennedy Covington Lobdell and Hickman.

Anne McEvoy Kilzer M.B.A. '84 works at Northern Telecom, Inc. She and her husband, William, live in Raleigh.

Sara B. Kobocow '84 earned her J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May. She was editor of the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law* and twice received the Ira D. Wallach Scholarship for students of public interest law.

Jo Leichte B.S.E. '84 is studying for her degree in environmental design at East Carolina University's School of Art.

Patrick W. Lynch '84 earned his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Natalie Carmean Magdeburger '84 earned her J.D. from the University of Maryland School of Law and is a law clerk for Baltimore City Circuit Court Judge Mary Arabian. She and her husband, Steven, live in Belcamp, Md.

Robert G. Manson '84 is an associate with the law firm Dorsey and Whitney in New York. He received his J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Melanie Marshall-Park '84 is a recruiter for Sandor Crop Protection Corp. in Chicago. She and her husband, **Frederick K. Park '83**, live in Evanston, Ill.

Laurie Thompson Miller '84 works at the foreign desk for United Jersey Bank. She lives with her husband, Michael, in New Jersey.

Robert T. Molinet '84 was a member of the editorial board of the *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law* before earning his J.D. degree from Columbia's law school in May. He is an associate with the Atlanta law firm Smith, Gambrell and Russell.

Susan E. Murdock '84 is an associate with the law firm Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher in Los Angeles. She earned her J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Richard B. Riddle '84 works for Southland Associates and lives with his wife, **Margaret Walsh '83**, in Durham.

Charles Shapiro J.D. '84 is an associate with the N.Y. law firm Schulte Roth and Zabel. He lives in New York with his wife, Kitt McDonald.

Stephanie Ann Xupolos '84 is an associate with Kirkpatrick and Lockhart in Washington, D.C. She earned her J.D. degree from Columbia University's law school in May.

Andrew H. Banoff '85 is the director of ambulatory care at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He earned his M.B.A. in June from the Baruch College/Mount Sinai School of Medicine program in health care administration.

Byard J. Bennett '85 is a graduate student at the Duke Divinity School. He and his wife, **Shalini E. Rendall** '85, live in Durham.

Audrey von Frankenberg Brown B.S.E. '85 is a manufacturing engineer with Procter & Gamble Co. She and her husband, **Stephen Brown III** '87, live in Greenville, N.C.

Marc Omen Chambers '85 is attending the Musicians' Institute of Los Angeles.

Scott J. Coonan B.S.E. '85 is an acquisition project officer at Hanscom Air Force Base. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in July.

Charles T. L. Copeland '85 is a systems analyst for the Du Pont Co. He and his wife, **Bonnie Egan Copeland** '86, live in Wilmington, Del.

Stephen Frank '85 joined the firm Kidder, Peabody and Co. after receiving his M.B.A. from Columbia University in May.

Roland Gettliffe B.S.E. '85, M.S.E. '87 is working on his Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at Duke. He and his wife, **Donna Gregory Gettliffe** '82, live in Durham.

Lora Fassett Mason '85, M.H.A. '87 is a health care consultant with Ernst & Whinney in Charlotte, where she lives with her husband, **John Parker Mason** '83, J.D. '87.

Cathleen McCurry Milliken '85 is working on her master's at Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

Charles Milliken B.S.E. '85 is working on his M.B.A. at Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

Richard J. Pond B.S.E. '85 was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. He is cost and schedules branch chief at Hanscom Air Force Base with the electronic systems division.

Shalini E. Rendall '85 is a supervisor at Crum and Foster Personal Insurance. She and her husband, **Byard J. Bennett** '85, live in Durham.

Margaret Pierson Riley '85 is assistant golf professional for Crossadale Country Club in Durham and also works for Braine Office Products. She and her husband, Russell, live in Durham.

Steven Brand Schwab M.B.A. '85 is an institutional salesman at Shearson Lehman Brothers in New York.

Maria Vanon '85 is an elementary school teacher in Eugene, Ore., where she lives with her husband, **Richard Heyman** '85.

C. Clifton Black II Ph.D. '86 was the first recipient of the Abraham J. Karp Award for excellence in teaching at the University of Rochester in New York. He teaches New Testament literature and theology and is working on a book about critical methods in the study of the Gospel of St. Mark.

Kirk J. Bradley M.B.A. '86 was promoted to executive vice president of Lee-Moore Oil Co. and named chairman of the board of Carolina Trace Properties,

Inc. He also named vice chairman of the board of the First Carolina Bank. He lives in Sanford, N.C.

Bonnie Egan Copeland '86 is a corporate development analyst for Wilmington Trust Co. She and her husband, **Charles Copeland** '85, live in Wilmington, Del.

Richard Heyman '86 began a Ph.D. program in clinical psychology in Eugene, Ore., where he lives with his wife, **Maria Vanon** '85.

Jennifer DeCrane Langford '86 is a research technician at the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson, where she lives with her husband, Francis.

D. Todd Smith M.S.E. '86 was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. He is a tactical battle management systems engineer at Langley Air Force Base, Va.

Leon White M.B.A. '86 was named assistant vice president and treasurer of Mutual Savings and Loan Association by Burroughs Wellcome Co., Research Triangle Park.

Charles "Casey" Zmjeski '86, is a client services representative at E.F. Hutton and Co. in New York. His wife, **Laura English Zmjeski** '86, is a management associate in the international shipping department at Citibank in New York.

Nancy Bittle B.S.E. '87 is an electrical engineer for Digital Equipment Corp. at its headquarters near Boston.

Stephen Clinton Brown III '87 is a banker with Planter's National Bank. He and his wife, **Audrey von Frankenberg Brown B.S.E.** '85, live in Greenville, N.C.

Mary Kornacki Hanshaw M.H.A. '87 is a staff consultant to Ernst & Whinney in Washington, D.C.

She and her husband, Ricky, live in Silver Spring, Md.

Susan Henlein Haynes M.H.A. '87, who earned her B.S.N. from DePaul University in 1985, is an administrative resident at Vanderbilt University Hospital. She and her husband, Robert, live in Nashville, Tenn.

MARRIAGES: **Elizabeth S. Adams B.S.N.** '80 to Rodney K. Robison on May 20. Residence: Montgomery, Ala. . . . **Jo Ann Clarke** '80 to Peter R. Farrell on May 30. Residence: Virginia. . . . **Debra J. Franks** '80 to Gregg A. Beck on June 27. Residence: Lafayette, Ind. . . . **Katherine Anne Getzen** '80 to **Dan Hall Willoughby** '82. Residence: Atlanta. . . . **Mark S. Loudon** '80, M.D. '85 to Lynn A. Bornfreund on May 30. Residence: Arlington, Texas. . . . **Pamela A. Pinto** '80 to William G. Millma Jr. on May 31. Residence: Hartford, Conn. . . . **Benjamin Zeltner** '80 to Nancy Sue Levine in June. Residence: New Jersey. . . . **Gregory Berg** '81 to Barbara Mosen on May 23. Residence: Durham. . . . **Kathleen Scadden B.H.S.** '81 to Leigh Shuman on May 16. Residence: Columbia, Md. . . . **Amy Joanna Smith** '81, M. Div. '86 to James Mark Goodmann on May 31. Residence: Indiana. . . . **Jane Harward Watson** '81 to Jonathan Mark Riggsbee on June 20 in Duke Chapel. . . . **William Zinn** '81 to Sharon Beth Geller in February. Residence: New York City. . . . **Randolph Reamey** **Few Jr.** B.S.E. '82 to Emily Oliver on Nov. 28 in Duke Chapel. . . . **Donna Anne Gregory** '82 to **Roland Gettliffe B.S.E.** '85, M.S.E. '87 on June 27. Residence: Durham. . . . **Cheryl Lynette Jeffries** '82 to Elliott Randolph Lynch on May 31. Residence: Charlotte. . . . **Susan K. McKenna J.D.** '82 to **Scott Sokol** '78, J.D. '82 on June 12. Residence: Orlando, Fla. . . . **Charles E. Murphy Jr.** M.D. '82 to Melinda L. Gupton on Oct. 17 in Duke Chapel. . . . **Lynne Porter B.S.N.** '82 to Paul

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F. Llewellyn on May 10, 1986. Residence: Indian Orchard, Mass. . . . **Jean Swofford** J.D. '82 to Marc S. Firestone on May 23. Residence: Alexandria, Va. . . . **John Winthrop Walton** '82 to Sandra K. Jones on Sept. 5 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham . . . **Samuel Nicholas Bone III** '83 to Kathryn Anne Hall on June 17. Residence: Seattle, Wash. . . . **Vickie Goldsmith** '83 to Eric Marx on Sept. 6. Residence: Alexandria, Va. . . . **Michele Routh Kilbourne** '83 to **Marc Oman Chambers** '85 on Nov. 14 . . . **Malcolm D. MacDougall** '83 to **Alexandra Tyren Dent** '84 on Sept. 11 in Portugal. Residence: Irvington, N.Y. . . . **Sam Millstone** '83 to Karen Silpe on Aug. 30, 1986. Residence: Little Falls, N.J. . . . **James Paul Phillips** '83 to Krista Beryl Marr on June 19. Residence: Durham . . . **David Francis Sorenson** '83 to Sally Elizabeth Burrell on June 6. Residence: New Haven, Conn. . . . **Elisabeth Thorington** '83 to R. Mitchell Theiss on June 20. Residence: Bronxville, N.Y. . . . **Margaret A. Walsh** '83 to **Richard B. Riddle** '85 on Sept. 12. Residence: Durham . . . **Anne Grainger McEvoy** M.B.A. '84 to William Gary Kilzer on June 20. Residence: Raleigh . . . **Robert T. Molinet** '84 to **Janet E. Finch** '85 on Aug. 8 in Duke Gardens. Residence: Atlanta . . . **Charles Lawrence Shapiro** J.D. '84 to Kitt McDonald on June 13. Residence: New York . . . **Laurie Courtney Thompson** '84 to Michael Paul Miller on May 30 . . . **Byard J. Bennett** '85 to **Shalini E. Rendall** '85. Residence: Durham . . . **Charles Taylor Lovering Copeland** '85 to **Bonnie Christine Egan** '86 on May 24. Residence: Wilmington, Del. . . . **Stephen Hamilton Frank** '85 to **Jane Frances Reny** '85 on June 20 . . . **Cathleen Ann McCurry** '85 to **Charles Kenneth Milliken** B.S.E. '85 on June 20 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham . . . **Margaret**

Francis Pierson '85 to Russell Page Riley on June 27. Residence: Durham . . . **Steven Brand Schwab** M.B.A. '85 to Susan Lynn Sorrell on May 18 . . . **Maria Vanon** '85 to **Richard Heyman** '86 on Oct. 18, 1986. Residence: Eugene, Ore. . . . **Audrey Creighton von Frankenberg** B.S.E. '85 to **Stephen Clinton Brown III** '85 on May 31. Residence: Greenville, N.C. . . . **Jennifer Ann DeCrane** '86 to Francis Page Johns Langford on June 1. Residence: Jackson, Miss. . . . **Laura Elizabeth English** '86 to **Charles Joseph "Casey" Zmjeski** '86 on July 4 . . . **Laura Westcott Harris** '86 to Blair Lyons Chesnut on Feb. 21 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham . . . **Wendy Leigh Johnson** '86 to Michael S. Lario on Aug. 29. Residence: Bedminster, N.J. . . . **Susan Henlein** M.H.A. '87 to Robert Haynes on May 30. Residence: Nashville, Tenn. . . . **Shawna Lynn Nickell** M.B.A. '87 to David Powell Cotten on Aug. 6.

BIRTHS: Second child and son to **Michael Rotberg** M.D. '80 and **Heidi Leifer Rotberg** '78. Named David Elijah . . . First child and daughter to **Ann Burks Sagan** '80 and Paul Sagan on March 6. Named Katharine Virginia . . . First child and daughter to **Mary McArthur Warner** '81 on June 1, 1986. Named Catherine Grace . . . Son to **Nancy Wright White** '80 and Larry White. Named Alexander Wilms . . . Second child and daughter to **Walton Ross Kelly** '81 and **Lee Ann Schickren Kelly** '79 on Jan. 8. Named Elizabeth McKenna . . . First child and daughter to **Karin Farish Miller** M.Div. '81 and **Perry Miller** '78 on July 8 . . . First child and daughter to **Patricia K. Scheller** B.S.E. '81 and Robert E. Byrne on April 24. Named Elizabeth Lauren . . . First child and son to **Douglas B. Smith** '81 and **Rebecca Keller Smith** '82 on Jan. 22. Named Timothy Douglas . . . Second child and son to **H. Scott Smith** '81 and

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Elizabeth Watson Smith on April 16. Named Richard Kassab. . . First child and daughter to **Roger Spitzer** '81 and Lourdes Spitzer on June 30. Named Cathy Joy. . . Two daughters to **Frank Paul Grebowski** B.S.E. '82 and **Cissy Stewart Grebowski** '83 on Jan. 25, 1986, and Aug. 12, 1987. Named Jamie Catherine and Sarah Lynne. . . A son to **Debra Foster Smith** '82 and Daniel P. Smith on Sept. 10. Named Stanton Foster. . . A daughter to **Scott E. Hartman** '83 and Catherine Hartman in May, Named Sara Ann. . . First child and son to **Letitia "Tish" Enterline Roe** '83 and Jeff Roe on June 19. Named Tyler.

DEATHS

The Register has received notice of the following deaths. No further information was available.

Lucille Parker '21 on Aug. 6 in Greensboro. . . **Anna Murray McCarron** '26 on June 12 in Grundy, Va. . . **Walter J. Barden Jr.** '30 on June 14 in Durham. . . **J. Conrad Zimmerman** '31 of Summerville, S.C., on May 26. . . **Richard A. Keiser** '33 of Binghamton, N.Y. . . **Theron Albert Farnsworth** '38 of Camden, N.Y. . . **John W. Long** '38 of Charlotte. . . **Charles B. Miller Jr.** '38 of Emmaus, Pa. . . **Dorothy Meredith Migaiolo** '48 of Barrackville, W.Va. . . **Hoyt C. Newman** '48 on Nov. 28, 1986, in Danville, Va. . . **Alfred B. Tallman Jr.** '48 of Severe Park, Md.

Giles Y. Newton '16 of Bethesda, Md., on May 2. He had been a lawyer with the Veterans Administration and had also practiced law in North Carolina. He is survived by three sisters, including **Elizabeth Newton Dew** '18 and **Louise Newton Briggs** '26.

Marion Smith Lewis '18, A.M. '21 on June 24 in Charleston, S.C. A retired Army colonel, he is survived by his wife, Nancy, four daughters, eleven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Elma Kluttz Edwards '24 of Durham. For more than 40 years, she was a teacher in the Durham city schools and at American schools in West Germany. She is survived by her husband, Herman, and two sisters, **Katherine L. Kluttz** '25 and **Lillie Mae Kluttz Simpson** '29.

Margaret Neagle Pollard '30 on June 27 in a Goldsboro, N.C., nursing home. A native of Durham County, she was employed by Home Security Life Insurance Co. for more than 40 years. She is survived by two sisters, including **Sara Jane Neagle Moore** '42.

Inez Abernethy Hall '36 in June in Durham. A resident of Durham most of her life, she was a member of the Duke Memorial United Methodist Church, the Durham Junior League, the Durham Debutante Ball Society, and Friends of Duke Library. She is survived by a daughter and a sister.

Duad Crowell Jones '37 of Elizabeth City, N.C., on May 3. He was a retired clerk for the Virginia Dare Hotel and a veteran of World War II, serving with the U.S. Navy in New Zealand. He is survived by his two sisters.

Paul F. Jaquet '38 on May 6 at his home in Washington, D.C., of Parkinson's disease. He specialized in internal medicine before retiring from a 36-year position in 1981. He also taught at Georgetown University's medical school and was the past president of St. Luke's Physicians Guild. He is survived by his wife, Denise, two daughters, two sisters, and a grandchild.

Russell A. Gair Jr. '39 on May 7 during a South American vacation in Quito, Ecuador. A Colorado

Springs resident, he is survived by his wife, Muriel.

Frances Claire Price King '39 on April 24 in Daytona Beach, Fla. She is survived by her husband, **Herbert A. King** M.D. '43.

Donald G. Perry '43 on April 7 in Amelia Island, Fla. An executive with McLean Trucking Co. since 1948, he lived in Greenville, S.C., until he retired in 1981. While at Duke, he was business manager for *The Chronicle* and a member of the golf team. He is survived by his wife, **Dorothy Sink Perry** '41; three sons, including **Charles R. Perry** J.D. '80; three grandchildren; nieces and nephews, including **Clifford W. Perry Jr.** '66, **William F. Sherrill** '66, **Elizabeth Perry Sommerkamp** '69, and **Judy Perry Booker** '71.

Bruce L. Tuten B.S.E.E. '41 on April 2 in Atlanta. A retired electrical engineer with the General Electric Co., he served in the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant commander during World War II. He is survived by his wife, **Jane Fischer Tuten** '42, a son, two daughters, and a sister.

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Helen McGranahan Andrews '45 on June 22 in Durham. She was a secretary at Duke Hospital for 21 years and an honorary member of the administrative board at St. Paul's Methodist Church. She is survived by a daughter, a son, a brother, six grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Charles Wesley Barbee '47, J.D. '50 in Durham. The former assistant attorney general for North Carolina was an Air Force veteran of World War II. He retired from the N.C. Department of Insurance, where he worked in the administrative law division, and had been employed with the N.C. Attorney General's office, where he frequently practiced before the U.S. Supreme Court. He is survived by his mother, two sisters, and a brother.

Clarence Poe Jilcott '47 of Winston-Salem. An employee of Western Electric, now AT&T, for 32 years, he was a member of Wallburg Lions Club, the board of directors of Davidson Water Inc., and the Ledford Boosters Club. He was also a Navy veteran.

Continued on page 34

FOR RENT

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Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

RADIO DAYS

The good old days, when college students had to tote their own wood, shiver about radiators that were largely experiments, or get in bed to keep warm in drafty dormitories, have been almost forgotten since the present-day students are domiciled in well appointed, finely equipped dormitories, with every modern convenience, furniture that compares favorably with that found in the best hotels. . . .

Not content with their surroundings, the means afforded for inspiration and entertainment, quite a few enterprising students have equipped their rooms with radio outfits in order that they might hear the lectures on world affairs, the best cultural entertainments offered, and yes, even jazz. . . .

The sum total of education contains more than the gleanings in the classroom from textbooks, and students at Duke are in a fair way to get their full share of enlightenment. The surroundings of the undergraduates are wholesome, supporting two dominant principles, long the vogue at Trinity and Duke: The pursuit of truth; and Everyone thinks for himself.—February 1928

PRESSING SOUTWARD

Duke University was host for the seventh annual consecutive year to the North Carolina Press Association. . . . John Temple Graves II, of the editorial staff of the *Birmingham Age-Herald*, was the principal speaker of the occasion, the subject of his address being "The Southern Press" . . .

"I have said that we are an unsolid South," (Graves said). "But there are some first principles upon which I hope we can agree, and which our press can serve. We can agree, surely, upon our place today in our own history, that we are no longer a captured province of high-hearted colony, but a self-possessed and self-possessing region of America, making our own mark henceforth, mending our own way, ashamed no longer to



Platter chatter: WDBS, "The Voice of Duke University," involved students in the engineering, production, and business aspects of radio production.

Launched in 1949 in 06 Gray Building, it became "a high-voltage operation during the first year of its operation," according to *The Chanticleer* of 1951.

Pictured here, program director Brad Craig B.S.M.E. '53 and Laurie Ann Vendig '53 are on the air "Platter Party," "The Devil's Den Show," "Student-Faculty Quiz," "This We Ask," and sports coverage were some of the tops of the pops among students.

By 1955, WDBS expanded with a new transmitter and more wiring to dorms and dining halls. By 1956, the remote crew had traveled more than 2,000 miles to broadcast all Duke basketball games, sometimes feeding play-by-play to commercial stations.

By the end of the Fifties, programming ranged from the mad-cap "Merrimac" show, with take-offs on Duke campus life, to Sunday afternoon's "Opera Hall of the Air." The series "At the Hop" was broadcast remote from the Devil's Den and the student station boasted an eighteen-and-a-half hour daily schedule.

speak of our many virtues, indifferent no more to our equally many vices. . . .

"The covered wagons are coming back! The urge that sent them northwestward nine decades ago is sending them now to the Southeast. The star of empire that shone for so long on this nation's Pacific face is shining now on its Southern shoulder. The great-grandsons of the young men who went west are coming South, or, what's of more significance, are staying South."—January 1938

ALWAYS CITED, NEVER INDICTED

Richard M. Nixon LL.B. '37 was selected by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the ten most outstanding young men of the nation in 1947.

Mr. Nixon is a Republican congressman

from California's 12th District. He was elected to office in November 1946, on a platform of "Tomorrow's problems cannot be solved with the governmental procedures and practices of yesterday." At thirty-four, he is one of the youngest members of the lower national legislative body. He entered California politics following three and one-half years in the Navy, during which he was cited for outstanding service during the invasion of Bougainville in the Solomon Islands.—
February 1948

FINALS AND FOIBLES

Exams are again the order of the day (and they exert a strong influence on most nights, too). . . . There is nothing remarkable about this at all, except that each year students seem to develop some new fetish or taboo that, faithfully observed, is supposed to induce a passing grade or a required number of quality points.

Not too many semesters ago, it became stylish for men to grow beards, refusing to shave until all tests were taken and grades were posted. That this habit has virtually vanished could be due to pressure from East Campus. . . . This year? No trend developed,



Snow job: Someone took advantage of a campus winter wonderland, circa 1940, to make a snow devil. Without gloves, the task could have given new meaning to "Blue Devil."

but a youthful and attractive co-ed was observed, all alone, walking blithely atop the stone wall on the Main Street side of East Campus. When asked if the sidewalk wasn't a more suitable place for such a stroll, she replied: "Yes, but if I can walk all the way around the campus on the wall, I'll pass my psychology exam."—February 1958

FLABBY FROSH

For years now, the admissions office has hailed each entering freshman class as the possessor of academic credentials more respectable than those of any preceding class. But if the freshmen have been going up in one respect, they have been

Crashing success: The SAEs discovered a way to vent frustration, raise money, and set up Homecoming displays that always drew a crowd.

Here, in 1960, William Schneider and his wife, Mary Brown Schneider '47, join Ken Younger '49 and John Karmazin '47 to examine the carnage wreaked as a warning to Georgia Tech, the perpetual Homecoming rival.





Tunnel vision: The bridge over Campus Drive is the unofficial gate to East Campus as well as the largest bulletin board and target for topical graffiti.

It predates the bumper sticker and the T-shirt as a medium for messages. Fraternities and sororities have

waged Greek-symbol wars, birthdays and graduations have been lauded, political statements expressed, and performances publicized.

Here Academic All-America Dick Devenzio '71 is immortalized, a pop concert promoted (with cosmic recommendations), the annual musical

mentioned, and three women welcomed—until the next inspiration, pledge task, or committee with limited publicity budget gives them all the brush off. Fame is fleeting, particularly via the viaduct as canvas.

coming down in another—at least on West Campus. They are not as physically fit as their predecessors. . . .

"Other colleges and universities are also finding their new students less fit than heretofore," said John A. Friedrich, professor of physical education. "I am inclined to believe the nature of our society is to blame for the condition." He points specifically at the automobile and television set. Also, he claims that the majority of college freshmen have had no physical education classes in their final two years of high school. "If we could have better high school PE programs with better facilities and added incentives for students to participate in intramural athletics, I think there would be an immediate improvement in the physical condition of college freshmen."

Until that happens, Dr. Friedrich has devised an elaborate physical training program which consists of readings, lectures, films, and demonstrations, and participation in various athletic activities—all of which are intended to encourage students to continue physical activity. "not only during their years in college but throughout their lives."—March 1968

FRACTURED FAMILIES

A lot of people are worried these days about whether the American family can hold together against multitudinous assaults. A Duke anthropologist says "family impact statements" should be required before the implementation of major government programs in highway, welfare, and other areas.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare shares Dr. Carol Stack's concern enough to have awarded a grant of \$433,000 to Duke's Center for the Study of the Family and the State, which Stack heads. The money will be used for a three-year program to train seven persons to "identify and assess the effect on families and children of a variety of public policies," says Stack. "We simply need to make government more sensitive to the problems families are facing," she says, citing highway construction projects, with their frequently disruptive effects on communities through which they were built, as an example of the sort of policy which needs studying.—January-February 1978

Continued from page 31

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, four daughters, a son, four sisters, two brothers, and four grandchildren.

Kenmore M. McManes '47 on Sept. 15, 1986, of lung cancer. He was working as branch manager of the Pittsburgh office of William H. McGee and Co., Inc., an insurance company headquartered in New York City. He is survived by his wife, Janet.

Dwight Mercer Irwin '50 on June 24 in Ocean Isle Beach, N.C. An Atlanta native, he was a retired school teacher and was a vice president of Irwin and Co. for 20 years. He was a soloist for the Duke Chapel Choir and was one of the founding members of the Charlotte Oratorio Society. He is survived by his wife, Anne, three daughters, a son, and five grandchildren.

Peter Robertson Armstrong '51 on May 24 in Durham. A resident of High Point, N.C., he received the Bronze Star Medal after serving in the Korean conflict and was active in local youth groups, including the Boy Scouts of America. He served on many industry boards and was on the board of visitors at High Point College. A week before he died, he received the Shingleton Award from the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center. He is survived by his wife, **Mary Jo Ryan Armstrong** '50, four sons, his mother, two sisters, three brothers, and three grandchildren.

Mary Evelyn Littleton Pugh A.M. '59 on April 27 in Fairfax, Va. She joined the history department at the forerunner of George Mason University in 1965 and was promoted to full professor in 1981. She belonged to Washington Women Historians, the American Association of University Women, the American Historical Association, and the Southern Association of Women Historians. She is survived by her husband, Robert, and a brother.

Worth Bagley Cotton Jr. B.S.M.E. '60 in September. A native of Garland, N.C., he was vice president of Industrial Air Inc. in Greensboro. He was a member of ASHRAE, the Professional Engineers of N.C., and of Tau Beta Pi. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn, his daughter and sons, his mother, and his sister and brothers.

Trustee Southgate

A Duke trustee for twenty years, **Thomas Fuller Southgate Jr.** '37 died Oct. 12 in Blowing Rock, N.C. He was 74.

The Durham native was appointed to Duke's board of trustees in 1959 and served until 1979, when he was named trustee emeritus.

While at Duke, Southgate was class president and student body president. He was also a member of Red Friars and Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He served in the Navy during World War II.

Southgate worked as business manager for the Mount Airy Times and had been a vice president of sales at P.H. Hanes Knitting Co. in Winston-Salem.

He is survived by two sons, a grandchild, and his sister, **Eleanor Southgate Bolich** '41.

Richard Whitted

Assistant to the vice president for student affairs Richard Whitted died Oct. 8. He was 43.

A 1968 graduate of North Carolina Central University, he began working at Duke in 1971 and was named assistant to vice president William J. Griffith in 1982. Griffith said Whitted had "a unique ability to bring together people with different opinions and come out with a resolution."

He worked to involve minorities in the major functioning of the university and chaired the task force that wrote a new policy for drinking on campus.

A resident of Hillsborough, he was an Orange County Commissioner from 1972 to 1984 and served on the Governor's Crime Commission, the Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence, and the Orange-Durham Coalition for Battered Women.

He is survived by his daughter, his father, a sister, and three brothers.

"ILLUSIONS OF KNOWLEDGE"

Excerpts from the address to the Class of 1991 by President H. Keith H. Brodie, M.D.

You are asking yourselves, "What will become of me at Duke? What is expected? What should I expect of myself? For the next eight semesters and three summers, what am I supposed to be doing. . . ?"

You are not supposed to be learning how to make a living, though you will certainly learn skills that are vital to that practical task. You are not here to learn how to consume alcoholic beverages, though many of you will learn this skill by trial and multitudinous error. And you are not here to be a social success, although the friendships you make at Duke will prove to be an important part of the maturing process, and some of those friendships will last you a lifetime.

In considering the question of what you are supposed to be doing, your own answers will depend on whether or not you grasp the significance of another question: . . . What is the purpose of this university? What is it that we exist for? Now, this may not strike you as quite the burning question that "What kind of a roommate am I getting?" has become, but I promise you that you cannot know what you are about here if you do not know what the university is about. The purpose of the university is to advance knowledge and truth, wherever and whatever they may be, and to convey that knowledge and truth to you—as you represent society at large, and to you as individual students. This is not the unmolested and comfortable activity that it may at first glance appear to be. . .

The search for truth is by no means a comfortable journey, nor is it an easy one. And you should know that it is in the forum of the university that the search is most ardently and variously pursued, and most fully protected. For here we practice a kind of *heightened* democracy. Our most human heritage, the part of our species that is unexplainable, is the drive toward discovery, the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity for no other reason than the need to know what things are, for their own sake. This urge must not be stifled. It is protected at the university by a special category of freedom of speech called *academic freedom*. Academic freedom is interpreted as the right of faculty and stu-

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dents to teach, to learn, and freely to express their thoughts without fear of retaliation. The crucial importance of this freedom can best be realized when we recall that the Columbuses and Pasteurs of human history advanced notions about our world that outraged their peers, because they disagreed with the prevailing opinions of the time—with what one historian has called the "illusions of knowledge."

At the university, we encourage and protect those skeptics and crackpots who doubt the flatness of the earth; after all, something might come of such crazed ideas one day; something, after all, might be thought of that we did not think of before; something of value might yet be invisible to our naked eyes.

Today you accept citizenship in a special forum and we grant you the protection the university extends to all unpopular theorists, courageous discoverers, and shatterers of illusions of knowledge. As a result of your exposure to those who frequent this place, you will learn skills of analysis and attitudes of intellectual skepticism. You will come to understand how it is that knowledgeable men and women of good will can disagree, and you will better understand why honest disagreements are the fuel of democracy. Your professors will help you learn about the different things that there are in the world; in the words of the poet Gerard Manley Hopkins, you will learn to give thanks for "All things counter, original, spare, strange." You will learn to be amazed by the common boundaries of our humanity, and you will find in yourselves taste and character and a strengthening of your convictions.

And so will your true identity be formed through exposure to the differing points of view allowed complete freedom of expression at our university. You will realize this freedom whenever you are actively engaged in class discussions; when you read widely and critically; when you participate in cam-

pus organizations, expressing your opinions and acting on them; whenever you write a thoughtful essay; attend a performance by Duke actors or dancers or musicians; explore the museum or a laboratory; go to a talk, lecture, or a reading on campus by a presidential candidate, a controversial scholar, an avant-garde artist, a politically renegade journalist—whenever you do any of these things or the myriad of others available to you as a member of this university community, you experience academic freedom, your spirit is challenged, and you are earning your place in the forum.

I believe that when you look back on your undergraduate education at Duke, you will discover more than the painfully felt despair, embarrassments, and gaucheries of youth. You will look back and discover yourselves in the making. . . . Here, the opportunity lies before you to search out the possibilities for your own lives. Do not waste that opportunity, for there is no condition so restricting, so tyrannical as simply not knowing what there is in the world, to learn, to think, and to be.

During the next four years, you can find out—if you will. The ways to find out are all around you; only a lack of curiosity on your part—a failure in the passion to know—can restrain you. The requirements that the university has outlined for the awarding of your bachelor's degrees are not restrictions; they are open doors, or perhaps more accurately, the barest of directions to get you started. . . .

The education we offer you at Duke is meant to help you get beneath the surface of things. You will be offered the opportunity, in every course, to dig a little deeper. And you are encouraged to choose courses that increase the depth of your knowledge in some areas while broadening you in others. For breadth of knowledge—knowing a little about a variety of things—is also a way of digging deeper into yourselves, by finding out what there is in the world that speaks to you.

From this day forward and for the next four years, Duke University will speak to you more clearly and forcefully than anything else in your lives—unless you let other voices drown it out. I believe that all of you have come here today with high ideals and an excitement about learning that will serve you well. Do not let anyone or anything turn you aside from that excitement. There are peer pressures on this campus that you will soon

"A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IS NO STRONGER THAN ITS SONS AND DAUGHTERS, FOR THEY, NOT GOVERNMENT, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS FUTURE."

"If we don't support our alma mater, who will?"

The Duke Annual Fund is the barometer of alumni loyalty. For forty years it has met the University's immediate needs.

Duke has long-term needs, too, and through the Capital Campaign I established an endowment in honor of my mother.

But my Annual Fund contribution is an absolute given. My gift ensures that Duke's academic program is the best it can be. This year and every year."

Nelson P. Jackson '53
Chairman, Executive Committee
of the Duke Annual Fund

Spanning
The
Generations
40
1948-1988
The
Duke
Annual
Fund

encounter, pressures to conform to a falsely sophisticated attitude, an attitude that requires you to appear indifferent to your studies; an attitude that says socializing is the main interest of a successful Duke student. . . .

You should party. You should have fun. You should make friends, enjoy cheering for our teams, and participate in sports yourselves. A disciplined life makes room for all your different selves. But do not be misled; you have much to lose by giving in to pressures that would devalue your idealism and your determination to make the most of the sacrifices your families and you yourselves must make to insure these four years at Duke.

You can lose out, you can fail, in three ways. You can literally fail out by not making the grade in your classwork. That will not happen because you are not smart enough to do the work; you would not be here if you were not smart enough to stay. If you fail out, it will be because of an inability to control your time and strike a balance between leisure and studies.

The second way to fail is to just get by—to do only the minimum amount of work required to graduate, thereby shortchanging yourselves on knowledge that you will very likely never encounter the opportunity to grasp again.

The third way to fail at Duke is by working only for good grades, never really involving yourself in your studies. To fail in this manner, you might not venture into untried territory because you cannot be sure of getting an "A." And in known territory you might study only what is on the syllabus, and you might review with care only the material you expect to see on the final exam, and most important, you might never, *never* go to the library on your own recognition, much less check out a book that is not assigned.

The kinds of failure I am talking about result from the lack of a sense of direction. In high school, you had a clear goal in front of you: to go to the college of your choice. Most of you probably worked hard for grades without giving much thought to the interests and abilities that were blossoming inside you. . . . On the one hand, education is a nurturing process; we encourage growth in you by leading you to new things and urging you to try them. And yet, at the same time, we insist on judging you, even as you have the courage to try what you have never tried before.

As I advise you to move beyond the grade orientation of high school toward an attitude of intellectual curiosity, I know that you feel caught in the make-the-grade dilemma. But believe me, letting your curiosity lead you into new areas of . . . learning will always be rewarded. Because you will not be fighting yourself; you will be putting your energies into taking your own interests seriously, for your own sake.

Finding out what those interests are, finding out what kind of a mind you have, is what you have to do at Duke. Let me tell you . . . about one of last year's freshmen who looked forward to having a good time and getting a good education at Duke. He had a good time. He says he seldom turned down a chance to have a good time. In the end, he had so many chances and had so much fun that he failed out in the spring semester of his freshman year. Now he works eighty hours a week at two jobs, and he feels he let his parents down and let himself down.

He hopes to be back at Duke, and we hope to see him here, for he is a bright, gifted person who could do much with a Duke education. For now, he is working hard and gaining a new perspective. I asked if he would share some of that perspective with you. He did so, a bit reluctantly, as he feels he may not be the best person to be giving advice. But I thought you would want to know what he had to say.

Here are the four rules—or rather, plans—he has made for himself when he returns to Duke—advice you might want to consider.

One, do not cruise blindly through school. You need help in choosing courses that are right for you. Spend more than five minutes picking them out, and take the time to get help from your advisers. Let them help you figure out what you are really interested in. Do not be afraid to try something new on the basis that it just caught your interest and therefore cannot be important. Your interest makes it important.

Two, do not be so wrapped up in the microcosm of the Duke campus that you forget there is another world out there. Take time to observe and to learn about the community that Duke is a part of. Experiences with different kinds of people in different environments can be as valuable as course work, and will help you keep a healthy perspective on your own life.

Three, remember that getting a great education is not always a lot of fun. You have to work at it. Think of it as a job; forty hours a week is only what the world is going to demand of you—and putting in overtime is not unusual or such a hardship.

And four, remember that the best career preparation is discovering what you really love; then find a way to make a living at it. . . .

In higher education, it is commonly remarked that American universities are the envy of the world. It may be common knowledge, but it bears repeating: Today you stand on ground that is the envy of the world. This university is a treasure house of ways of knowing. And your youth and idealism are the greatest treasures here.

Do not squander your treasures; do not fail to seek them in yourselves. Let your lives be so inspired by your Duke experience as to bring out the very best in yourselves—and in the process—the very best in each other. ■

PRESCRIPTION FOR MEDICAL FUTURES

Orthochlorobenzylidene malononitrile is a toxic chemical compound and the main agent in the tear gas used on South Korean demonstrators last

summer. In June, police set off 350,000 canisters of the gas, more than they used in all of 1986. Commonly called CS gas, the chemical compound causes burning and blistering of the skin; severe irritation of the eyes, nasal passages, tongue and throat; and breathing difficulties.

In July, a five-person delegation of U.S. health care professionals traveled to South Korea to document immediate and potential long-term effects of the gas. Sponsored by Physicians for Human Rights, the American College of Physicians, and the American Medical Students Association (AMSA), the mission revealed serious health problems among demonstrators, bystanders, nearby residents, including children, as well as riot police.

"We were trying to look at the situation in a medical perspective and not in a political perspective," says P. Preston Reynolds '79, A.M. '80, Ph.D. '86, M.D. '87. "That can be very difficult to separate, but it's critical to do that in order to argue effectively, to be able to present information in an objective way. That's why we were very careful to collect extensive medical documentation."

Reynolds is the president of AMSA, the largest medical student organization in the country. AMSA began as the student group of the American Medical Association, but broke off twenty years ago to become autonomous. It now has more than 40,000 members.

During the South Korea human rights mission, the delegation interviewed university and medical students, frontline physicians, professors of public and medical health, medical administrators, religious leaders, leaders of women's organizations, human rights activists, political leaders, officials of the U.S. Embassy, and South Korean citizens. Although the report recommended

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

The American Medical Student Association has earned an international reputation for effective social activism.



Reynolds: humanizing health care

that all use of CS gas be banned, it avoided judgments on government policy. But Reynolds addressed some of the concerns raised by last summer's violence in *The New Physician*, AMSA's monthly magazine.

"The South Koreans told us they are no longer satisfied with independence; they want self-determination," she wrote last September. "Their passionate student-led fight for democracy has been vividly portrayed by our media with images of tense conflict between students and police and widespread use of tear gas. As physicians, we felt the need to respond to this human rights abuse."

AMSA has earned an international reputation for effective social activism through testimony and talks, educational programs, and coordination with other medical and professional organizations. Reynolds stresses that AMSA is not a radical student organization, but a professional association for medical students. "We try to increase awareness through education on the issues," she says. In late May of last year, Reynolds represented AMSA at the World Conference of Health Workers on Social Well-Being, Health and Peace, held in Moscow. Health workers—doctors, nurses, medical students, social workers, public health officials—met for four days to work out a consensus statement. "What became critical was to allow people to express what they felt and what they saw, for developing countries to be angry and articulate that anger at the United States, or for the United States to say, 'if we give you dollars, we want to make sure it's spent in an appropriate way and not misused,'" she says.

"It was powerful. At one point I was so angry, I was saying, 'I agree with you on this point, why are you so angry with the United States?'" she recalls. "But [developing and Third World] countries need to know they can trust the ability to articulate these sets of concerns. Because if they can't trust the fact that they will be heard, we'll never be able to sit down and work out a statement we can all agree to."

Fifty countries were represented at the conference: thirteen industrial capitalist,

LES TORD



Dean Doyle of the medical school: "Role models are our most effective way of teaching"

Last fall's entering class at the Duke Medical School was the first to encounter a new program for ethics and human values, one that AMSA would like to see developed and expanded in other medical schools.

Doyle Graham, dean of the medical school, is overseeing the process of revising Duke's curriculum. Biweekly Dean's Hour Presentations, one hour lectures that touch on such issues as the Hippocratic tradition, sexual involvement between physicians and patients, and nutritional support, are led by professors in history, religion, and medicine.

A second component of the program is a weekly clinical correlation seminar that corresponds to what is being taught in the basic science courses. These case presentations expose students to senior clinicians, who bring in long-time patients to discuss their conditions.

"Our primary goal is to show them what is possible in the doctor-patient relationship," says Graham. "We're most interested that the first physicians are really good models; models are our most effective way of teaching. What we hadn't anticipated was the way that the patients taught the students about human courage, the drama of

the human condition being played out."

Finally, the first-year class meets in small weekly discussion groups with their advisory deans to focus on issues brought out in the Dean's Hour Presentations and clinical correlation seminars.

"These are little bits and pieces of a very big pie," says Graham. "We've not set up some complete picture." He says steps are under way to incorporate an intentional focus on ethics and human values during each of the six second-year clinical rotations.

Ralph Corey is in charge of the residency training program in internal medicine and director of graduate medical education at Duke. He says the introduction of ethics is needed, but questions the effectiveness of how it's being taught.

"The bottom line is that the curriculum changes that need to take place here are going to be very difficult to implement," says Corey. "The problem is you've got guys teaching ethics who are Ph.D.s. How do you train doctors if you aren't one and haven't gone through the training? The guys who should be teaching ethics are guys like Frank Neelon, a Harvard graduate, professor, and chief resident of general medicine—a very

smart man, who has thought about medicine a long time, practices medicine, sees a lot of patients, makes these decisions."

"There are some neat ideas about trying to put together how you teach first-year students. You put them in clinical right away. That doesn't mean they're going to be examining patients, it means they're going to watch a physician examining patients. To let them have ambulatory care exposure a half-day a week for their entire four years—one year in surgery, one year in medicine, one year in pediatrics, one year in ob/gyn—that would be a tremendous experience."

Before further changes are made in the curriculum, several Duke Medical School administrators will visit other universities to assess the impact and effectiveness their programs have had. "We are going to go in this process with an open mind," Graham told *The Chronicle* last fall. "We will try to take advantage of the struggles and mistakes that other institutions have made."

eight socialist, and twenty-nine developing countries. Of the fifty countries, thirteen are in Africa, nine in Asia and the Near East, sixteen in Europe, ten in Central and South America, and two in North America. By the end of the meeting, the participants unanimously adopted both a declaration and a plan of action. "The arms race threatens all life on our planet; it must be stopped for the sake of human survival," the declaration begins. "The arms race is the greatest enemy of humankind, rather than our competing economic and social systems, our differing political beliefs, or our varied religious creeds." It goes on to recommend a total ban on nuclear testing, reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, a total ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons, and support of the U.N. General Assembly's disarmament and development plan. The General Assembly wants a 10 percent reduction in Security Council members' military budgets to go toward developing nations.

AMSA has sixteen task forces that work to promote education and discussion about major health matters—including the prevention of nuclear war, but also aging, bioethics, child and adolescent health, community health, computers in medicine, death and dying, humanistic medicine, international health, legislative affairs, lesbian, gay, and bisexual people in medicine, medical education, minority affairs, nutrition and preventive medicine, occupational and environmental health, and women in medicine.

Jennifer Hoock, a third-year Duke medical student, coordinates the standing committee on medical education. AMSA's split from the AMA in the Sixties, she says, reflects a philosophical difference between the groups, one that may still apply today. "The AMA, at least outwardly, was more concerned with protecting the physician's rights," says Hoock. "Although AMSA is, too, we like to think of ourselves as more forward-thinking in terms of patients' rights and the health of the world. We tend to come out more on the liberal side of issues than the AMA does."

Membership in AMSA is voluntary, and because of the many demands on a medical student's time, Hoock says people who join the organization "definitely have a social conscience. They tend to be people who see a problem and get up and do something about it. Because of the varied focus of the task forces, you get very different kinds of people in those areas. They tend to be leadership people—people whom you'll see later on in life out there doing something. They're active in their community. They're people who motivate others to do things."

Every year, the AMSA president and sixteen task forces and standing committees structure the programming for the AMSA Annual Convention. The largest meeting of

medical students in the United States, the convention provides a forum where students engage in issues not often discussed in medical school. This year's theme is "Health and Peace in the Year 2000: Empowering a New Generation of Health Leaders." One goal of the March conference is to create "an international network of socially conscious physicians committed to peace and the delivery of primary care in international health."

Workshop topics range from violence as a health hazard and aging in the international community to environmental toxins and euthanasia. But the delivery of primary care, particularly in Third World and developing countries, is one of AMSA's most pressing concerns. "Priorities in international health are clean water, childhood vaccinations, the AIDS epidemic, preventive medicine, and community-oriented health care," says Reynolds.

"In this country, we look at human rights in terms of civil liberties. In other countries, they look at human rights in terms of basic human services like housing, clothing, food, a job. Those of us in AMSA believe that both those things are essential to human rights—you can't separate them, they're very much a part of a unified idea. If you're arguing for the end of apartheid, you also have to do it in the context of arguing for provision of basic health care; those need to go hand in hand."

A new pilot project of AMSA, the International Health Fellowship Project, will provide twenty-eight international fellowships for physicians-in-training beginning this summer. Co-sponsored by USA for Africa and the Pew Memorial Trust, the three-and-one-half year program will use medical students and residents in community health projects in developing countries. A similar program in this country, the Health Promotion/Disease Prevention (HPDP) Project, places medical students in community and migrant health centers. Funded by the U.S. Public Health Service Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, the HPDP project is now in its third year. The project helps patients who must rely on community health centers because of economic constraints, and the often overworked health care workers who run those centers. More important, it allows medical students to get to know the people represented by the statistics and case discussions they learn about in school—a pregnant teenager, an unemployed diabetic, an Appalachian community affected by a PCB spill.

"When asked what keeps him there," wrote one HPDP med student, who developed a stop-smoking program in the Mississippi Delta, "[my supervisor] describes the satisfaction of getting to know his patients over the course of many years—people who probably would not get medical care if the center did not exist. I found it inspiring and instructive

It's expensive to become a doctor. The average indebtedness of a medical school graduate in 1987 was more than \$36,000. That financial burden makes community health service unattractive, if not unfeasible.

to work with a man, who, without being self-righteous, is convinced of the value of his work. He proved to me that a person with a strong social conscience can come to a place like Mound Bayou, do good work, and lead a happy life without becoming disillusioned."

Exposing students to community health settings comes at a critical juncture in American medicine. Malpractice and medical school tuition rates are skyrocketing. It's expensive to become a doctor. The Association of American Medical Colleges reports that the average indebtedness of a medical school graduate in 1987 was more than \$36,000. That financial burden makes community health service unattractive, if not unfeasible, when future physicians are considering in which branch of medicine to specialize.

Health Education Assistance Loans (HEALs) are federally guaranteed market rate loans with compound rather than simple interest. Originally intended to be the "loan of last resort," HEAL now accounts for 18 percent of all medical student loans in 1986, as compared to 3.8 percent in 1981. A recent study published in *Health Affairs* magazine concluded that increased HEAL debt decreased the likelihood of selecting primary care (general internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics-gynecology, family practice) as a specialty. AMSA president Reynolds says medical indebtedness is becoming a crisis, and if financial assistance doesn't improve, only the rich or their children will be able to afford the cost of medical school.

"There have been a number of students from high-tuition schools who have come through the HPDP program and have wanted to go back to low-income settings, but have said, point-blank, 'There's no way I can afford to go into a primary care setting having graduated with an \$80,000 debt.'"

Last year, Congress reauthorized a revised model of the National Health Service Corps

Scholarship, a kind of loan forgiveness program for people who enter into primary care medicine. But AMSA is pushing for a more substantial federal government role in funding programs. At Duke, Reynolds worked with the administration to establish, in 1983, a medical student merit scholarship that now totals nearly \$200,000. Last year, twenty-six students received the scholarships.

Another element shifting the nation's health care system is an increase in for-profit medicine. Reynolds says this corporatization of medicine, the emergence of "emergicenters" and "surgecenters" that handle routine medical problems, threatens to turn the profession into one focused on money rather than patient needs. "You undermine what you're trying to do by training medical students to be professional, and being professional means being of service to your community and to your profession and to your patients. If you go into a for-profit hospital, they're much more concerned with saving the dollar than creating an educational environment that provides a broad array of services.

"They're taking people who have been trained in academic medical centers who have put up their money to create an academic environment, and using them only to generate profit, without putting any of that money back into an educational setting."

"Physicians are becoming much more cost-conscious in the decisions they make and the way they handle people," says Jim Bass, a second-year Duke med student and coordinator of AMSA's regional bioethics committee. "Intuitively, when it is to your economic advantage to do the least you can do for a patient, then patients will suffer, health care will suffer, and there will be instances where people don't receive the care they need just because it was financially impractical."

AMSA recommends changes in medical school education, including the introduction of ethics courses and a closer mentoring process, to insure that future physicians are more concerned with a doctor-patient relationship than saving—and making—money. "Medicine isn't a rote science," says Jennifer Hook. "You have to be able to cope with the unexpected and be able to reason through a problem. If we can adjust the educational process so that it's not so much rote memorization and recall and it becomes more a thinking process and learning skills, it will be much more useful for physicians going into this rapidly changing environment."

"Duke has the potential to be an awesome medical school," says AMSA's Reynolds. "At a school like Duke that has a strongly biological/technical curriculum, it's essential to have an ethics or humanistic component. You need that balance to create a compassionate and thinking physician." ■

OFF THEIR ROCKERS

AGELESS EDUCATION

BY ANN WARD LITTLE

When Sallie Simons retired in February 1987, she did not have to look far for things to do. As the outgoing director of the Duke Institute for Learning in Retirement, she was made "honorary member for life." As a retiree, she could take advantage of the program she supervised for eight years.

New director Sara Craven admits to being a bit envious. "My greatest frustration," she says, "is not being able to attend the courses." Ultimately, she says, she aspires to become a full-fledged DILR member herself. Until then, she enjoys her obvious junior status and the honorific title "Mom."

When DILR reached its tenth anniversary in October 1987, it celebrated the success of a new concept: that learning is an appropriate activity for retired persons; that education not only prepares one for life, it enhances and sustains life as well. From the beginning, DILR has shunned geriatric stereotypes. "We deal with aging here," Craven said, "but it isn't a focus." The term "senior citizen" has been effectively banned from polite conversation at the Bishop's House, DILR's East Campus base, once the homes of Bishop Kilgo, the Woman's College infirmary, and Duke Press. The seventy-seven-year-old building, though well supplied with blackboards and library books, is conspicuously lacking in rocking chairs.

Shortly before her retirement, Sallie Simons described the evolution of the institute. Until recently, she observed, "there was still a stereotypical picture of the retired person incapable of either thought or motion—some sort of dim, off-in-the-corner, rocking chair, nonentity of a person."

That was a common misconception in the mid-Seventies when George L. Maddox, then director of the Duke Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development, began seeking out challenging educational activities for older people. At the same time, Jean



From its beginning ten years ago, Duke's Institute for Learning in Retirement has fought the idea of "the retired person incapable of either thought or motion."

O'Barr, then director of Continuing Education, was starting to address the special needs of retired adults. Their findings resulted in a joint venture, an experimental program designed specifically for retirees. Those first classes were, in Simons' words, a "runaway success." In 1977, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation provided a \$96,000 grant—seed money for the institute, which would later become a self-supporting adjunct of Continuing Education.

Although DILR was designed to provide learning experiences, it soon became a learning experience in itself. "The original concept was that we would be flooded by retired professors who would be dying to teach classes," Simons says. "That part of the concept was 99 percent wrong, and there's good reason. The Duke faculty don't retire now until they're seventy, and then many of them do guest semester work at other universities."

Another misconception was the idea that the institute could be entirely self-propelled. "The membership is truly peripatetic," Simons says. "They wander in and out freely, and they are encouraged to do this because the main benefit of retirement is freedom. They abhor long-term commitments." Instead, the institute evolved into a team operation, with a director and a governing group composed of officers, committee members, and a board. Since the fall of 1977, membership has grown from forty-two to 255.

At first, Simons recalls, the institute suffered from a "displaced syndrome." Its headquarters occupied two buildings on East Campus before moving to the Bishop's House in 1982. Its town-and-gown campus now extends to Asbury United Methodist Church, Watts Street Baptist Church, Duke's Union Ballroom, Gross Chemistry Auditorium, and the East Campus gym.

First-week classes at DILR are similar to those in other schools. Students compete for hard-to-find parking spaces. They interrogate teachers on reading requirements and the availability of books. Newcomers sign up for campus tours. "Upperclassmen" lose their cool when course locations are changed.

Institute members describe themselves as

a mixture of contrasts—"high school dropouts and Fulbright scholars, native North Carolinians and transplants, professionals and housewives." Their ranks include doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, secretaries, librarians, nurses, professors, at least one college president, and an agent for the CIA. Ages have ranged from thirty-five to eighty-seven. Intellectual curiosity is the only admission requirement for this aggressively nonexclusive, "self-selecting" group. DILR's advertisement in the Continuing Education catalogue removes the anxiety factors often associated with school: "There are no prerequisites, exams, or credits." There are also no papers—except in creative writing courses, and even there, assignments take the form of "suggestions." Papers are read in class, not submitted for grades.

As former Illinois resident Bill Wright explains, the program adapts to those who "want to put on a show, or those who just want to attend." He and his wife, Fode, take the more active approach. In addition to completing two terms as DILR president, he has served as official photographer, teacher, committee member, and handbook editor. Fode, a teacher and committee member, has worked with Duke Director of Drama David Ball in coordinating the "Drama Connection" class.

By all standards in private education, institute membership is a bargain. For \$95 a semester, full members are entitled to unlimited courses. The temptation, many admit, is to take too many. Nancy Hays has signed up for seven. "It keeps me busy until my husband retires," she says. Associate membership is a popular option for newcomers. For \$55 per semester, they can enroll in one course and take part in DILR's extracurricular social activities. Once introduced to the program, they usually upgrade their membership to include more courses and on-campus privileges at Duke.

Designed by committee, the institute's curriculum encompasses thirty or more subjects based on a liberal arts theme. Recent listings cover a broad spectrum of topics, from "Buddhist Art" to "Canadian Literature"; from "Fossils and Dinosaurs" to "War and Peace in This Century."

Full members of DILR enjoy a special relationship with Duke. They have access to libraries, faculty dining rooms, swimming pools, and language labs. DILR's Distinguished Speaker Series features familiar personalities on campus: Chancellor for Health Affairs William Anylan, Vice President for Student Affairs William Griffith '50, Art Museum Director Michael Mezzatesta, and professors such as zoologist Donald Fluke, geologist Orrin Pilkey, and historian Robert Durden. Duke basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski has also made a DILR appearance.

In honor of its tenth anniversary, DILR



presented a symposium on the creative process. The four-session series, co-sponsored by the Duke Institute for the Arts, featured artist Edith London, composer Robert Ward, pianist Lorin Hollander, and weaver Silvia Heyden. "We like to work with other departments at Duke," Craven says. The symposium, which was open to the public, excited more than the usual enthusiasm among DILR members. "The subject of creativity fits here," says Craven. "We have not had as much discussion about anything since I've been here as we did about that."

According to Craven, the institute reflects a trend in the greater university—an increased interest in the arts. "These folks are Depression era kids," she explains. "They went to college and got jobs. Until recently, many of them did not have time to explore the arts. Very few, when they experienced mid-life crises, enjoyed the luxury of changing careers."

The institute's faculty, like its students, is a heterogeneous lot—retired professors, graduate students, local experts, and institute member volunteers. They face special challenges in classrooms sprinkled with fellow teachers, judges, and Ph.D.s. Whereas today's undergraduates may have vague recollections of Watergate, DILR students remember Teapot Dome, World War II, the first years of the atomic bomb.

When Rolland Mays leads his peers in philosophical discussions, issues are often phrased in practical terms. "How many of us have portfolios including utilities using nuclear energy?" one student asks. "The majority of us wouldn't be in this room today if we had not benefited from modern health technology," another student observes. In Paige Bynum's literature class, students share perspectives decades removed from their teacher. To at least one class member, author Lawrence Durrell, born in 1912, is "just a kid." Others view the creator of the *Alexandria Quartet* as a chronological equal, more or less. In discussions of age, as in art, the Theory of Relativity comes into play.

Doctoral candidate Bynum urges her stu-

dents to "relax" while she takes them into intellectual high gear. "You have no separate, fixed, stable, independent self," she tells student Nan Parmentier, who doesn't mind being singled out as "class guinea pig." She has presided over similar discussions herself, having taught psycho-linguistics at Columbia University for some twenty years. Parmentier gives Bynum high marks as a teacher, and the admiration is reciprocal. "These students are very bright," Bynum says. "They are well educated in many areas."

For more than ten years now, DILR has been dispelling myths about education and the aging process. Professor emeritus Pauline Gratz has proved that award-winning teaching skills do not disappear on the date of retirement. Octogenarian Matthew Woolard has demonstrated that it is never too late to learn how to swim. No longer do institute members consider themselves to be part of a revolutionary experiment. They now face such mundane challenges as enrollment pressures. Not yet confronted with hordes of graying baby-boomers, Director Craven is already dealing with problems of class size and parking space.

Former director Simons attributes the institute's success to its combination of classroom and extracurricular activities. As she explains, DILR provides "a respectable opportunity to meet people." Also, she points out, the institute seems to have a favorable impact on health. "The mortality rate and incidence of illness among members are surprisingly low."

"The glue that makes the institute work is the strong friendships, the support groups, the bonding that happens to these peer people because they have a whole lifestyle in common," says Simons. "They give and get enormously from one another. And when the chips are down, that is why they troop back here year after year." ■

Little '63 is a free-lance writer and editor living in Raleigh.

ADVICE AND DISSENT

THE BORK BATTLE

BY JOE ARENA

Many of the failed
nominee's opponents
came from the same field
in which his star had
risen—academia.

Soon after he heard the news that Ronald Reagan had named Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, law school professor Walter Dellinger got several calls from Senator Joseph Biden, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Biden wanted to know: Could the Senate reject a Supreme Court nominee if it disagreed with his judicial philosophy?

"If a Senator is opposed to having ideology play a decisive role in the selection of Supreme Court Justices," answered Dellinger in a four-page memo, "then he or she should vote to reject this nomination." Dellinger's conclusion was underlined and bold-faced. On July 7, the memo served as the basis of a discussion among Biden, Dellinger, Washington attorney and former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, and law professor Philip Curland of the University of Chicago; when it was over, Biden concluded he would oppose Bork and set into motion a dramatic showdown between the president and Congress.

"Biden had basically all the information about the case to be made against Bork's confirmation before he made his decision," says Dellinger. "He was widely criticized for verdict first, trial later, but in fact the [initial] memo has the heart of the case to be made against Bork."

A great deal of hot air was pumped into the atmosphere surrounding the Judiciary Committee hearings, but the case to be made against Bork ultimately rested upon three points articulated in Dellinger's memo: Robert Bork's extreme conservative ideology with respect to the protection of civil liberties; his 1963 opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and the Senate's proper role under the advise and consent clause. As each point was raised during the confirmation process, fifty-eight senators were deciding for themselves that Robert Bork was the wrong nominee at the wrong time for the Supreme Court.

Dellinger asked his colleague at the law

school, Christopher Schroeder, to help research Bork's record for the committee, continued to advise Biden and other senators inclined to oppose the nomination, and eventually testified before the committee on a panel with History Professor Emeritus John Hope Franklin and Professor William Leuchtenburg of the University of North Carolina. At the outset, however, Dellinger predicted that the nomination of his former professor from the Yale Law School would be "very difficult to block." Besides the doubts about the Senate's prerogatives, Judge Robert Bork had a reputation as a formidable intellect, and the administration had moved early to portray him as a judicial "moderate."

In Justice Antonin Scalia and Bork, the Reagan administration thought it had picked nominees who as academics had developed a consistent, predictable, and over-arching interpretation of the Constitution. The administration was avoiding another Sandra Day O'Connor, an apparent disappointment to the ideologues in the Department of Justice because of her unforeseen moderation. For the record, Dellinger places Bork just to the right of Scalia and puts Chief Justice

William Rehnquist to the right of both. But the opposition to Bork was all the more urgent because the seat he would fill had been the "swing vote" on a variety of controversial cases involving civil liberties.

As a scholar, Bork made his mark in anti-trust law, but had also gone out of his way to attack the decisions of the Warren Court and its main lines of reasoning. Sensing it would lose the nomination if it became a referendum on the Warren decisions—most of which are widely accepted—the White House tried to dress Bork in a moderate's robes and hoped his detractors would appear overly strident and politically motivated. On August 3, just before the Senate's recess, the White House released a position paper describing Bork as a jurist in the moderate tradition of Justice John Harlan and the retiring Lewis Powell.

As it turned out, the wolf didn't fit into the sheep's clothing. "Why people thought Bork could be poured into this mold is beyond me," says Schroeder, who provided research for Biden's response to the White House paper. "I really am baffled by it. Maybe the White House was hoping the Senate would take this book home with them as the one thing they had on Bork, and a lot of support would build up and a number of senators would commit themselves publicly."

Schroeder was on sabbatical last semester studying the regulation of toxic substances when he was asked by a Senate judiciary staff member to review a lower court nominee who had written extensively in the field of environmental law, Schroeder's specialty. When the Bork nomination was announced, Schroeder was already in Washington. As he puts it, "I took a three-month break to find out how the Senate Judiciary Committee works."

One month later, Schroeder and Washington lawyer Jeffrey Peck '79 handed Biden a seventy-two page analysis of Bork's record and writings that found the White House paper "contains a number of inaccuracies, and that the picture it paints of Judge Bork is a distortion of his record." Schroeder and

Peck cited evidence to dispute White House assertions that Judge Bork "has never wavered" in his protection of both civil rights and civil liberties, that Bork would respect precedent, that he would be a "powerful ally of First Amendment values." The response also exposed a misleading statistical analysis of Bork's voting record that suggested none of his majority opinions have been reversed, thus demonstrating his suitability for the Supreme Court. In fact, none of his opinions had even been reviewed, and as a circuit court judge, he was bound to follow Supreme Court precedent anyway. According to the study, Bork was not an apostle of judicial restraint, as the White House would have one believe, but a judicial activist with an aggressive agenda.

The unusual rebuttal was big news. It went far to put the Bork nomination in context by suggesting the importance of the swing vote on the court, and it gave the opposition both the courage and the ammunition with which to fight the administration. Dellinger calls the paper "the single most important thing that happened."

"The White House had a good strategy; it just had the wrong candidate," says Schroeder. "They were right in believing that the kind of candidate most likely to have an easy confirmation was the candidate a lot like [retiring] Justice Lewis Powell, who listened to both sides of cases and treated individual cases seriously."

Observers can find analogies between the Roosevelt era of judicial appointments and the Reagan era. FDR changed the court from one hostile to the New Deal to one that was not. Reagan's philosophical transformation, particularly on the lower court level (where more than half the judges are Reagan appointees) has been nearly as sweeping. The crucial difference between 1937 and 1987, though, is the current make-up of the Senate. In 1937, few senators were opposed to the New Deal; on the other hand, the 1986 elections put the opposition party in control. The Democrats took the vote to signal ambivalence about the Reagan-Meese social agenda.

"I don't see anything wrong with a president attempting to shape a court along the lines of his particular beliefs," says Leuchtenburg, a prominent FDR scholar at UNC who also teaches at Duke. "I told Senator Biden I didn't think Reagan was 'packing the court,' but at the same time I think Congress is in its rights to try to stop the president from shaping the court. The changes in the 1930s were considerably more dramatic than anything that has happened—so far."

Christopher Schroeder thinks the Bork hearings may have set a higher standard for future nominations. "In the next nominations, including Judge [Anthony] Kennedy, you're going to see much more attention paid



to the issues of judicial philosophy. Whether it becomes a long-term phenomenon, I don't know. But the 'star quality' of the witnesses, that's unlikely to be repeated," because few jurists share the same reputation and notoriety as Bork did even before his nomination was official.

Many of Bork's opponents came from the same field in which his star had risen—academia. In fact, the Reagan administration has appointed an unusually large number of judicial scholars to the courts. Judge Bork wrote prolifically while on the faculty of the Yale Law School, and his supporters argued that his academic writings should not be used against him in the hearings. He was, they argued, simply playing *agent provocateur*, engaging in academic speculation with the goal of stirring up a healthy debate—and not espousing a closely held constitutional philosophy.

But as historian John Hope Franklin put it in his testimony before the committee, during his fifty years as a teacher, he himself has sometimes played the devil's advocate in class, but would never play that role in the

American Historical Review or the *Journal of Southern History* merely to provoke, and then not bear responsibility for those arguments.

In any case, the vote on Bork by his professional colleagues around the country appears lopsided. Dellinger says that he, Laurence Tribe of Harvard, and Philip Curland of Chicago sent out a letter to law school faculties and collected 2,000 signatures opposing Bork, compared to ninety-nine supporting him. Of the eighteen full-time faculty at the Duke Law School with some view about the nomination, three signed a letter to the committee backing Bork.

But in the Senate, the vote looked like it could go either way, until Southern Democratic senators cast their lot with the opposition. North Carolina Senator Terry Sanford, one of the earliest Southerners to announce his opposition, says he kept an open mind at the beginning of the confirmation process. "I wanted to approve in the beginning, so I was very careful not to say anything that would put me in an awkward position." And though his office received bags of mail from constituents, Duke's former president says he

Duke and Carolina meet again.

And this time the game is insurance.

Duke and Carolina are meeting once again this year. But this time it's not about football or basketball. It's about insurance.

Fitzgerald S. Hudson, '46 graduate of the Duke School of Engineering and Chairman of the Board for Collier Cobb & Associates, welcomes Charlie "Choo Choo" Justice, legendary football player from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Justice, a 25-year veteran of the insurance business, will be in the Charlotte office of Collier Cobb & Associates as a Business Development Executive.

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kept his own counsel as he deliberated on the nomination. "I did not want to meet with groups to talk about it. I did not want to listen to emotional pleas. I tried to isolate that very carefully from my examination of his record. I didn't think I could make the vote on the basis of popular appeal."

The battle over Bork ultimately may have the mitigating effect of lessening the politicization of future judicial appointments. "If Judge Bork had been confirmed, and the president had succeeded in putting such strong ideological allies on the court, then the next Democratic president would have been under greatly enhanced pressure from his constituency groups to name people similarly extreme," says Dellinger. "The argument would have been, 'They've got their sure votes, now we need ours.' You would have been in a yin-yang process."

Judge Bork's constitutional philosophy, as extreme as it may be, does not forever and for all time disqualify him from a seat on the Supreme Court. Certainly, if the Republicans had kept their majority in the Senate in the 1986 elections, Bork would have been confirmed. In the heart of the Warren Court, Dellinger suggests, Bork may have provided an insightful dissenting opinion. Bork may even have been approved in 1986 in place of Justice Scalia. But given the current makeup of the court, on which the extreme conservative edge of judicial philosophy is already represented, Dellinger says the Senate was within its right to say, "Enough is enough."

"Preserving the balance of the court is not an argument in itself," he says. "It's only half an argument. You have to go on to say that the existing balance is something worth preserving."

"No one in the Senate wants to prevent Bork from disseminating his views," Schroeder says, but in the Senate's view, the country has decided that many decisions of the Warren Court are good for the country. "And it is appropriate for the Senate to make a judgment about whether someone with an agenda that is hostile to a wide variety of opinions out of that period is appropriate for the court at this time."

"Now, times may change and the Senate's sense of what's good for the country may change, and you may come around to these same issues again and answer them in a different way."

Bork and the "original intent" academics claimed that if the country understood how far the opinions expanding the protection of civil liberties strayed from the Framers' original intent, the people would rise up in arms. "More than anything else," Schroeder says, "the Bork confirmation process proved that they're wrong on that point." ■

Arena '84 is a writer and editor living in Boston.

TIERS FOR TUITION

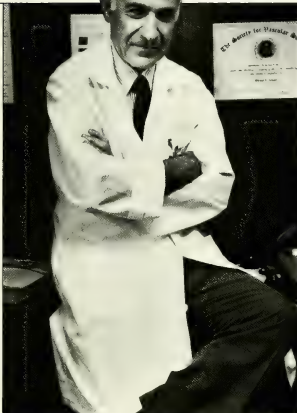
Duke's board of trustees approved in December a tiered tuition plan for undergraduates in which new students will pay a higher rate than continuing students. The plan—which brought some expressions of dissent within the board—is expected to bring in an additional \$2.2 million in the next academic year.

The new tuition schedule will help finance academic improvements outlined in the five-year academic plan presented to the trustees last September. To begin reducing the student-faculty ratio from thirteen-to-one to eleven-to-one, the university plans to add eight to ten additional faculty members in 1988-89. Between 20 to 30 percent of the additional revenue will be used for financial aid. Funds are also earmarked for library acquisitions and automation, and for additional computers for students. Science laboratories will be renovated over the next five years, beginning with the chemistry lab, and staff will be added to counseling programs.

Incoming Trinity College freshmen will pay \$11,950, 12.7 percent more than returning students. Engineering freshmen will pay \$12,570, 9.4 percent more than returning engineering students. Tuition for returning undergraduates will increase by 6 percent, the smallest increase since 1970.

Once students enroll, any tuition rises would go toward normal operating costs and not academic improvements. "Families will know that tuition will increase by no more than an amount reflecting general inflationary trends affecting universities," says Provost Phillip A. Griffiths. "This will enable families to make much more accurate predictions of total costs for a college education."

Local newspapers reported that a few trustees "grumbled" about the tuition change. "We need to be aware that when we increase tuition, we are eliminating middle-income people who don't qualify for financial aid," trustee Thomas B. Stockton B.Div. '55 told the *Raleigh News and Observer*. But in the same story, Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie said the tuition hike was essential "for Duke's long-term progress," particularly in the competition for the best students and professors. Brodie added that the increase would still keep Duke's tuition at or below the level of its academic competitors.



Anlyan: new role for veteran administrator

LES TUDOR

A CHANGING CHANCELLORSHIP

Dr. William G. Anlyan, chancellor for health affairs and executive vice president of the university, will assume new responsibilities when he relinquishes his post to become chancellor of the university. The appointment was approved unanimously at the December board of trustees meeting, and becomes effective July 1.

Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie says that Anlyan's duties will focus on major elements of Duke's external relations, particularly the university's international programs and fund-raising efforts on behalf of the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. Anlyan will represent the university on local, community, and state boards and organizations, and act as liaison to several national and international groups.

Anlyan, who earned his bachelor's and M.D. degrees from Yale University, served an internship in general and thoracic surgery at Duke from 1949 to 1950 and his residency in the same department from 1950 to 1955. From 1953 to 1958, he was one of a few doctors from the United States and Canada selected as a Markle Scholar in Medical Science.

A professor of surgery since 1961, Anlyan

was named dean of Duke's medical school in 1964 and vice president for health affairs in 1969 before becoming chancellor for health affairs in 1983. He was appointed executive vice president of the university last August.

Brodie says that in his new position, Anlyan will be a member of the president's committee of chief executive officers, along with provost Phillip A. Griffiths, executive vice president Eugene J. McDonald, and the new chief executive of the medical center.

A twelve-member committee is conducting a national search to replace Anlyan. The committee's goal for concluding its search is late spring, so that a recommendation can be presented to the board of trustees at its next meeting.

THE GIFT OF GIVING

Recent major endowments to the university have created four new distinguished professorships and two student scholarships.

The RJR Nabisco Foundation has pledged \$2 million for appointments in any department of the arts and sciences or engineering. One of the two professorships will be named for Juanita Morris Kreps '44, Ph.D. '48, vice president emeritus of the university and former James B. Duke economics professor. Kreps was U.S. Secretary of Commerce from 1977-79, and is now a trustee of The Duke Endowment. She holds directorships in several major corporations, including RJR Nabisco.

Durham businessman David McKenzie Barringer's \$1.6-million gift, the largest single gift from a Durham resident, endows a professorship in marine biology, as well as two full scholarships for Durham residents and an engineering school equipment fund. The gift was made in cooperation with the West Durham Lumber Company.

Barringer established the Russell Newton Barringer Professorship of Marine Biology in honor of his father, founder of West Durham Lumber Company. The \$1-million chair will be held by a distinguished marine scientist at Duke's Marine Laboratory in Beaufort. Barringer honored his mother, Maelee Page Barringer, by establishing a full scholarship, the Barringer Trinity Scholarship, in her name. Another full scholarship, the Inez Harleigh Page Trinity Scholarship, is named for his aunt, who graduated in 1930 and

earned her master's degree in 1941 from Duke. She taught history at Durham High School.

The Barringer and Page Trinity scholarships will each support an outstanding student from the city of Durham or Durham County with full tuition, fees, room and board, books, and other benefits, including stipends for summer study, travel, or work during four years at Duke.

An endowed professorship named for U.S. Senator Terry Sanford will be established in Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs with a \$1-million gift from ITT Corporation. Sanford served on the ITT board of directors during his fifteen-year term as Duke's president. The ITT/Terry Sanford Distinguished Professorship of Public Policy is the first fully endowed professorship in public policy, and ITT's second gift to Duke. In 1983, ITT gave \$1 million for the construction of an auditorium at the Fuqua School of Business.

FOUNDERS' DAY AWARDS

The second annual University Medals for Distinguished Meritorious Service at Duke have gone to Juanita Morris Kreps '44, Ph.D. '48, vice president emeritus of the university, and Reynolds Price '55, James B. Duke Professor of English and nationally known author, playwright, and essayist. They received the medals from President H. Keith H. Brodie during December's Founders' Day convocation.

The University Medals, which bear the seal and motto of Duke, were first awarded in 1986 to recognize members and close friends of the Duke community who have made a lasting impact on the institution. Recipients are chosen by a committee and their names are kept secret until announced at the convocation.

At the same event, chemistry professor Alvin Crumbliss became the sixth recipient of the University Scholar/Teacher Award. Sponsored by the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church, the award recognizes an outstanding faculty member for "dedication and contribution to the learning arts and to the institution."

Crumbliss, a native of Chicago, received his bachelor's degree from Knox College and his Ph.D. in inorganic chemistry from Northwestern University. Following postdoctoral study at the University of Southern California, he joined the Duke faculty in 1970. He was awarded a NATO Senior Scientist Fellowship in 1977 and has held visiting positions at the University of Paris and Oxford University. He was recently elected president-elect of the North Carolina sec-

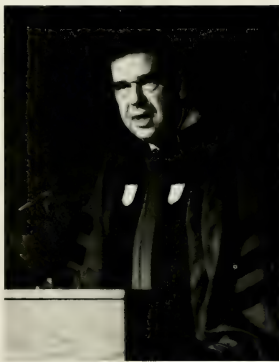


Honoree: Juanita Kreps with President Brodie

tion of the American Chemical Society.

The 1986-87 Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award went to Chinese language and literature professor Jing Wang. Wang, an assistant professor in the Center for International Studies, is one of thirty recipients of the award since it was begun in 1970. Before Wang came to Duke in 1985, she taught in the Chinese department at Middlebury College. She also taught at the University of Massachusetts, the University of Michigan, and National Taiwan University.

In his convocation address, trustee chairman L. Neil Williams Jr. '58, J.D. '61 talked about the strength of Duke's traditions—which, as he sees them, encompass religious values, academic freedom, and a sense of campus unity. Tradition "constitutes a vital force which we should examine and celebrate," he said. "The nature of tradition is to make us think in terms of 'we' and not 'I.'"



Celebrating tradition: trustee chairman Neil Williams

GRIDIRON GRADS GRADED

For the third time in seven years, Duke has won the College Football Association's Academic Achievement Award, which recognizes the CFA member institution with the highest graduating rate among members of its football team. Duke graduated 95.8 percent of those football players who initially enrolled at the university in 1981.

The award is presented annually by the Touchdown Club of Memphis, Tennessee. Duke won the CFA's first award in 1981 and again in 1984. The Blue Devils' football program also has finished second twice and third once in the award's seven-year history.

"We are pleased to be recognized as a national leader in graduating our student-athletes," says President H. Keith H. Brodie, "not necessarily for the honor itself, but because it means we are doing things the right way."

In addition to Duke's award, the CFA presented an athletic academic adviser award to Chris Kennedy, tutoring coordinator for athletics, for his part in working with football players toward earning their degrees. It is the first time the CFA has presented the award.

FOR THE LIVES OF LEMURS

With diplomatic skill, assistant professor of anthropology Pat Wright is helping create one of the world's newest national parks on the island of Madagascar.

Wright is pushing for the park in an attempt to save several species of rare lemurs, including the endangered golden and greater bamboo lemurs. The latter was last seen in the wild in the early 1970s and was thought extinct. "There are only a few hundred individuals left of these two species," she says. "Deforestation is the greatest threat to their existence."

The golden and greater bamboo lemurs—the bamboo in their names refers to the mainstay of their diet—live in a small part of southeastern Madagascar, at an elevation between 1,300 and 4,800 feet above sea level. Both species have a low reproductive rate, with each mating couple usually producing only one offspring a year.

During research trips into the forest, Wright found the bamboo lemurs' habitat being consumed by slash-and-burn agriculture. No parks or preserves exist to protect the animals, and the primates are often hunted for food by tribesmen. Determined to protect the lemurs and nine other species of the

grazing tree-dwelling animals, Wright began urging Madagascar officials to withdraw about 20,000 acres of the rain forest to form a national park.

To get the park plans moving, Wright drew on the aid of several allies, including Russell Mittermeier, executive of the World Wildlife Fund. Mittermeier lent his personal support to the project, pinpointing the area as one of rare orchids, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, as well as lemurs.

Last spring, the Madagascar officials signed the Accord of St. Catherine's, named for the Georgia island where it was drawn up. The accord called for creation of a national park in southeastern Madagascar and laid out conservation priorities for the island's wildlife.

Wright went back to Madagascar in June to survey wildlife and plants in the area designated for the park. "Only rain forest on the steepest slopes is left," she says. "Where the forest has been cut, erosion is rampant. There are big gorges in the hills, which have a lot of red clay soil. Many streams are silted and filled with parasites. Malaria is also a big problem."

During July and August, Wright and other officials trekked to all the villages in the park area to persuade people to stop wasteful slash-and-burn agriculture. Some of the trips took five days.

"We talked to the village elders and mayors, telling them what a national park would mean," she says. "We told them they couldn't hunt lemurs or cut the forest. It was a dialogue—we talked of what we would like them to do for the national park, and what we can do for them."

One immediate change Wright and officials argued for was rice cultivation in the valleys, rather than on terraced hillsides stripped of trees. "We are the ones there. We have the accords, the documents of collaboration with the Department of Water and Forests," says Wright of Duke's opportunity to help Madagascar create a national park. "The discovery of a new species of lemur has led to something much larger than we could have imagined."

PREMIERING IN THE PROVINCES

During the 1983 Geneva arms-control talk, an American and a Russian diplomat took a stroll through a forest and talked about their countries. The dialogue was the basis for Lee Blessing's play *A Walk in the Woods*, the fifth pre-Broadway production to be held at Duke during the past two years.

Presented in late January under the management of Broadway producer and adjunct professor Emanuel Azenberg, the play is

produced by Lucille Lortel and directed by Des McAnuff. Sam Waterston and Robert Prosky star in the work, which won the Best New Play Award from the American Theater Critics Association. Waterston is known for his roles in the films *The Killing Fields* and *The Great Gatsby*. Prosky appeared in *The Natural* and was a regular on NBC's *Hill Street Blues*.

About twenty student interns—both drama and non-drama majors—participated in all aspects of production. Ron Kumin, administrative director for Duke's drama program and producer of the project, says the material is "both critical and timely." He adds: "The play provides a wonderful character study of both the American and Russian diplomats, providing some useful insight into their cultural backgrounds and training."



Cultural clues: O'Barr and Byrd with the archival addition

AN ARCHIVE OF ADS

The nation's oldest advertising agency, J. Walter Thompson, has donated its archives to Duke. Spanning nearly a century, the archives include diaries, correspondence, and research papers from J. Walter Thompson's beginnings that document the growth of the company and the advertising industry, as well as the expansion of American corporations worldwide. The archives, with more than 1.5 million print advertisements from Thompson and competing advertisers, also contain scripts of radio shows dating from the 1920s, when the scripts as well as the ads were written by advertising agencies.

"This is a resource that scholars from a great many different disciplines will find useful," says William O'Barr, anthropology pro-

fessor and a scholar of advertising. O'Barr, who has used the archives in his research, says the collection is rich in its variety. Within that collection is a letter from Eleanor Roosevelt refusing to endorse a product in an ad campaign because she would be identified only as the wife of Franklin Roosevelt. There's research from noted behavioral psychologist J.B. Watson, who worked for the company and was influential in the application of psychology to selling.

"For the social scientist, the most interesting thing about the ads isn't the advertised product," O'Barr says. "The connection of advertising to social and cultural values teaches us about lifestyles. The social scientists studying this material could ask questions about how families are portrayed, what the roles of men and women are in the ad, or what is the aesthetic of beauty."

Social historians often use advertising in their studies. For the millions of immigrants in the 1920s, "Advertising told them what a family does or what their living room should look like," O'Barr says. "It was involved in the homogenization of culture."

As the advertising industry matured in the 1920s, J. Walter Thompson's research strategies became more sophisticated, similar to the innovative sociological and anthropological studies of the time. But since the research information was compiled for private marketing projects, it rarely has been available to scholars and the public.

Duke was one of a half-dozen universities applying for the archives, according to Robert L. Byrd, curator of manuscripts in Perkins Library. Byrd says the gift includes a three-year, \$100,000 grant from the Thompson Foundation to support the processing and maintenance of the archives. The university plans to make the material available to both scholars and students, he adds.

INTERDISCIPLINARY ARTS APPROACH

Internationally renowned pianist Lorin Hollander took time away from a busy concert schedule last November to kick off an interdisciplinary arts residency program at Duke.

"We have a crisis situation in our educational system," according to Hollander. "We've got to put creative freedom back into that system, to recreate the creativity with which children are born, or else we're going to continue—and I quote 'A Nation at Risk,' the government report on education in the United States—'drowning in mediocrity' as a nation and as a people."

"We've got to change things through a broad-based liberal arts education in which we come together and share similar interests and problems," Hollander says. "We've got to work harder to understand the true juxtaposition of the analytic and creative elements in every field."

While at Duke, Hollander met with faculty, staff, and students of the medical school, the religion department, the music department, the Duke Institute for Learning in Retirement, the continuing education program, and Duke's residential life program; at the National Humanities Center in the Research Triangle Park; with city and county public school teachers; and at the North Carolina Music Educators Conference and the North Carolina School of the Arts, both in Winston-Salem.

Hollander, who has become a national spokesman for an interdisciplinary approach to education, is the first Nancy Hanks Artist-in-Residence at Duke's Institute of the Arts.

"The Nancy Hanks Artist-in-Residence program supports Nancy Hanks' deep belief in the arts for everyone," says Michael Cer-veris, director of the institute and a long-



Hollander: recreating creativity

time friend of Hollander. "In essence, it is a means for artists to encounter whole cross sections of the university and to work with people in other disciplines—medicine, psychology, engineering, the sciences—to find the artistic or creative frame of reference."

The artist-in-residence program is funded through the capital campaign's Nancy Hanks Endowment for the Arts. Hanks '49 gained national prominence as the second chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts. She was considered largely responsible for the achievements of those agencies during their formative years in the Seventies. Hanks was also influential in establishing the Duke Museum of Art in 1969 and the Institute of the Arts in 1980.

A RAPID REAPPRAISAL

Money and paintings pledged or given to the university by Trinity graduate David P. Bloom '85 were returned in light of a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation into his investment strategies.

Bloom, who pledged \$1 million to the Duke Art Museum last October as part of the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, has been charged with using clients' funds for personal expenses. When the SEC launched its investigation in mid-January, Bloom had paid \$20,000 of the pledge, which the university turned over to a court-appointed receiver.

"Returning the gifts is the right thing for Duke to do under the circumstances," said President H. Keith H. Brodie. Two paintings Bloom presented to the art museum last August, with a total appraisal value of \$58,500, were also returned.

As sole stock holder of Greater Sutton Investors Group, Bloom is alleged to have collected a total of \$10 million from about 100 clients for stock market investments, but to have used the money instead to buy a Manhattan condo, a house in the Hamptons, European sports cars, and expensive jewelry.

Gary Lynch J.D. '75, director of enforcement for the SEC, said the investigation began with a tip. "We got a call from someone, not an investor, who said we should look into the Bloom operation," he told *The Chronicle*. "Shortly after, we had enough information to take him to court."

The SEC investigation generated immediate and widespread media coverage. Bloom made headlines in the major daily papers and was a lead story on the broadcast news the day the story broke.

WOODRUFF

Continued from page 9

everything that moves. We don't need to. We do want to offer in-depth, behind-the-headlines information."

Is there such a thing as too much depth, telling viewers more than they want to know? "Sure," says Woodruff, "there may have been times when we've overdone it, but we never admit it." She's reminded of MacNeil's motto for the show: "We dare to be boring."

By some measures, when Woodruff left the network, she traded the fast lane for a more moderate pace. But she doesn't see things that way. "The pressure's not off. It's just a different kind of pressure. It's not the pressure to come up with a big scoop, though we do that now and again. It's how you can be the

best at explaining how something happened. There's certainly pressure to find the best explainers of the news, to find the highest ranking officials for interviews. They don't just come waltzing into the studio. You've got to make calls, you've got to cultivate."

She's also responsible for hosting PBS's weekly *Frontline* series, where each show is devoted to one issue. Woodruff assumed the post after its original anchor, Jessica Savitch, drowned in an automobile accident in 1984.

Despite the balancing act between her two jobs, Woodruff admits that the hours are more "civilized," allowing her to spend weekends with the family at their Washington home or their get-away cottage near the Chesapeake Bay. A French-born "nanny" has tended the Hunt clan since Jeffrey was born in 1981. Says Woodruff, "She's a member of

the family." Through compromise—leaving work an hour early to be with the family, leaving the family an hour early to conduct an interview at work—Woodruff says she's managed to find some sort of balance. "I love my job and I can't imagine not working. I love my kids, too, and I wish there were a way to do both totally. But it's impossible."

As if to compensate, she papers her office in Jeffrey's rumpled artwork. The gallery includes a Christmas tree decorated in Froot Loops and the rudimentary figure of a woman with orange hair and green eyes. It says, "My Mommy." ■

Bloch-Neuvette, a free-lance writer living in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, is director of public relations for the University of Windsor.

The next day I left my group in session and walked down the hall and called. Barbara was on the other line to Simon & Schuster. I waited. Then Barbara came on and said, "Good news..." I'll never forget it. I had waited twenty-six years.

Telling people was wonderful. I went to my class at Duke later that same day. I didn't have to say a word. They knew—and pandemonium erupted—as soon as they saw my bottle of champagne.

The next day I talked to my editor, Bob Bender, for the first time. I'm convinced that I would find him an absolutely wonderful fellow even if he didn't love my book. In the months since then, he has made my part of the publication process as easy as opening a present. What I had expected was more rewrites, surely more problems of some sort. I was wrong.

LOOKING HOMeward

by Robert J. Bliwise

Listen. Listen to North Carolina. Above the din of the tobacco auctioneers, you can hear some voices—rising confidently together, though hardly in harmonious agreement—of the New South.

Probably no state in the past twenty years has surpassed North Carolina as a homing ground for writers. In Asheville, North Carolina, the "Altamont" of Thomas Wolfe's own highly autobiographical first novel, about three dozen Duke alumni and friends immersed themselves in that idea—and in Wolfe.

Wolfe was just a literary launching pad for a weekend that propelled participants into discussions about contemporary authors of auspicious achievement. Among them: Anne Tyler, Reynolds Price, Doris Betts, Gail Godwin, James Applewhite, Lee Smith, and John Ehle. Those signed on for the Alumni College also became acquainted with some of the success stories among the newer writers, like Jill McCorkle and Clyde Edgerton. The alumni—representing classes from the Thirties through the Seventies, places from nearby Western North Carolina to distant Connecticut, and professions from law to education—were assembled for Duke's late-October Alumni College. This year's program had both a literary and a regional focus; it was titled "Looking Homeward: North Carolina Writers and Their Places of the Heart."

"Why has North Carolina produced so

many excellent authors?" asked Duke's director of Continuing Education Judith Ruderman in introducing the Alumni College. "What Flannery O'Connor said twenty years ago about literary ascendancy rings true today: that it stays strongest 'wherever there has been a shared past, a sense of likeness, and the possibility of reading a small history in a universal light. In these things, the South still has a degree of advantage.'"

Then the contract arrived, an intimidating twenty-four legal pages that dealt with tantalizing possibilities such as book club rights and less cheerful ones like my untimely death.

The next step was revisions. I expected to be asked for yet another rewrite. I was prepared to do it happily—I was so glad that the book was finally going to come out. But my editor suggested only a few changes, none of them major. I added a scene, and took out a scene. I made a few clarifications. And I went through the whole book and made sure the reader would know when it was winter

and when it was spring. We had no disagreements at all over any changes.

I rushed through the revision process at a frantic pace, however. At the back of my mind, I was still afraid that somehow this wonderful arrangement was all going to vanish in mid-air. Barbara assured me that this wasn't going to happen. And Simon & Schuster kept sending me reassuring little jobs to do.

For example, I was asked to fill out an Author's Questionnaire: Who is my lecture agent? What schools of writing have influenced me? What points should be emphasized in the promotion of my book? In addition, who would be good to approach about getting dust jacket blurbs? Bob suggested John Updike and Walker Percy because of their interest in religious and mystical themes. I was dazzled at the thought, but quickly recovered and offered a long list, including Steven Spielberg, Jimmy Carter, and Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

I was asked to send with this package



Places of the heart: an Alumni College visit to the home of Thomas Wolfe

many excellent authors?" asked Duke's director of Continuing Education Judith Ruderman in introducing the Alumni College. "What Flannery O'Connor said twenty years ago about literary ascendancy rings true today: that it stays strongest 'wherever there has been a shared past, a sense of likeness, and the possibility of reading a small history in a universal light. In these things, the South still has a degree of advantage.'"

Added Ruderman, who coordinated the Asheville program: "No matter that North Carolina's cultural and geographical diversity provides us with many small histories; a number of common motifs emerge in the works. Certainly a deep sense of attachment to place and a belief in the importance of the past, of religion, and of the family are over-

riding features, but we also find colorful regional speech, the effects of racism, and the image of the strong woman."

Forming the faculty for the weekend were Ruderman, who has written full-length studies of D.H. Lawrence and William Styron '47, and is someone especially interested in contemporary women novelists of North Carolina; James Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69, associate professor of English at Duke, who has five books of poetry to his credit and who has won numerous awards for his work, along with the Duke Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award; and Harriette Buchanan, a professor in interdisciplinary studies at Appalachian State University, who developed a Duke Continuing Education course on North Carolina

photos for publicity and for the dust jacket. My friend Karen Tam, who is a free-lance photographer, came out to the house on a Saturday morning. After much consideration, I had decided to wear jeans and a work shirt—studiedly casual. After all, I was at Duke in the Sixties.

I sent that package off, and then the manuscript came back to me again, this time from the copy editor. This time, I was asked to verify such matters as the proper spelling of Krispy Kreme and the names of musicians and other details. I'd written a scene that had a dog in it, then later another scene had a cat. The editor very reasonably asked: What happened to the dog?

Finally, the last step before publication: the galleys. These are basically the insides of the book without the covers. Proofing these pages was the last chance I had to make any changes. When I opened this package, I had a great surprise. I had never expected to fall in love with a title page. I have read many

books in my life and never once have I more than glanced at a title page. This one was clearly superior. I showed it or described it to everyone I saw for weeks, exactly how the typeface looks and how, at the bottom, it says "New York, London, Toronto, Sydney, Tokyo." Then finally, I forced myself to let it go and put the whole thing back in the mail. Now the book is out of my hands. There's nothing more I can do.

Throughout all of these actual steps toward publication, I have done quite a lot of celebrating. Shortly after I got the contract, fellow writer Carrie Knowles and her husband, Jeff Leiter, had a party in honor of this event. Barbara Lowenstein came down from New York to take part. An inveterate Manhattanite, Barbara had never before visited anyone who lived in rural Chatham County. She was amazed at how dark it was at night around our house, which is probably ten miles from a streetlight. And she kept saying as we drove around the Triangle, "Where are

all the people?" She soon discovered that a large number of them were gathering for this party, which turned out to be great fun. The gathering was largely made up of my relatives and local writers. For a couple of hours last May, the literary output of the Triangle area was somewhat off its usual high. And I was glorifying in this socially sanctioned opportunity to gloat about my book. "I feel like the mother of the bride," Barbara said, though she and I are about the same age.

Months later, I went to New York and finally met Bob Bender, with whom I had been working by mail and phone. I made the trip not long after I had read a light piece in *The New York Times Book Review* that told you how to gauge your standing in the world by where your book editor takes you to lunch. By this standard, I came out quite well. We went to a very expensive, very fancy French restaurant, and Tom Wicker was coming in the door at the same time we were. This was just the sort of author-editor lunch I had had

novelists and who lectures around the state on author John Ehle.

And Reynolds Price '55, James B. Duke Professor of English, appeared—indirectly but effectively—at program's end. Price's latest novel, *Kate Vaiden*, won the National Book Critics Award for the best American novel published in 1986. In a videotaped presentation, he read his short story, his most successful ever, recounting the exhilaration and strains of a boyhood friendship that blossoms in a summer-camp setting. The story had its origins in a writing assignment completed by Price as a Duke freshman. Via videotape, Price also read from and commented on a soon-to-be-republished seventh novel, which follows the central characters of his *A Long and Happy Life*; and—perhaps most powerfully—his elegy for a man whose young, promising life, maddeningly unfulfilled, was snuffed out by a drunken driver.

The setting for the weekend was the venerable Grove Park Inn, ensconced in the mountains of Asheville, which advertises itself as "a grand hotel—yesterday, today, and tomorrow." Asheville provided other inducements beyond the obvious (if daunting) opportunity of early-morning mountain strolls. The weekend itinerary included a trip to the Biltmore Estate, the largest private home in the United States. Boasting 250 rooms, the home—modeled after a French chateau and complete with an adjacent winery—was built for George Vanderbilt with landscaped grounds designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. It opened on Christmas Eve in 1895. Alumni College-goers also had a tour through the Thomas Wolfe Memorial, the downtown Asheville home of the author.

In the opening presentation, Ruderman talked to the new generation of North Carolina women novelists, and led the group

**"To see things clearly,
you have to go away and
come back. You have to
look both from within
and from without."**

as she put it, from "Southern Belle to Southern Belletrist." While asserting that "some of the best writing today is being done by women," Ruderman said they "don't want to be characterized as women writers, just as Southern novelists don't want to be characterized as Southern novelists. All of them have a marvelous particularity." Anne Tyler '61, she said, expresses powerfully the "tension that women feel between being bound by domesticity and being on the road and free from all entanglements. They want to love and be loved, but they also wanted to escape. Women are either smothered or isolated in Tyler's works." Such qualities in the characters help make Tyler's view of the world "kooky, quirky, and eccentric. Reading Tyler is like looking into the fun-house mirror. You look a little bit like yourself, but you look a little bit distorted."

The South is seeing a renaissance in literature, in Ruderman's view—a creative outpouring that comes from the meshing of the forces of change and stability. As for women writers out of the South: "You have to use what you have and use what you know. Works that are going to last, if they're going to be read as anything other than quaint

works of sociology, are about human beings, not just Southerners and not just women."

For Harriette Buchanan, one of the most mysterious of Southern voices comes straight from the mountains. John Ehle is the author of seven mountain novels, including *The Winter People*, currently being made into a major film. The characters who populate Ehle's historical fiction—fiction that follows generations of mountaineers, beginning with settlers during the time of colonial America—are "more than just men on the mountain," Buchanan told the group. "These men must share the life of the mountain. They take that place into themselves; their struggle is with the place and against the place. They're aware that making life on the mountain is much more difficult than elsewhere."

Ehle's characters "could go on to where the slopes are gentler. But they deliberately choose the hard way," and in so doing, they "get a stronger affirmation of themselves." The affirming message from Ehle's mountain literature, Buchanan said, is that "man struggles but eventually he will triumph."

James Applewhite, discussing "Place in North Carolina Literature," centered on *Wolfe's Look Homeward, Angel*. He described it as a novel of tension. There's tension in literary form (as romanticism gives way, painfully, to modernism), tension in language (in the use of words to summon up the real, or the one hand, and the ideal, on the other), and—perhaps most profoundly—tension in place. The Wolfe work is quintessentially Southern, he said, in that it is at once "centripetal"—absorbed in a fixed place—and "centrifugal," in that it explores the need to encounter a wider world and to engage oneself with a larger artistic community. One of *Look Homeward's* most poignant themes: In

grandiose fantasies about during the long period of rejection. I looked around the room, then said to Bob, "This is a big deal to me." He said, "This is as big a deal to me as it is to you." It is very hard for me to imagine how that could possibly be true, but I was delighted that he said it. I felt as if I had known him for years.

The book publication process has had yet another side to it, beyond the proofreading and revising and the celebrating. Since I got that phone call, I have probably gone through as many dramatic mood swings as ever befell a new mother. Novelist Pete Hendricks made a rather different comparison. Pete was a Marine fighter pilot in Vietnam. "I've seen guys act like you before," he said one day recently. New pilots, he said, "before they get to be an ace."

The proper metaphor varies from day to day. For those first couple of days last spring, I was euphoric. It was hard to sleep or to speak of anything else. After that stage, I

added, "being lost in America," a psychological and romantic quest for meaning. Quite unlike the Europeans, who revel in a sense of a rich heritage and deep historical roots, "Americans are strangers everywhere," Applewhite observed. "Their quest is inward. The first, last, and only voyage is inward. Paradise has been lost. The secret place glimpsed as a child is not anywhere available."

Later in the weekend, Applewhite read from his collection of poems, *Ode to the Chinaberry Tree*, and reflected on his craft: "Even a Southern writer is heir to convention as much as to actual experience. My own poems, like Wolfe's fiction, have to synthesize different times and places." The lingering scent of tobacco, he said—the sign of both a sustaining farming tradition and "a poisonous element that fascinates society"—is the classic example of the "inescapability of the Southern past." Echoes of that past resonate in the speech of the South, around which Applewhite built one of his poems. "Why is that voice the way it is? In that voice you can hear the history of the South, the way of the landscape, the pain of defeat on the battlefield, the things people had to eat when Reconstruction was going on. You can hear a self-effacing quality, but it's a nice voice, an almost musical voice."

In his own judgment, Applewhite's most successful poetry about place—particularly, the place of his hometown, Wilson, North Carolina—followed his stay in England. "To see things clearly, you have to go away and come back. I may write about the people of my hometown, but to see them as a writer should, I have to have been somewhere else—I have to look both from within and from without." In a reading of a couple of his poems, Applewhite brought the Duke group

became unusually withdrawn and quiet. The prospect of having a book out seemed suddenly serious, sobering. Then, for one brief unhappy week, I felt panicky. It seemed too good to be true. I couldn't be healthy, happily married, and have a book contract, too. So I figured I probably was coming down with cancer. I went to see my doctor, who said wearily, you're fine, send me a flyer when the book comes out. After that week was over, everything has been better.

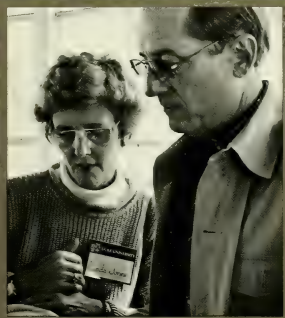
But it still keeps changing. There was the period of being much too polite. I was afraid that anything I said might sound like I was bragging. Then came weeks of being angry and feisty. Like the new fighter pilots, I was ready to take on the world. I started learning Kung Fu, which is helping to take care of that.

I also have days when I think: What if it's a best-seller? That makes for exciting daydream material. And it also scares me: I keep imagining myself floating skyward, inflated like a Macy's Thanksgiving parade balloon. There

I am, much too visible, a target for anyone with a pea shooter or a bow and arrow. My better judgment tells me I don't need to worry.

So mainly now, I'm going on about my other business, writing my articles and advertising copy, and working on a new novel. I've told myself time and again that I really shouldn't take all this book publication business so seriously. After all, most first literary novels sell just a few thousand copies. And lots of them don't get reviewed, much less reviewed as Really Good. But that seems quiet beyond the point. What stays with me is that it has taken so long. Anything you've aimed at for twenty-six years, you ought to celebrate and revel in for at least a decade. It occurs to me now that I had that in mind when I named it *Revelation*. ■

Payne 70 is a free-lance writer living in rural Chatham County, North Carolina.



Poetic quests: with James Applewhite

right into the down-home ritual of the pork-barbecue feast. Barbecue, he said a bit wistfully—and more than a bit whimsically—"is almost metaphysical, like poetry. It roasts over slow coils of desire for years and years. In the South, the rituals of food preparation are like a religious service; they're an affirmation of original bonds."

Distinguished by three Duke degrees plus a Duke teaching position, Applewhite also shared some reflections about literary life—and campus life in general—back at the university. He said "the tradition of academic striving is still there." But he expressed concern about "a crisis in terms of literary intelligence. The ability of our kids to plunge deeply into their imaginations is in peril." Duke's imaginative-writing tradition of the past sprang, with dazzling regularity, from the influence of William Blackburn. Blackburn taught Applewhite and a host of other current-day writing luminaries, including William Styron and Reynolds Price. Apple-

white talked about Blackburn as "a Lear of a man" who "could inspire terror and awe. He was a literary Professor Kingsfield with a heart." Blackburn "inspired you with a sense of the meaningfulness of language, with the significance of being engaged with and by all sorts of issues. He could help orient you toward the intrinsic quest that's so important for young people."

One of the South's pre-eminent questers for self-identity, Thomas Wolfe, was a lingering presence for the Alumni College weekend. With its trip to the family home, the group saw the domestic and literary trappings of Wolfedom. Look *Homeward's* family conflicts and fleeting love interests were given a deeper texture—and a new, almost discomfiting, familiarity. There was the kitchen of discontent. The sunroom of serenity. Rooms of restlessness and revelation. Pleading and petulant voices not quite stilled.

Continuing Education's Judith Ruderman compared her considerable weekend coordinating task to "planning a dinner party when you don't know the guests. You hope the guests will leave feeling nourished, but also a little bit hungry." Her guests left more than a little bit satisfied, as it turned out. One called the Alumni College weekend "full and inspirational." Another praised "the give and take in conversation" with participating faculty and fellow "students" alike. And several pointed to the camaraderie helped along by the mystique of the mountains: At the concluding brunch, the group joined hands and sang the Duke alma mater. That transition from literary study to campus sentimentality provided, as someone commented, "a fitting climax to a stimulating weekend."

And they all decided they could go home again. Well, not Thomas Wolfe. ■

Red Roads

By Charlie Smith 71. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1987. 68 pages. \$7.95.

Several summers ago at Duke's annual writers' conference, I heard a stray panelist say something like: Poets write fiction in order to be thought successful, to prove they can sell more than a few hundred books, whereas novelists write poetry in order to be thought artists, to prove that the soul of a poet lurks under the surface of their more popular prose. However valid this theory, it's a fact that writers do continue to cross genres: In recent years, prize-winning fiction writers like Raymond Carver, Joyce Carol Oates, Reynolds Price, and Fred Chappell have converted their verbal energy into poetry as well, sometimes with success as well as artistry.

At their best, these writers' poems possess the virtues of their stories and novels, in particular a vivid sense of place and character and narrative. That's certainly true of *Red Roads*, the first book of poems by Charlie Smith, author of the novel *Canaan*. Again and again in these thirty poems, someone tells or is being told a story, "stories of grand and elaborate/eloquence though of no consequence." In fact, the strongest passages in the book come when the narrator reaches back for an anecdote to clinch his point, as in the short poem "What Matters Comes Slowly," which begins with typical indirection but twists into moving focus with the irresistible trope "once...":

It takes time to be touched by things,
sometimes
it takes time. I admit that some touch
is immediate, like 'America is a large country'
or 'Big, bouncy breasts'
or 'Charleston, South Carolina,'
but usually I have been off in the south
pasture
for days digging out stumps
when whatever it was I should have gotten
nabs me. Once, when I was four, Hopalong
Cassidy
visited my town on his white horse
and I missed him. Years later I was going to
become a Buddhist,
but I started thinking about Hopalong
Cassidy, that
black suit, those silky guns,
that white horse; I wondered
what Hoppy would think of my becoming a
Buddhist

and I hemmed and hawed
until the opportunity slipped away. That's
what I mean,
nearly exactly,
about the delay of being touched. It's like the
day
my brother said, 'My time is almost up,'
and I went on dredging out the well,
as if clearing a circle of water in back of the
house
were the most important thing in the world,
and didn't listen.

When Smith discovers a good story and develops it—as in this poem, or "Talking Among Ourselves," "Remember to Write," "North Atlantic"—his poems can have undeniable charm and mystery and power, a sense of momentum and necessity to their lines.

But at their weakest, these read like the poems of a fiction writer—that is to say, like prosy poetry. This is hardly a problem unique to Smith: America's first official poet laureate, Robert Penn Warren, has written enough prosy and shapeless and distractingly abstract poetry to sink a lesser writer. But despite Warren's undeniable lapses, he can also pull off phrases, lines, stanzas, even whole poems that are breathtaking, that demonstrate the concentration possible in poetry; and, in these free-verse days, concentration is often the crucial factor that distinguishes a stanza of poetry from a paragraph of prose. In *Red Roads*, the potent passages are constantly diluted by flat ones: Smith just doesn't squeeze the language for all of vision, as in the first stanza of "A Line of Vision":

And if I start a story now,
the one about two boys I saw once in an
empty park
fifty miles out in the cornlands, a green place
at the angular crossing of two barely paved
roads, of how they
hit and fielded and threw
without ball or bat, or any audience
beyond their own perfect
and energetic imaginations, and how as I
watched them
become completely absorbed
in their unknowable, impossible game, I
realized
I could live my own life that way, in some
approximation of their stunning commitment
to an executed and sustained premise—if I tell
you this
would you believe
I might try?

There's real potential in this scene, and in the insight; but there's no energy in the irregular lines or their limp breaks, in the inflated diction, in the strung-out syntax. Especially in the clotted polysyllables near the end of the passage, Smith's ear simply fails him: There's not music to it, or it's music that strains for Meaning, where the effect is rhetorical and scattered rather than poetic and coherent. Too often Smith seems impelled to step back from his poems and tell us about Life or Love or The World, rather than simply letting stories or strong images embody whatever truth he's after.

This is not to say that Smith should stick to fiction; it's too early in his career for such partitioning. And this is not to say that fiction writers should stay away from the poets' turf; such specialization of genre would be a foolish concession to the zeitgeist, denying both fiction and poetry a healthy cross-pollination. I think that the language of many stories and novels these days could be greatly sharpened, as the best poetry is, and that many poems could use an infusion of story and character from fiction—that, in fact, such an infusion could help recover those mythical "general" readers who simply gave up on the obscure autobiographical lyricism of contemporary poetry. One of Duke's most famous literary sons, Fred Chappell, has performed just such a service in his *Midquest*, whose text marries the accessibility of fiction and the condensed formal brilliance of poetry—an achievement that rightfully earned him Yale's Bollingen Prize for Poetry in 1985.

I don't mean to sound too academic and demanding: *Red Roads* does give a fitful pleasure, which may be enough for any book of poems. And comparisons with Chappell or Warren may be unfair to Smith: This is, after all, only a first book, and one is willing to forgive many youthful shortcomings for the promise of good work later. But if Smith can channel this ambitious poetry into sharper lines and more sustained wholes, if he can give more shape to his passion, then he will indeed be a poet to watch.

—Michael McFee

McFee, author of *Plain Air*, was visiting poet at Cornell last year and is visiting poet this semester at Wisconsin's Lawrence University.

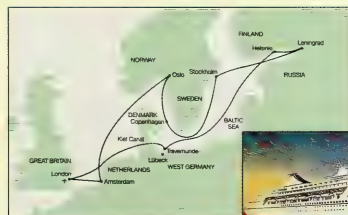


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Worlds unsuspected: San Lorenzo Festival, Peñasco, New Mexico (page 10)



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PUTTING LIFE INTO LITERATURE

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

FRANK LENTRICCHIA:

THE 'DIRTY HARRY' OF CRITICAL THEORY

"I come to the text with specific hangups, obsessions, worries, and I remake the text, in a sense, for me, for my times."

Frank Lentricchia A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 probably hates the idea of this story, because it's a story about him, and someone else is writing it. He worries, not about the writer's conspicuous tape recorder—in its relentless, mechanical way, it will be faithful to him—but about the writer's private task of putting Frank Lentricchia in context. He wonders, in effect: Can you interpret me? Can anyone get inside the head of this guy—in Frank Lentricchia's own words, perhaps the only words that can define him, this "Italian-American working class guy from Utica, New York, who loves high-canonical modernist poetry?"

Well, Lentricchia decides, it's all a matter of imagination, and nothing matters as much as imagination. Maybe this whole thing, this distilling of a conversation, isn't a bad idea. Maybe he can be interpreted. "In order for you to write about me or for me to write about anybody, we have to imagine ourselves empathetically into that person's discourse and lifestyle," he says. "I believe human beings can do this. I think that is the magic of imagination; it's a way we make contact with each other. Without imagination, we're isolated little worlds—we're nothing, we're lost."

How do people express their imaginative selves? They fill their walls, for one thing. "What people have on their walls is probably a sign of who they are," says Lentricchia, who surrounds himself with a mixture of the sentimental and the eccentric: there's Lentricchia photographed as his rather heavier self, before his aerobics-workout days, along with his wife, Melissa, and their two daughters; portraits of writers Wallace Stevens and William Faulkner; photos of Bobby Kennedy ("whose assassination affected me more than John's"); Mickey Mantle ("I'm a great baseball fan; he's the hero of my youth"); California legislative leader Jess Unruh ("he was a great backroom politician; I always admired him because he could get things done"); Marlon Brando playing the part of *The Godfather*; and Pavarotti ("I've actually met him several times, in the old days, when you could get into his concerts").

What are the connections among these personalities? the interpreter of Frank Lentricchia might wonder. Lentricchia wonders, too, but not for long: "I'm tremendously admiring of virtuoso performance." When he looks on Kennedy and Unruh, he sees "hard-nosed politicians with great ideals who were not afraid to get their hands dirty."



ing literature, not the history of economics, not the history of class relations. Literature is a specific cultural expression. There are certain rules to writing poems and novels and stories. There are certain demands that have nothing to do with the cultural context, that have to do with literary history and the demands that literature as an institution will put upon any work."

Although he considers the Sixties a "crucial decade" in defining his intellectual calling, Lentricchia resisted then—and resists still—the notion that "relevance" is the key test for literature. As a graduate student in the Sixties, he fought the demand that "literature be made immediately applicable to a particular political concern." He says, "I thought then and I think now that quick one-to-one correspondences between literature and politics are usually not to be found. And when they are found, the quick one-to-one correspondences are often not that interesting. The connections are often far deeper, not easily apprehended. And the way you apprehend them is not to set up a political context and then hoist the literature against it and say, 'look how the literature is an easy mirror!'"

In fact, Lentricchia finds the text-context distinction a bit suspect. What he means by context is that "there is life before literary expression." But he doesn't believe there is "something outside the text that you've got to find in order to make the text luminous." The context is alive in the text—even if it has to be resuscitated through good detective work. The things that form context, to Lentricchia, are "at the center of a writer's conception of himself as a writer; they are necessarily internal to the writer, not external to him."

As Lentricchia sees it, the cry for relevance in the Sixties missed the point that literature cannot be produced except by "human beings who are gender, class, and race-specific." If you admit to such specificity, "then it becomes impossible to conceive literature as not being deeply encoded by these factors." Questions of gender and class and race "are intrinsic to the literariness. There's no way to get at the literariness without getting at those things, and there's no way to get at those things unless you get at the literariness."

An interpreter of modern literature, Lentricchia would make an unhappy medievalist; he wouldn't want to work deprived of the clues to context. "This is weird," he says, "but modern literature has traditionally been studied as if it were medieval literature, as if we couldn't know much about the writer." If you're one of the New Critics whom Lentricchia is trying to overturn, "you don't really worry about reading all those letters that we have available to us, you don't read the interviews, you don't read the diaries, you ignore all the specific biographical information you can get at, you read the text in itself. A whole

Idealists who make things happen—these are Lentricchia's favorite performers, the ultimate virtuosos. Lentricchia's hall of heroes is filled with fighters who have moved the world.

industry—we can call it scholarship on modern literature—has produced writing that proceeds as if we were dealing with an unknown medieval author." Lentricchia's biggest project for the next year or so, writing a history of modern American poetry, will proceed against that idea.

"If this thing is a fresh history, it will be fresh, among other reasons, because it will insist on bringing out the grungy details of Robert Frost's life or Ezra Pound's life—details that I find, by the way, students interested in, in the same way they are interested in *People* magazine. Why do we like this dam *People* magazine stuff? Because all this gossipy detail is somehow relevant to our understanding of these starry figures. These writers are like these stars, and I find that when you tell students about some of the more intimate and powerful, moving details, they're all ears. I'm not sure why gossip is intriguing, but it is. It's like learning secrets—you feel you're getting close to somebody, the person is somehow more human." And once they're let in

on a life's secrets, "students feel that they connect with the text in a way they've never connected before."

In the undergraduate class on twentieth-century American poetry, it's Frost time. Lentricchia, dressed in blue jeans and a green pullover sweater, walks in and announces, "Good afternoon." No response. Lentricchia: "Good afternoon" again. The class issues a rather ragged greeting. Lentricchia: "I just wanted to see if you were there."

For several sessions, the class has been examining Frost's poems apart from the biographical dimension. Now Lentricchia wants to flesh out the context, to connect the writer's biography with one of the writer's favorite themes—working. He shares the gossipy details—Frost's father dying an alcoholic and leaving his family destitute, his mother abandoning her intellectual interests to raise a family, Frost's having to work from an early age. This is a portrait of the artist as a reluctant laborer; Frost's life was, as Lentricchia puts it, "not a life freely chosen. The structure of everyday life was imposed on Frost by the social and economic necessities of his existence."

"Is there anyone here who's been told by your family that you'll be supported the rest of your life in a Greenwich Village apartment?" Lentricchia asks. No one volunteers a yes. "This is a dilemma. Frost wanted to write, but writing brings no remuneration; it can't support a family, and that conflict is at the center of Frost's poetry."

"Here's a guy who wanted to write poems, not to farm, which he was lousy at and lazy at," Lentricchia says later. "From all I know, he was an intriguing teacher. But he really didn't want to do that. What he wanted to do was write poems. Now, what an absurd thing for a modern male to desire—a modern male with a wife and a bunch of kids. Is it unrea-



LES TUD

sonable for a man to want that? Well, yes; it was culturally unreasonable, it was socially unreasonable. Had Robert Frost been living at another time in another country, he might have impressed somebody with a whole lot of money to give him patronage. And he could have continued to write and travel and have a family and not have to worry about making a living.

"I teach modern literature—I teach people who are faced with this problem all the time. It is not a timeless problem, it is a problem specific to modern life."

Lentricchia takes on a big chunk of modern life—relations between the sexes—in an essay he calls "Patriarchy Against Itself: The Young Manhood of Wallace Stevens." The essay appears in the summer 1987 issue of *Critical Inquiry*. Using Stevens' poetry—and biographical details—to examine the culture of patriarchy, he quotes the poet's lament that "my habits are positively lady-like." For an American male, "it is absurd" to produce poetry; the American male is expected to "be practical," and Stevens' upbringing placed great value on "the self-made man," Lentricchia writes. He reflects on the view of Stevens' father: "To 'Know Thyself,' according to Garrett Stevens, is to know yourself as economic man, fit for the hurly-burly of the marketplace where the big boys slug it out. To 'Know Thyself' for Garrett Stevens' son meant that in finding his productive talent he would prove his masculinity in general and prove it in particular as equal to his father's. But knowing himself also meant knowing that he was given pleasure by his verse-writing talent—and to know himself that way as a young man meant to feel himself as the potential subverter of his official role as a young American male."

Modern poetry in the United States, according to Lentricchia, "begins with the great problem of the comfortable bourgeois world: the antagonism of duty and happiness." Stevens' poetry shows "a feminization of the literary life motivated by capitalist values, and, at the same time, a struggle to overcome this feminization which is more or less equivalent (in our culture) to the trivialization of literature and the literary impulse." Stevens the feminized poet is separated from Stevens the masculinized insurance lawyer—something symptomatic and symbolic of divisions within American culture, in Lentricchia's view.

In his Stevens essay, Lentricchia criticizes the school of feminist scholarship that harbors a "preoccupation with biology" as the supposed basis of differences between the sexes—and that downplays the role of social, economic, and cultural forces. He asks: "Would a working-class Emily Dickinson have written at all?" In comparing men and women writers, critics should realize that the sexual difference is not the only difference



that makes a difference, he argues. It's dangerous to think that all women have essentially lived one life, that all women writers are driven by the purpose of retelling a distinctively female experience, that there are themes in women's writing not to be found in men's writing. For Lentricchia, the notion of "the female imagination," of "a single archetypal tale that woman tells, because . . . her gender so dictates," is false.

That essay was the opening salvo in an intellectual battle that rages on. Two feminist scholars attacked by Lentricchia deliver their own counterattack—"The Man on the Dump Versus the United Dames of America; or, What Does Frank Lentricchia Want?!"—in a later issue of *Critical Inquiry*. Sandra M. Gilbert of Princeton and Susan Gubar of Indiana University charge Lentricchia with waging "a bizarre vendetta against our feminist criticism." Far from representing the poetics of feminization, Stevens stands for "virilization," they write, and his poetry gives a vision of "a phallic utopia." Lentricchia, they

add, ignores the possibility that "in capitalist society it is the (male or female) wage-earner, chained to a desk and dependent on a boss, who may be said to have been 'feminized,' while the poet, standing above and beyond the 'getting and spending' of the marketplace, does not so drastically 'lay waste' his powers." They complain about Lentricchia's "hysterical—or perhaps, with some recent feminist linguists, we should say 'testicular'—rhetoric." In a section on "The Figure of Frank Lentricchia as Virile Critic," they conclude that just as Stevens had to struggle to overcome "the feminization of the literary life," Lentricchia has to struggle to overcome "what he fears is the feminization of the literary critical life." A longtime scholar of Stevens, Lentricchia, they speculate, may be "trying to revitalize and politicize his approach to the poet . . . through a turn to gender studies that would both save the text . . . and save the critic of the text from charges of social irrelevance."

It's concern for work more than concern

for relevance that is close to the center of Lentricchia's life, as it was for the poets he studies. And to understand his work, you have to understand him in context, which begins with those working-class surroundings in Utica, New York. "I'm sensitive to economic issues because my mother had to go back to factory work right after I was born, not because she wanted to, but because the family couldn't get on without her contribution. My dad worked two and three jobs at a time. Economic issues always burn in my head because of that. So I'm very sensitive to those elements in writing and in writers' lives."

Ethnicity, along with class, is the shaping force for Lentricchia: A third-generation Italian-American, "I grew up knowing that I was not like somebody else. I'm not tragically unhappy to be an American; I wouldn't live anywhere else. But I did grow up knowing that being an Italian made me different, that I was not an American. Americans were a different form of life—people we had to deal with, live with, understand, be friends with, but who were culturally different. Sometimes this difference was painful to us, sometimes it was not. It was far more painful for my parents and my grandparents."

One of "the great themes of my life," Lentricchia says, is struggling to make his name understood. "Oh, that's an interesting name, what is it? Or, how do you pronounce it? It's constant—what kind of name is that, how do you pronounce it, how do you spell it. You cannot escape your name."

The Americanization of Frank Lentricchia proceeded slowly. His family lived on the Italian side of Utica, almost all of his high school classmates were Italian, and even his undergraduate college, Utica College, enrolled a large number of local Italian-American students. He was raised in part by his grandmother, who spoke no English, lived for years in a two-family house shared by his immediate family and his grandparents, and so, as he says, "I grew up with my past—my ethnic past was not something removed from me, it was something internal to my everyday life." His was a world of religious as well as ethnic insularity: "There was a religious holiday, I don't even remember which one, when my friends and I went around and visited various Catholic churches. Along the way someone pointed and said, we won't go there because that's a Protestant church. That was a stunning moment—Protestants, you know!"

"The wonderful thing about coming to Duke—this may sound sentimental, but this is true—was that my cultural difference was not made a big deal of. There was a comfort I had in the South that was interesting. And only now do I think I understand it. I stepped from an Italian-American context into another context that was culturally homogeneous, but in a very different way. I could under-

"I grew up with my past—my ethnic past was not something removed from me, it was something internal to my everyday life."

stand it, I could even admire the cultural unity and rootedness of life; it was another example of where I had been. Of course, I also saw in the early Sixties the beginning of the civil rights movement down here. I witnessed marches, I heard the ugliest things said to other human beings that I had ever heard, and that made me suspect my Italian background. When I saw the racist thing, it also made me see that cultural unity is purchased sometimes on the basis of the exclusion and destruction and domination of other human beings. That made me not want to be a great rooter for Italian-American ethnicity. That ethnicity was, yes, based upon our sense of being different and sometimes being alienated, but it was also based on our sense that those outside us were to be suspected, not to be trusted."

Lentricchia is a study in ambivalence on the question of ethnicity. Even as he dwells on the dangers of group isolation, he worries that the fading influence of ethnic identity—which he discerns in his children's generation—means that ethnic literature will, in time, have what he calls "archaeological significance" only. His "nightmare vision" is that we're "headed toward a Xerox-copy America—a look-alike, talk-alike, eat-alike America." And he worries about betraying his roots. On the one hand, he says, it's a great thing to get what his parents didn't get: a university education (his parents never went beyond the eighth grade), familiarity with the world of books, the chance to fraternize with learned people. But with all those privileges, "you feel you betrayed their lives. In some way, you've entered a kind of cultural space alien to them." Lentricchia's way of looking at literature is his way out of that dilemma, a coming to terms with his past: "That is where I am honoring my background, in showing that literature is not only written by and for and about the privileged." If it is understood in the context of a working man's struggle with his work, the poetry of a Robert Frost would come alive not just for the university student, but for Lentricchia's father as well, he says.

After teaching stints at UCLA, the University of California at Irvine, where he di-

rected the Program in Critical Theory, and Rice, where he headed the Program in Humanities, Lentricchia was invited to join Duke's English faculty in 1984. "It took me about three seconds to decide to do this. In effect, I was wanting to do this for about twenty years," ever since he left the campus as a graduate student. Duke, Lentricchia says, "nourished me as a student"; his professors were "pictures of commitment to the life of the intellect"; and the students he encountered impressed him with their "openness to the world of ideas."

Lentricchia's appointment signaled the first step in Duke's move to build an English program—as *The Chronicle of Higher Education* described it—that "aims to be the nation's best." Lentricchia considers himself equally loyal to what he calls "Old Duke" and "New Duke," and sees nothing surprising in the one giving rise to the other. "When I got back here, it was very clear that Duke's English department was at the point of change. There were a number of my colleagues who were retiring or very much nearing retirement. So necessarily a generational change was going to occur. The real question was in what direction should this change occur. And Duke being the university it is, wisely decided that it should represent what was intellectually of the moment, what was most powerfully at work in the literary intellectual scene."

Is Frank Lentricchia one of the luckiest guys in the world? Frank Lentricchia thinks so. Quite unlike Robert Frost and Wallace Stevens, he labors at what he loves, full-time and unencumbered by social conventions. "In a sense, every day I get to write poetry. I get paid to talk to students, I get paid to read books, I get paid to write them. I mean, when I think about what my parents went through, that's a miracle, that's a total miracle." It took years for his father to understand what it was that he did every day; and the understanding didn't necessarily bring sympathy back in Utica. "Here's a guy who punches a time clock—going to work meant punching in and punching out. He worked nights, he had extra jobs, he worked seventy hours a week. So he asked, 'How many hours do you teach class?' And I said four hours, but there's the preparation, the reading, the writing, all of that, not to mention all the administrative stuff. And he said, 'Ah, but no one is looking over your shoulder all the time.'"

No one is looking over Frank Lentricchia's shoulder—most of the time. So he's unaccustomed to being interpreted, wary of the very idea. "I've told you a lot about myself that I never thought I'd tell you," he says. But the gossip details are instructive. They tell the story, whether it's the story of a literary theorist or of some other virtuoso. And people have a hard time spelling Pavarotti, too. ■

ONCE AND FUTURE TREASURES

BY MORGAN RYAN

RARE BOOK ROOM:

ENCOUNTERS WITH HISTORY

Books have the ability to collect sensuous associations, and dispense them.

Too many books, said Jonathan Swift, in the dedication to *A Tale of a Tub* (1697). A conspiracy of misguided printers and authors was energetically spewing books. Their productions were so feeble that they disappeared, mercifully, within hours, never to be heard of again. An empty-handed Posterity would be left to wonder: "What is then become of those immense bales of paper, which must needs have been employed in such numbers of books?" Nothing would be left but the suspicion that the age was almost wholly illiterate.

The Dean would be wickedly amused by today's throw-away paperback industry. He would have been perplexed by Duke's Rare Book Room. More than 100,000 rare books, carefully preserved, representing every age—posterity's vault. Posterity, of course, is ourselves. Even prickly Swift would have approved of his place in posterity's regard, although he might have detested the company he is forced to keep.

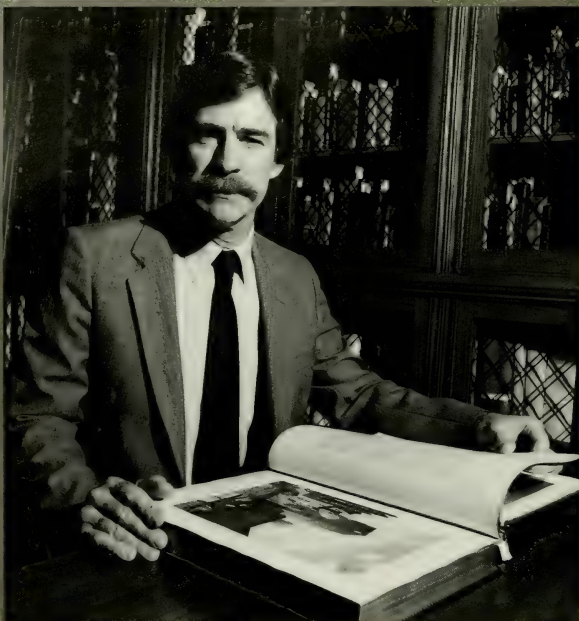
The Rare Book Room, snuggled behind stately, wooden double doors in Perkins Library, originated in 1930 as a small collection of rare books brought together for special treatment. The collection began to grow, and was formally organized in 1942.

Among the speakers at the dedication ceremony was Carl Sandburg. In those years, the rare book collection was known as the Treasure Room. What could be more appropriate? Is a university's treasure its investment portfolio? Its reputation? Its treasures are its books, the knowledge in them, the contact with history.

In 1947, the Rare Book Room took its present form, opening into the opulent library of an eighteenth-century gentleman. The exquisitely furnished haven was funded through a gift by Mary Duke Biddle, Benjamin N. Duke's daughter, who also supervised the interior decorating for the room. It branches off to several smaller reading rooms, equally cozy and well-appointed. The atmospheric reading rooms, however, are only the portal to the rare book collection. Past the administrative offices lie three floors of closed stacks—almost three miles of shelving, 15,000 feet of old, precious books.

The outside reading rooms are designed to evoke a pleasurable reverence. The closed stacks have their own unique ambience. Leading the way through the dim aisles, Sam Hammond, the assistant curator of the collection, draws attention to a wall of deep shelves, each several inches in height, bearing oversized books lying flat, showing only





Curator John L. Sharpe: toward a personal definition of value

There is a question that the librarians in the Rare Book Room have come to expect from visitors. The visitor may be bashful, hesitant, he may ask in a tortuous elliptical manner, but the question finds its way out: What is the most valuable?

The question is a perfectly reasonable one. The reading rooms, which are all that most visitors see of the Rare Book Room, speak wealth. The setting, after all, is a reconstruction of an opulent eighteenth-century baronial library. The name Rare Book Room itself suggests value: rare, that faintly irrational impulse to value most highly what is most scarce. A leaflet from many years ago that served as a guide to the collection stated: "It is fitting that rare books be expensive. They are the gold standard of humanistic scholarship." There is perhaps a hint of defensiveness here, from a time when the rare book collection was relatively new, and sensitive about its increasing budget. But the statement is elegant, and true. When the curator of the

Rare Book Room, John L. Sharpe III B.Div. '62, Ph.D. '69, is asked to name the most valuable piece in the collection, he has a wise, unexpected response: "That book which answers your question."

"How can I place a value on a book that provides the key to a student's doctoral dissertation? Or an undergraduate's understanding of himself and his world? It may be a trashy piece of Confederate imprint, or a sixteenth-century first edition of the classics."

"I could say the Audubons." The twin elephant folio set of John James Audubon's *The Birds of America* (1827-38) is a magnificent pair of volumes, breathtakingly beautiful and one of the touchstones of American intellectual history. Most copies have been dismembered and the individual leaves framed. Consequently, a complete, bound Audubon set is at the limits of rarity.

"We paid \$3,000 for the Audubons in 1930. You can look up the records and see what it is worth."

There are quite a number of things in the Rare Book collec-

tion that can compete for most "valuable," or simply most amazing. There are cuneiform tablets, nearly 3,500 years old; a fragment of Plato's *Parmenides*, the earliest known Plato in codex form, from the second century A.D.; a Latin gothic manuscript of the Old Testament, circa 1250. There is the largest collection of Walt Whitman's works and ephemera. There are the novae of bibliographic history that everyone has heard of: a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible (c. 1454-55), the Fourth Folio of William Shakespeare's works (1685, and the basis for the first modern edition), Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1755).

And more than 100,000 other books.

the bottoms of their pages. As Hammond explained this therapy for books that can no longer support themselves upright without damage to their spines, I gazed at the spectacle of volumes stacked in suspended animation. These old books have a knack for holding one's gaze. Turning around, I was startled. In the dim light, aisle after aisle of the familiar green iron shelves of Old Perkins Library, but every book hundreds of years old. Cracked leather bindings, ribbed spines, unfamiliar trim sizes, lined up on modern shelves and glowing with antiquity. The self-contained anachronism of the Rare Book Room can be intensely dislocating, much like seeing a ghost.

Blink and the ghost is gone. These are just ancient books, and this is how they are kept. Blink again. Keeping the ghost in sight is the mission of the Rare Book Room.

John L. Sharpe III B.Div. '62, Ph.D. '69 is the curator of the Rare Book Room. Since he arrived in 1967, the collection has more than tripled in size. Curators inevitably leave a personal stamp on the collections they help to build, and this gracious, almost courtly man hums with energy. It is not surprising that his hobby, about which he is passionate, is the aristocratic mayhem of riding to foxes. But his great passion, as he quickly and unnecessarily discloses, is books.

Sharpe's path to rare books began as an undergraduate at Duke when his professor and mentor, Kenneth Clarke, assigned him a thirteenth-century Greek manuscript to study. The assignment ignited an interest that became a career. In the parlance of rare-book professionals, there is talk of "encountering" books; the word is used not as a crumb from the New Age lexicon, but as a figurative yet accurate description of the intense attention books command from a bibliographic expert. Sharpe's encounters with books are extraordinarily rich.

In the way that an individual's fingertips under the scrutiny of Sherlock Holmes can betray that individual's occupation, old books can yield that past. Describing his goal when examining a new artifact, Sharpe quotes Henry James: "Be one on whom nothing is lost." The amount of information the Rare Book Room's curator can coax from a silent volume is astounding. The book's textures, its heft, the way it looks, its characterizing details—everything is a clue. When rare books enter a great collection, they become essentially museum pieces and are regarded as physical objects, above their function as texts. The purpose of a rare book collection is to protect and preserve them as physical objects, for what they can tell us as surviving remnants of the past. They tell Sharpe a great deal.

From patterns of wear, he discerns how the book was used, its place in society, and what that says about a society. "What book is rarest?"

Pilgrim's Progress. Why?" Why indeed? *Pilgrim's Progress* was printed in large editions—there should be a huge number of surviving copies scattered about. "It was read to pieces; read to destruction. Carried with everyone. It traveled with people."

Threads from a manuscript's spine can speak about the book's history. A thread from Turkey in a book from a monastery on the Greek island of Patmos speaks suggestively of an economic liaison between countries that were at war.

The quality of the book is revealing. One of the Rare Book Room's major collections is the Flowers Collection of Confederate Imprints, a library of books printed in the South during the Civil War that is approaching comprehensiveness. Many of the items in the collection are crumbling, shabby—an eloquent comment on a great tragedy. Says Sharpe: "As a friend of mine says, 'you can't make beautiful books when you are running from the enemy.'"

When Sharpe describes his objective of getting every bit of information that an artifact can give him, it sounds like a desire to dissolve the barrier to the past. It is a scientific investigation, and something beyond. "It's saying to these objects, which happen to surround my life, 'tell me more.' I want to know who that man was. What was his life like? Was he bored? Nasty? Frightened?"

On Patmos, Sharpe was examining the ancient documents of a monastery, when he crossed paths with a little character named Ecceus, in the front pages of a book of records. "In a tiny, cramped hand, *I lit the candles in the chapel today*. Then, *I broke two lights in the chapel today*. Understand he was fourteen at the time. I could just feel that what he did was some kind of offense to the abbot, that he had to go confess it somewhere, because what he broke was precious. It took forever to get, from Vienna or somewhere, very expensive, and he broke two. Written in a tiny little hand. 'Oh God, don't let the abbot find out.' These personal things . . ."

Grateful for this contact with the past, a book curator attempts to discover associations that will inform on the book's, and the culture's, history. Its provenance, creator, past owners, historical context, the details from the life of a small boy who wrote a fearful inscription within its covers.

It is possible to go too far, handling a book and calling up an image of the past. A comic example is offered by Ezra Pound in *Canto XLV* when he delivers the arrestingly oblique phrase: "With usura the line grows thick." Elsewhere he explains the meaning, claiming that for any age, he was able to predict the prevailing usury rates to within one percentage point solely from the quality of line in contemporary painting.

Pound goes too far, a temptation that

Is a university's treasure its investment portfolio? Its reputation? Its treasures are its books, the knowledge in them, the contact with history.

Sharpe is acutely aware of. "Anything to an extreme becomes absurd. You have to be guided by common sense, if nothing else—an extraordinary commodity, often lacking in scholarship." The close study of books is an emerging science, and as information accumulates, it becomes a science of increasing rigor. Yet thoroughness, in this or any other academic science, demands intuition, and a willingness to indulge at least a little in the emotional impact of the artifact at hand. "Dealing with books," says Sharpe, "you deal with all you have ever learned."

A recent interest of Sharpe's, which he has distilled and delivered as a speech, is the notion of the book as a "sensuous object," rather than merely an instrument for delivering intellectual material to the reader. It is a resonant concept, one easy to apprehend when surrounded by the faded colors and smells of antique books. Modern books are so casually handled, so ubiquitous, that our awareness of them becomes blunted. The idea of books as sensuous objects, affecting and appealing to the senses, delves into the subterranean awareness of books that remains unpurged: the power of a family Bible, the emotional associations of a book from childhood, the pleasure of reading a favorite book in a comfortable chair. Books have the ability to collect sensuous associations, and dispense them.

Consider a book that has, in the words of Sam Hammond, "spectacular associations": an edition in the Rare Book Room bound in the cloth of a concentration camp uniform. The coarseness of the cloth, the provenance of the book, so plainly evident in its appearance—the sensuous component of encountering this book is frankly shocking.

The example is extreme, but useful as a counter to the prevailing modern sense of books as disposable objects. There was a time when books were not considered ephemeral, and their status as sensuous objects was overtly stressed. They were created to be savored, employing the limits of bookbinding skill and technology as a means of human artistic expression. For a period in French binding, the binder's art even threatened to

transcend the book's function as a book to be read. The products were bound so tightly, the joke goes, that a crowbar was needed to open the covers. Even the gilt pages were contrived to disguise the fact that they were pages, looking instead more like bands of gilt than individual leaves, and seeming to forbid the reader to open them. Leather and gold and craft delivered a message to the senses that said: beauty; wealth; power.

Finding new acquisitions for the Rare Book Room is an endless task. The Duke collection has become so broad that candidates for inclusion are innumerable. Special interests range from seventeenth-century drama to San Francisco street poetry, Robert Frost to an expanding collection of the voluminous works of William Dean Howells. Catalogues from the nation's rare book dealers are sifted. Gifts come in that must be judged for their worthiness to enter the collection. And books occasionally come to notice from the stacks of Perkins and are removed to the Rare Book Room.

And there are bibliographic adventures, when unusual needs are met with unusual efforts. Such is the case of the papyrus Duke Comedy. Duke has one of the finest papyrus collections in the world. New material is so prized and so rare that exchange agreements are arranged. Loose pieces held by different institutions are compared, in a search for matches. If a match between two pieces is discovered, whoever has the larger piece gets both, within diplomatic limits. Occasionally, there is a windfall of new papyrus. Thus the Duke Comedy.

Egyptian papyrus, in its time, was expensive. Writing was an exalted skill, and writing stock was gotten with great difficulty. As it happens, papyrus was also used to wrap mummies. Economizing with the valuable material, the Egyptians frequently employed papyrus that had already been written on and discarded to create the papier-mâché-like shroud for their dead.

New mummies don't surface very often, and when they do papyrus collectors take notice. If the mummy is to be unwrapped, each leaf is chemically treated to disencumber it from the rest, and meticulously removed. The Duke Rare Book Room benefited from one such operation in the form of a play: a comedy in hieratic Egyptian. The form, the master who wrote it, its provenance are all unknown. It is a rousing work concerning which fish make the most delicious eating. Until something more is discovered about its origins, it will continue to be known as the *Comedia Dukiana*—the Duke Comedy.

The story of the *Comedia Dukiana*, snatched from oblivion by extraordinary efforts, is an interesting emblem of the Rare Book Room's other role: Preserving the physical books also preserves humanity's intellectual history.

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TOMORROW COMES TO TOWN

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

DURHAM DEVELOPMENT:

POISED FOR PROGRESS

This sleepy agricultural town has grown in stops and starts into an awkward adolescent, experiencing equal measures of self-criticism and self-confidence.

Four-wheeling through the mud on his property in northeast Durham, W. Clay Hamner drives past where the clubhouse, polo field, and golf course will be when the initial phase of his Treyburn development is completed. Shifting his Jeep Cherokee into a higher gear, Hamner points to the right of the vehicle, where a young deer, startled by the engine noise, has leapt into view.

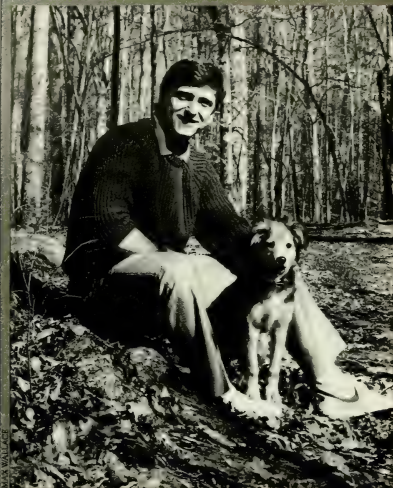
In the midst of hardwood trees, rolling hills, and the occasional deer or wild turkey, investor Hamner is building a residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational community ten miles from Duke. He owns 5,172 acres of land, 200 of which are being developed now.

Downtown, across from the soon-to-be renovated Carolina Theater, a long-awaited civic center and hotel complex is assuming prominence. A red terraza and marble office building on Morgan Street will be completed by the end of the year, bringing 1,500 more people downtown every day. The old city hall near Five Points will be renovated into a community arts center, the better to attract traveling Broadway shows, symphony concerts, and contemporary dance and music performances.

In the sanctuary of St. Joseph's AME Church on Fayetteville Street, a bitter winter wind blows through the missing panes of the stained glass windows depicting Jesus Christ, the disciples, and Washington Duke. In time, the windows will be restored, the pews revamped, and an archive installed. The church's new breath of life is part of a deal to make good on a nearly two decades-old promise of urban renewal in Durham's Hayti community. The other parts of the package call for middle-income housing, a \$4.2-million shopping center, and the renovation of an old hosiery mill into apartments for the elderly and handicapped.

In the summer of 1987, American Tobacco relocated to Reidsville, making it one of the last tobacco production companies to leave town. The closing of the company that Washington Duke helped to build wasn't a serious economic blow to the city—the employment commission stopped listing tobacco as an employment category in 1975. But it was a symbolic moment in Durham's history, a transitional turning point for a sleepy agricultural town that has grown in stops and starts, with infusions of industry and higher education, into an awkward adolescent, experiencing equal measures of





Max Wallace: fielding concerns about the fate of the forest

The intentions were good but the timing was bad. With residential subdivisions creeping up alongside Duke Forest ("Located next to Duke Forest! Hike the trails!"), the university applied the long-range planning approach it was taking in the academic arena to its physical assets.

The resulting report by the Urban Land Institute (ULI), suggesting ways to develop parts of Duke Forest's 8,300 acres, spurred immediate and powerful preservationist coalitions among residents, alumni, and university faculty. University officials say the report was intended only as a starting point for a comprehensive management strategy for the forest.

"There's an assumption because we went to ULI, a group with development background, that the university intended to develop the land," says associate university counsel Max Wallace '74. "I think we went to ULI because there aren't readily recognized groups to help you assess land use planning that don't have some level of development bias. To plan for an asset, you need to know what you can do with it and what it's worth; what you choose to do, or not to do, with that information is a different issue. No doubt ULI is biased in a pro-development way. That makes it incumbent

upon the trustees to get some countervailing biases in other sections of the planning process."

Managed by the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, the Duke Forest is a research site for, among other projects, surveys on the effect of acid rain and ozone on loblolly pines, deforestation, and ecological and wildlife systems. It is also a lush enclave where more than 135,000 visitors have explored winding walking trails, gone for cross-country runs, or taken their children for afternoon picnics.

"It serves an incredible function for wildlife and research," says Barry Jacobs '72, head of the Orange County planning board. "The university that I attended should be devoted to educational purposes and not development. In a realistic sense, Duke has competing values and competing needs for its financial resources, so the forest has an inherent value that makes it a resource above and beyond its educational purposes, and that's where the tensions arise. And that's where the ULI study was in some ways a very unfortunate starting place. In other ways, it was a good galvanizing influence on the university itself and on the community around it."

As suggested in the ULI study, the university has formed a Land Resources

Committee (LRC) to address concerns on and off campus before reporting to the board of trustees in September. Three subcommittees have been set up to focus on specific interest groups; the testimony of the three groups will be weighed evenly by the LRC when preparing its report.

The Community Concerns Committee, chaired by former alumni affairs director and past Durham City Council member Paul Vick '66, is gathering testimony from local governments and neighborhood groups. The eight-person committee also includes geologist Orrin Pilkey, Orange County's Jacobs, and Duke trustee Nathan Garrett. The Academic Uses Committee, chaired by forest historian John Richards, will make projections for forest use based on academic needs. The Non-Academic Uses Committee, which includes chair Jane Elchlepp, an assistant pathologist in the Duke Medical Center who lives near the forest; Frank McNutt, an assistant dean of student life/outdoor programming; track coach Al Buehler; and public safety director Paul Dumas, will look into recreational and security concerns.

"The way this has been dealt with is very open and positive," says Jacobs. "In a state that's fifth in parks spending, if Duke determines that it owns land it doesn't want to maintain for research and educational purposes, it might pose to local and state governments that they pay market value to maintain it as a park. Because if the community really cares so much about maintaining Duke Forest in its natural state, the university at some point is going to have to say, 'OK, if it's not in the best interest of the university, you're going to have to help us, instead of just trying to tell us what to do.'"

"We have a responsible board of trustees, most of whom are Duke alumni who have walked through Duke Forest for years," says Wallace. "This [ULI study] was an interesting proposal but I think the chances of anybody swallowing the report whole are pretty slim. In my heart of hearts as a Duke alumnus, I doubt the trustees would ever go for this. I can't believe anyone with any sense of how the university works would believe that we'd go rip the forest down, but emotions are running very high."

self-criticism and self-confidence.

As it matures, Durham tackles problems that have impeded past growth—inadequate transportation, an economically divided population, and an ongoing tug-of-war between pro- and anti-growth citizens' groups. With the shadow of Raleigh nearby, city planners are keenly aware of the dangers of growth mismanagement.

"We're growing faster than anything Durham has experienced since the turn of the century," says Durham mayor Wilbur P. "Wib" Gulley '70. "Since about 1984-'85, the rate of growth either in new construction or in the value of our tax base has grown about twice the historic rate for decades before that. It's posed some real stress on the city."

Between 1977 and 1987, the number of county building permits increased nearly 300 percent. City planners estimate that at the current rate of growth, Durham will have 132,000 new residents by the year 2000, nearly double the present population. Although explosive growth occurred in Raleigh and, to a slightly lesser extent, Chapel Hill during the past two decades, Durham is playing a quick catch-up game. In a town where ten cars waiting to turn right at a red light is a traffic jam, the reality of those numbers is already being felt.

Gulley says the city's primary responsibility is to provide basic services (police and fire protection, water/sewer, roads) for those people living within municipal boundaries. But as important, says Gulley, is planning for that growth, "so that it fits well with the existing community, so that the quality of life—that intangible factor that means different things to different people—is maintained and enhanced."

Gulley's cautiously aggressive approach has earned him high marks among city voters, who re-elected him for a second term last year. But the University Tower office high-rise, erected during Gulley's first term, will remain a constant visual reminder of the importance of thorough planning. Built by Texas developer Tommy Stone, the \$20-million University Tower could go unnoticed in most metropolitan centers. It might even have been considered a bold, modern addition to downtown Durham's skyline. But it's not downtown. Get on 15-501 toward Chapel Hill and you'll see a bluish-green glass skyscraper rising up from the pine trees near South Square Mall, a seventeen-story wonder unlike anything else for miles.

Before the tower was erected, Durham had no height ordinance. Because of the tower, anyone wanting to construct a building higher than ten stories (140 or 160 feet, depending on where you are) is encouraged to build downtown. But by the time the ordinance was passed in 1987, the University Tower was completed. County residents either love it or hate it, and the tower has become a

metaphor for the conflict between proponents of aggressive development and a more conservative approach.

Clay Hamner is one of Durham's most assertive and visible investors. Depending on whom you ask, Hamner is either transforming Durham into another Atlanta, a traffic jam of a city that's forsaken character and heritage in favor of unchecked growth and immediate gratification for real estate enterprisers, or he's the white-knight architect for Durham's immediate and long-term future.

The brash forty-two-year-old Alabama native is a former professor at the Duke Fuqua School of Business, where he taught the popular "Entrepreneurship and New Venture Management" course. Nicknamed "Cocktails with Clay," because it introduced students to high-level movers and shakers in social settings, as well as in the classroom, the class was an engaging lesson in the business of business. In 1982, he left academia to apply his deal-making know-how to Durham County. Brightleaf Square and Erwin Square are the most dramatic examples of his empire, but Hamner's influence extends to all corners of the county.

"Development is taking place as rapidly as there's demand," says Hamner. "Typically, those people against it have relocated from a high-growth area, Chicago or Los Angeles, places where growth's gotten out of hand in their minds and they've opted for a quieter quality of life."

As he drives out North Duke Street past I-85 toward Treyburn, he points to the convenience stores and mini-strip malls he considers unsightly, where individual business zonings have created a junky, cluttered view. "See, they talk about how large growth is bad, but then they do spot zoning and say, 'well, that 7-11 right there won't make a difference, it's just one small thing,' but if you add that up times 1,000, this is what you get."

Treyburn's proximity to the Eno and Flat Rivers, and to the Little River reservoir, has stirred an emotional debate between Hamner and conservation groups. Save the Water, a coalition of several environmental groups, wants impact studies done on wildlife and neighboring communities before further construction takes place. Hamner says he's done sufficient studies to guarantee preservation of the area, including an archaeological study on land where Indian relics have been found.

"What people don't realize is a landowner has a great deal of rights," he says. "And you've got a right to use your land, just like you've got a right to wear what clothes you want." Opponents of the project confuse their position against development with a constitutional right, Hamner says, "and I don't take any grief when they start to do that. I own the land, I'm not their partner. A democracy

"We need a good system which allows workers to be transported inexpensively to where the jobs are."

NATHANIEL B. WHITE JR.
President, Hayti Development Corporation



doesn't mean that we're going to have a vote on everything and let the majority rule. A democracy has never said the majority rules."

Finding ways to support additions or improvements financially means annual priority revisions for the city. "For a number of years," says Gulley, "a partnership had developed between the federal government and state and local communities throughout the country in which our air had to meet certain standards, our water had to meet certain standards, and the responsibility to put in new roads would be ours in participation with the state, and the federal government would fund those things. They've cut back about 70 percent of the financial help the federal government provides the city since 1980. So we've lost financing at a time when we have much greater demands on us."

Under Mayor Gulley's program of growth management, Hamner and others who want to build in Durham County have to follow certain rules designed to shift the burden of

paying for new growth to those creating the demand. "What we've done," says Gulley, "is say [to developers], 'if you're going to build this, you'll be creating demand for new roads or widening roads, whatever. We [the city] don't have the money to do that; we can do some of it, but we're going to ask you to do some.' And developers have understood that."

The city's main controlling mechanism is water/sewer connections. Because of the rock structure of the area, it's often not possible to use septic tanks. "At their expense, they'll run the sewer lines out there and throughout the whole project and will pay the necessary fees and costs. We have to approve their plans—they have to submit plans of what they want to do. If we like them and they fit our standards, we approve them, and if not, we tell them to go back and work on them some more," says Gulley.

A condominium or lot (with golf course or lake view) at Treyburn isn't cheap. Lots start at \$55,000 and go up to \$180-190,000, and that's before construction on a house is begun. It's targeted to an upscale market. But for the more than 190,000 people estimated to be working in Durham by the turn of the century, affordable housing is more important than an affluent address.

Meeting that need is a high-priority issue for the city in the coming years, not only for middle-income families, but also for those on fixed incomes or at or below poverty levels. The need is evident: The Durham Housing Authority has a waiting list of more than 3,000 families. A recent cut in federal government housing subsidies hinders city efforts to provide adequate housing. Gulley estimates that federal housing budgets have been cut by 90 percent; nationally, only 20,000 new low-income housing units are planned for this year.

"With that abandonment, local governments and even some state governments have said, 'we can't sit by and watch our people and our communities go downhill,'" says Gulley. Last year, Durham residents approved, by a three-to-one margin, a \$6-million bond issue to leverage money to supply affordable housing.

"I'm really proud of the community for supporting that," says Gulley. "We're going to take that money and use it for second mortgages, to help bring down the cost of initially buying a house, to provide rehabilitation costs to fix some structures that otherwise would not be fixed, construction lending at low or no interest rates—simple tools to help housing be built and have it be affordable. But we can easily use up that money—and every other penny we can get our hands on—and we're just beginning to tackle the problem."

The Hayti community is one place where redevelopment efforts, directed toward hous-

ing and commercial and retail activity alike, have already paid off. In the early Sixties, the seventy-acre tract near downtown was the target of a total demolition/urban renewal program that would have generated new housing and an industrial park for the predominantly black section of town. The East-West expressway came through, but the proposed improvements did not, and Hayti began to deteriorate.

When Durham voters approved funding for the civic center and hotel/conference center in 1982, part of the deal included financing revitalization efforts in Hayti. The nonprofit Hayti Development Corporation (HDC) became the principal marketing agent for the property. HDC president Nathaniel B. White Jr. '67, whose father worked in the old Service Printing Company in Hayti, says city support was the first step in recognizing the historical importance of restoring Hayti to a thriving, self-supporting center.

"People are entrenched in how they view their realities," he says. "And [to developers], Hayti has these impossible constructs—it's a black community, it's on the expressway, it's close to downtown. We had to be just like a chamber of commerce for this area for outside investors. The local financial institutions red-lined themselves. They basically did not support development inside the inner city."

HDC's moderate-income housing developments, Foxgate and Rolling Hills (which eventually did get some local financial help), will generate at least 200 new units. The renovation of St. Joseph's Church into an active cultural center, and the construction of Phoenix Square, a 12,000-square-foot strip mall located a stone's throw from St. Joseph's for smaller Hayti businesses, are also under way.

HDC is working with Habitat for Humanity, a national Christian organization that builds and repairs low-income housing, to pump new life into the Edgemont community, which sprang up in the late nineteenth century to house workers from the Durham Hosiery Mill. It's been on the decline since the mill closed in the late Thirties. With the mill targeted for elderly and handicapped apartments, the nearby Edgemont neighborhoods are also getting much-needed attention. Habitat for Humanity has completed two new houses and twelve more are on the drawing board.

"Their project is fantastic," says White. "They get a lot of volunteer support and materials and can provide a house for \$25,000. They can provide interest-free loans to the buyer and pass along low payments for the people who rent." HDC's other accomplishments include Heritage Square, a 78,000-square-foot shopping center built in the mid-Eighties. Financed in part through the Na-

"What people don't realize is a landowner has a great deal of rights. I own the land, I'm not their partner. A democracy doesn't mean we're going to vote on everything."

W. CLAY HAMNER
Developer and Investor



tional Cooperative Bank in Washington, D.C., the shopping center has already become profitable in a previously underserved trade area with an estimated 28,000 residents. It's home to grocery and drug stores, a post office, a shoe store, and a cooperatively owned True Value Hardware Store (about 800 individuals have purchased shares for as little as \$100).

In spite of all the activity downtown and in neighboring communities, the general sentiment is that a hotel/civic center and a new restaurant or two won't automatically restore downtown as Durham's hub. While it will continue to be a financial and government center, local and out-of-town investors are adopting a wait-and-see attitude before committing themselves to other downtown projects.

American Tobacco Company's one-million-square-foot physical plant is the red brick

beauty to the right of the expressway as you approach the North Duke Street exit. The holding company, American Brands, is ready to sell, but the building remains empty while potential buyers conduct marketing studies on whether the acquisition would be a boom or a bust. With on-campus office space at a premium, Duke initially considered buying American Tobacco's building as a way to ease internal use pressures and to support downtown revitalization. But Duke's investment committee is wary of making hasty commitments to the project.

Hamner's Erwin Square expansion, which will be built on forty-eight acres next to the Erwin Square condominium and office complex on Ninth and Main Streets, is a \$100-million office, housing, retail, and hotel project. Like Erwin Square, the expansion has all the elements for success: It's close to Duke's medical center and East Campus, the expressway to I-40, and a bustling Ninth Street, which offers shoppers everything from a gourmet, natural foods grocery store, bakery and bagel businesses, and a Vietnamese restaurant, to a bookstore, natural-fiber clothing boutique, and a video-compact disc store. Brightleaf Square, a shopping and restaurant center developed by Hamner and Terry Sanford Jr. in the early Eighties, was the harbinger to Hamner's historic restoration projects. Brightleaf, two converted tobacco warehouses on Gregson and Main Streets, was an instant success, drawing Duke students who could walk there from East Campus, and homeowners from surrounding Trinity Park and Forest Hills.

But American Tobacco isn't close to a well-populated residential and business expanse. Max Wallace '74, associate counsel, says Duke was considering the viability of making the location profitable, perhaps by buying the plant and leasing it to a developer. "American Tobacco has a dead downtown on one side, an expressway you can't get off of and low-income housing on the other sides," he says. "Downtown has a bunch of residents who are at the poverty level or below, and that hasn't made American look good to outside investors."

In early March, Duke decided not to buy American Tobacco, but may lease space from the eventual developer for theater, jazz, or other non-profit groups. "There was no way Duke could invest in a venture that didn't make sense," says Wallace. "We hadn't had time to do marketing studies to see who would want to live and shop downtown, and we're not sure that market is there—how much specialty retail the city of Durham can absorb. Developments to the north may mean that people won't come down to American Tobacco to shop."

Mayor Guiley agrees that further large-scale investments are contingent on how the

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LES TORDO

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

BICOASTAL CONCERTS

New York was the first stop on the Ciompi Quartet's six-city concert tour that began in February, in conjunction with Duke's Institute of the Arts, and Duke clubs welcomed them with receptions for area alumni. The nationally known chamber music ensemble performs masterworks from all periods. Duke artists in residence make up the quartet, which consists of two violinists, Bruce Berg and Claudia Bloom, cellist Frederic Raini, and Jonathan Bagge, who plays the viola.

The Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association (DUMAA) entertained eighty music lovers at the Abraham Goodman House in Manhattan after the quartet's performance at Merkin Concert Hall. Jennifer Smith '79 is DUMAA president.

The Duke Club of Boston, whose president is Amy Davis '76, held a reception March 7 at the Sanders Theatre on the Harvard campus, where the quartet had performed. Patty R. Goodson '76 coordinated the event. On March 9, while the Boston alumni club was having its St. Patrick's Day party, Delaware alumni were the invited guests of the Duke Club of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music for the Ciompi Quartet's performance and reception afterwards. John Krampf '69 is president of the Philadelphia group.

Baltimore was the final East Coast stop for the Ciompi Quartet. They performed at Old St. Paul's Church on March 10. Nancy Hanse Feldman '77 coordinated the reception following their concert.

Mills College in Oakland was the concert site on April 23 for the quartet, and the Duke Club of Northern California, headed by Steven Abramson '78, was host for the reception. The Duke Club of Southern Cali-

fornia invited alumni to the group's Los Angeles performance at Mount St. Mary's College on April 24, and the Duke Club of San Diego held a post-performance reception on April 26 at the La Jolla Museum of Art. Kimberly Fox '84, a DCSD board member, coordinated the event. Ed Fike '41 is San Diego's club president.

Other Duke favorites, Orrin H. Pilkey and James David Barber, trekked cross-country to share their wealth of knowledge with inter-



Western Ways: The Duke Club of Northern California (left) welcomed political scientist James David Barber to the Bay Area to discuss the race for the White House. Pictured, from left, are Tim Warmath '84, from the Capital Campaign office; Tom Senf '62, immediate past president of the DCNC; Barber; Steve Abramson '78, club president; and Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, Alumni Affairs assistant director. The Fiesta Bowl basketball tournament (top) brought loyal Duke fans to Tucson in December. Below, alumni line up en route for a photo finish.



ested alumni. Geologist Pilkey was speaker in January for the Duke in Tulsa Scholar Series, sponsored by the local Duke club and the University of Tulsa's geosciences department. An audience sixty strong heard him speak on the topic "Our Threatened Coastlines." Coordinators were Roger Rinaldi '57 and Joan Seay '59. Pilkey spoke in April at a Duke Club of Charlotte luncheon, coordinated by Charles Dave '69 and Martha Schweppe '79. Harold Spears '76, J.D. '79 is president of the Charlotte club.

Duke political scientist Barber was on the California campaign trail in January at a Los Angeles reception, attended by 100, in the University Club on January 13, and the next night in San Francisco as after-dinner speaker at the New Pisa restaurant. His topic: "Campaign '88 for President." In April, he headed up north to lead a Boston alumni club seminar on presidential politics.

Another audience favorite was busy on both coasts at club receptions. On March 7, the Duke Club of Southern California welcomed President H. Keith H. Brodie to a reception and dinner in his honor at the Beverly Hills Hotel. Larry Goldenhersh '77, who is chairman of the Duke Advisory Council of Southern California, coordinated the event.

On April 18, the president was guest speaker for an evening reception held by the Duke Club of Washington. In May, the president's schedule included a reception with the Duke Club of Boston on May 18 and with the Duke Club of Wilmington, Delaware, on May 25.

DUKE AT SPOLETO

After a five-year hiatus, Duke is returning to Charleston, South Carolina, for the finale weekend, June 3-6, of Spoleto Festival U.S.A. Inspired by composer Gian Carlo Menotti's Italian festival of the arts, Spoleto U.S.A. promises more premieres and debuts this year than ever before.

Alumni Affairs' travel and continuing education program is sponsoring the package, which includes three nights' lodging at the Meeting Street Days Inn, most meals, ground transportation, and tickets to three performances: a new production of Dvorak's 1900 fairytale opera *Rusalka*, based on stories by Pushkin and Hans Christian Andersen; the world premiere of section one of *The Warrior Ant*, by Lee Breuer and Bob Telson, described as "a Caribbean carnival celebrating music and movement"; and a morning concert of chamber music at the Dock Street Theatre.

Charleston's fine architecture is a fitting backdrop for Spoleto's fine arts. At the Preservation Center, Duke participants will view a slide presentation, "The History and Houses of Charleston," before venturing on a guided tour of the city, including a visit to a museum house.

Charleston's fine cuisine is another aspect of Alumni College 1988, with cocktails and dinner offered Friday night at the Long Room, a pre-Revolutionary tavern where George

Washington was entertained. A brunch at the Colony House on Saturday and a lunch-on buffet on Sunday at the Mills House Hotel precede free afternoons for exploring Charleston's charm on your own. Sunday evening's finale at Middleton Place includes a tour of America's first landscaped garden before the fireworks over the finger lakes begin.

Duke at Spoleto is limited to thirty-five, with a \$50 deposit due by May 1. The weekend package is \$440 per person sharing a double room; there is a \$100 supplement for a single room. For more information, contact Barbara DeLapp Booth '54, Duke at Spoleto, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706, or call toll free 1-800-3DU-ALUM in North Carolina, 1-800-FOR-DUKE outside North Carolina.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the student's undergraduate class.

20s & 30s

T. Rupert Coleman '28, A.M. '30, B.Div. '31 and his wife, Lucille, were honored in June at commencement exercises at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. The T. Rupert and Lucille Coleman Distinguished Professorship was established to honor them for their support over the past several decades. After his retirement from the pastorate in 1973, the Colemans were relief missionaries for the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission in Taiwan and Turkey.

Paul R. Winn '34 and his wife, Anne, celebrated their golden anniversary. A minister, he lives in Grove City, Pa.

Margaret "Peg" Humbert Johnson '35, a writer on the subject of edible wild foods, teaches the course "Fish, Game, and Edible Wild Foods" at Jacobusburg State Park. She and her husband, Urbanus, live in Bangor, Pa.

William L. Carson '38 is the president of Carson Industries Inc. He was president of Snapout Forms Co. He and his wife, Kathleen, live in Sparta, N.J.

John A. Forlines Jr. '39, chairman of the state Board of Community Colleges, delivered the commencement address at Durham Technical Community College in June. He is the chairman of Bank of Granite in Granite Falls, N.C., and has been a Duke trustee since 1974.

40s

Lester H. Margolis M.D. '40, who retired from his neuropsychiatry practice in September, is living in San Mateo, Calif.

Ben F. Roach '40, M.D. '43 is a member of the University of Kentucky Development Council and is also a UK Fellow. He is a clinical professor in the department of family practice, which he helped establish. He also led the development of the McDowell Cancer Network in 1975 and the McDowell Cancer Research Center in 1978; both serve Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Edward L. Fike '41 is editor of the editorial pages of the *San Diego Union*. He was recently elected chairman of the Duke Club of San Diego. He and his wife, **Amy Drake Fike** '41, live in San Diego and have four daughters and three grandchildren.

Elizabeth Reinhardt Mabry R.N. '43, B.S.N. '43 was awarded emerita status at Emory University in August. A professor in the school of nursing since 1964, she was named co-director of the Gerontological Nursing Continuing Education Project in 1978. She has also been responsible for student advising, teaching innovations, lecturing, and consulting.

Shirley Reynolds Elliott '44, who was a supervisor of specimen processing at the Veteran Administration's Medical Hospital in Nashville, Tenn., retired after 31 years in medical technology. She lives in Gallatin, Tenn.

Marshall Rauch '44 is the Democratic chairman of the N.C. Senate Finance Committee. He heads Rauch Industries in Gastonia, N.C., a company that produces novelty Christmas ornaments. Since 1977, it has had sole rights to manufacture Elvis Presley Christmas ornaments. Other ornaments include likenesses of E.T. and Liberace.

Thad B. Wester '46, M.D. '51 became deputy director of the N.C. Division of Health Services in April. He began practicing pediatrics in Lumberton in 1954 and helped found the Lumberton Children's Clinic in 1957. He maintained his private practice there until he was appointed county health director in 1983.

Clarence J. Brown Jr. '47 was appointed acting Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce after the sudden death of Malcolm Baldrige in a horse-riding accident. He was second-in-command as deputy commerce secretary for the last four years.

Harold P. Stephenson B.S.M.E. '47, A.M. '49, Ph.D. '52 is a physics professor at Pfeiffer College in Misenheimer, N.C., and is president of the South Atlantic Coast section of the American Association of Physics Teachers for 1987-88. He has been a member of the Pfeiffer faculty since 1960.

Albert O. Canon A.M. '49, Ph.D. '53 is vice chancellor of university relations at UNC-Asheville and is a lecturer there in the political science department. He spoke on "The Constitution and Foreign Policy" in the Great Decisions program held in February.

Tom J. Kearns Jr. '49 was elected chairman of the Guilford County Area Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Board in September. A resident of High Point, N.C., he has been a member of the board since 1979 and is a former president of the High Point Drug Action Council.

50s

Gordon R. McKinney Ph.D. '51 was promoted to director of regulatory affairs for the Bristol-Myers U.S. Pharmaceutical Group in Evansville, Ind. He has been with the company since 1959. He and his wife, Helen, and son live in Evansville.

Tommy Tyson '51, M.Div. '53 is an evangelist and "a well-known name representing the spiritual healing and prayer ministry." He and his wife, Frances, founded the Christian Growth Conference Center, Aqueduct, in Chapel Hill. He was pastor in the N.C. Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church for six years, starting in 1948, and was appointed conference evangelist in 1955. From 1965 to 1968, he was director of the Development of Spiritual Life at Oral Roberts University in Tulsa, Okla.

Eugene Corrigan '52 is commissioner for the Atlantic Coast Conference, which includes Duke, Clemson, Georgia Tech, Maryland, N.C. State, UNC, Virginia, and Wake Forest. He was athletics director at the University of Virginia from 1971 to 1981, before joining Notre Dame as athletics director.

Iola Taylor McClurkin '52 is acting chair of the biology department at the University of Mississippi. A member of the faculty since 1958, she was named Teacher of the Year by the university's chapter of Alpha Epsilon Delta and is also a member of Sigma Xi, the Histochemical Society, and the British Society of the History of Science.

Joseph A. McClain III '53 was elected president of the board of directors of the American Bonanza Society, an organization that operates the Air Safety Foundation to promote flight safety through education. President of McClain Construction Corp. in

BRING ON THE NIGHT

If one of your New Year's resolutions was to avoid another disappointing New Year's Eve, Zeren Earls '60 wants to invite you to an alternative year-end bash. At her party in Boston this year, about 600,000 guests showed up, but there's always room for a few thousand more.

Dubbed "First Night," the city-wide celebration was begun in 1976

"It's a very exciting transformation of the city," she says. "Once you walk the city that night, you never see the city the same way. Families with their children are walking the streets sampling the arts, hearing poetry, watching a modern dance program or a juggler—we feature



by Earls and a bunch of Boston arts groups who knew there was a better way of ringing in the holiday than drinking too much champagne. Now in its twelfth year in Boston, the idea has spread to seventeen other cities in the United States and two in Canada.

Earls, founder, president, and executive director of First Night, Inc., says the arts festival has changed the once-dead downtown area into a bustling, magical center.

every artistic discipline."

For \$5, revelers get a general admission button that allows them access to most activities. Specific performances, by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra or Boston Ballet, for example, require an additional ticket. A major attraction at this year's First Night was an interdisciplinary, environmental work that brought together visual artist Clara Wainwright, author Jayne Anne Phillips, and the architectural

collaborative, Oasis Studio.

"Because the focus is cultural and the program is so diverse, people come with the greatest expectations and love what they see," says Earls. "We don't attract rowdy people; this is definitely an alternative to that."

Earls walks the streets with the rest of the New Year's Eve crowd, checking on the evening's offerings and getting ideas for the next First Night. The thought of throwing a

party for hundreds of thousands of people doesn't faze her. "We carefully choreograph everything to the minutest detail. Our volunteers are trained to be as self-sufficient as possible. If you feel frantic, you lose control; out of a sense of calm, one creates order."

Tampa, Fla., he is chairman of the board of trustees of the Tampa Marine Institute.

B. Gloyd Stewart Jr. '55 was re-elected chairman of N.C. Payments System, Inc. He is senior vice president of Branch Banking and Trust Co. in Wilson, N.C. Payments System was incorporated in 1974 and conducts research for its 46 member banks in electronic financial services such as automated teller machine networks and point-of-sale techniques. He and his

wife, Patricia, and their two sons live in Wilson.

Jack P. Green Ph.D. '56 had his book *The American Revolution: Its Character and Limits* published by New York University Press in December.

Anne Daughtry Newman '56 has been the principal of Salemburg Elementary School in Sampson County, N.C., since 1982. She is serving on a committee to develop a training package for the evalua-

DOUG KLEMAN

Campbell Soup, Delta Airlines, and Time, Inc. don't. American Express, Coca-Cola, and IBM do. Until this year, Duke did, but under pressure from students, faculty, and alumni, it no longer invests in companies with ties to South Africa. The worsening problem of apartheid forced institutions and individuals to examine how they felt about supporting companies that did business in that country.

"We view investment as the economic expression of thought," says Thomas Van Dyck '80, a broker with Progressive Asset Management (PAM), a full-service brokerage house in San Francisco. Organized at the end of 1987, PAM stresses socially responsible investments for its clients, something Van Dyck says wasn't always available at the more conservatively entrenched firms.

"When you work for a larger firm, some of the investment banking relationships you establish run contrary to what you're trying to accomplish through socially screened investments," says Van Dyck, who worked for Dean Witter before joining PAM. "If a group comes to me and says we need to invest in a company that has nuclear weapons contracts and my company represents Union Carbide, if I as an investment banker recommend against Union Carbide, that creates a conflict."

Through screening of company portfolios, PAM can help a client find those that have good minority hiring practices, reinvest profits into the surrounding community, place priority on environmental conservation, or develop renewable energy technologies. Regardless of whether a client is concerned about all or only one of those areas, Van Dyck says PAM can provide

full-service financial planning.

"Our place is not to tell people what they should be doing," he says. "If someone says, 'well, I don't mind nuclear power' I'm not going to argue against that attitude because I'm operating from an investment standpoint. I might argue my personal feelings about nuclear power over a beer, but we don't try to play God with our clients."

Van Dyck says the South Africa divestment issue illustrates the power shareholders can have over a company's holdings. "Developing this kind of investment strategy is like opening a Pandora's Box to Wall Street.

Maybe not financially at first, but in terms of what's moral and ethical, these are issues they don't want to come forward in board meetings."

"As baby boomers come into more financial control, they will become a larger power group and eventually dominate," Van Dyck says. "For people who are just beginning to make money, or have children, or who have come out of the Sixties with a high social conscience and are back in the mainstream, they're saying that the bottom line isn't just money. It's how a company makes its money, how it treats the environment and employees."

PAM's latest project

is the "IRA That Cares," established in conjunction with the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. For every new IRA account for at least \$1,000, PAM donates \$10 to the foundation to help finance education, research, and direct care to fight AIDS. The IRA is self-directed, so that a client can choose from more than fifty investment options when opening one.

"I want to stress that we're talking about social investing," he says. "This is not a give-away; we're here to make money. The two concepts are not mutually exclusive."

tion of principals. She and her husband, Marshall, live in Clinton, N.C.

Kenneth D. Stewart '56 was appointed dean of the School of Natural and Social Sciences at Frostburg State College in Frostburg, Md. He has been head of the psychology department for the past ten years and received the annual faculty award in 1985 for service to the college. A licensed psychologist in three states, he earned his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Nebraska in 1962.

William Fore '57, M.D. '60 lectured on "Diabetes Update" at the American Diabetes Association's public education meeting in Rocky Mount, N.C., in January 1987. His work has included research in endocrinology, metabolism and nuclear medicine. He is director of the Diabetes Clinic and is associate professor of medicine in the endocrinology and metabolism section of East Carolina University's medical school.

Suzanne Latham Newton '57 is an author specializing in novels for young children. She became a writer after enrolling in a correspondence course to learn to write short stories following graduation from Duke. An artist in residence at Harnett Middle School last February, she has won the N.C. Book Award for Best Juvenile Writing five times. A traveling writer in residence since 1971, she was on the *New York Times* Top Ten Books of the Year list in 1983 with *Georgie's Blues*. Her most recent novel is *A Place Between*.

Carl Stewart '58, J.D. '61 is a lawyer in Gastonia, N.C. He represented the 38th House District in the N.C. General Assembly from 1967-80 and served as Speaker during the 1977-78 and the 1979-80 sessions. He was elected co-director of the Committee on Constitutional Integrity, a private, nonprofit organization established in 1982 to recommend changes in policy, procedure, and legislation to strengthen the N.C. Constitution's separation of powers doctrine.

60s

M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, director of alumni affairs at Duke, was promoted to the additional position of assistant vice president for alumni affairs and development.

Lloyd H. "Pete" Robertson Jr. M.D. '60 was elected president of the Rowan Memorial Hospital medical staff for 1987. A member of the medical staff at the hospital since 1965, he is a urologist with offices in the Salisbury Urology Clinic in Salisbury, N.C.

Evelyn F. Murphy '61, Ph.D. '65 is the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and is the first woman to hold a statewide office in the commonwealth. She has been active in politics for the last twelve years. She was secretary of environmental affairs during Gov. Michael Dukakis' first administration and secretary of economic affairs during his second.

J. Elwood Walker M.A.T. '61 was appointed president of the N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants in July. He has been with Price Waterhouse since 1968 and is now partner-in-charge of the company's Southeast Management Consulting Services firm. He supervises consulting engagements in areas such as data processing, general management, finance, cost systems, and manufacturing. He lives in Charlotte.

Patricia McLeod deWitt '62 and her family work for the Sports Car Club of America as organizers and racers. Her husband, Clint, is a championship racecar driver, while she is strategist, chief timer, and scorer in all of his racing events. Their daughter, Kathryn, is also a racecar driver. The family lives in Sacramento, Calif.



Elizabeth Penfield A.M. '62 was appointed to serve on the college section of the task force on the future of the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE). Associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of New Orleans, she has also been a member of the La. Board of Regents' task force on developmental education and the State Department of Education's Committee on Writing.

Charles M. Smith '62, B.Div. '65 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Wayne Community College in Goldsboro, N.C.

Clyde Gouldman '63 was appointed city attorney in September for Charlottesville, Va., a post he held from 1968 to 1971. He is a partner in the law firm of Buck, Hogshire and Gouldman.

Betsy Alder '64 serves as the national communications coordinator for United Ministries in Education. She and her husband, Mark Rutledge, live in Albuquerque, N.M.

Mary Ann Plant '65 received her Ph.D. in psychology from the Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, Calif. She is a consultant in the organization development department of Kaiser Permanente, a health maintenance organization in Los Angeles. She and her husband, George Klersey, live in Claremont.

Charles "Gary" Stephens '65 practices environmental and administrative law in Tampa, Fla., where he recently opened his own law office.

John P. Kaufman '66 was elected president of the Southwestern Virginia Medical Society, the largest component society of the Medical Society of Virginia.

John O. Woods Jr. M.S.C.E. '66 is president of Consulting Engineers Council of Metropolitan Washington. He has been with the company since 1970 after serving in Vietnam in the U.S. Army. He is also active in the Association of Preservation Technology, the Alexandria Building Industry, and the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers. He is also director of both the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund and of the Alexandria unit of the American Cancer Society.

Richard Myers M.H.A. '67 is president of Durham County Hospital Corp. Since he was named president, the hospital has acquired new and advanced equipment and has expanded its services and facilities, including the psychiatric unit and the obstetrics wing.

W.G. "Gerry" Hancock J.D. '68 was elected co-director of the Committee on Constitutional Integrity, a private nonprofit organization established in 1982 to recommend changes in policies, procedures, and legislation to strengthen the separation of powers doctrine of the N.C. Constitution. The Durham lawyer served in the N.C. Senate from 1980-1984 and was director of the N.C. Committee on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution.

Rick Hargrove A.M. '68, Ph.D. '71 is an associate professor of history at Western Illinois University. He is preparing a manuscript for his second published work, an autobiography documented with quotations from original manuscripts and typescripts. A resident of Macomb, Ill., he had his name legally changed from Richard J. Hargrove Jr. to Rick Hargrove in September 1986.

Rodney Cramer Pitts '68 is the president of Delta Capital Inc. in Charlotte and a director of Carter Industries of N.C. in Salisbury. He received his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago and his master's in international economics from the Université Catholique de Louvain in Belgium.

Judy C. Woodruff '68 moderated "Education '88: A Presidential Candidates Forum" at UNC-Chapel Hill in September. Chief Washington correspondent for *The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour* and anchor of public television's *Frontline*, she questioned the candidates

during the two-part forum on issues affecting the U.S., including the quality of education in public schools.

Charles Guy '69 and his wife, Fran, are owners and managers of the Mercersburg Inn in Mercersburg, Pa. They have completed a ten-month restoration and refurbishing of the turn-of-the-century mansion, which is a full-service facility featuring gourmet dining.

Marc R. Hillson '69 is chief of the investigations and enforcement branch of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of the Clean Air Act, concerning automobiles and motor fuels. He and his wife, Barbara Grochowski, and their daughter live in Arlington, Va.

Robyn A. Jones A.M. '69 was named vice president of marketing services for Integon Life Insurance Corp. An employee of the company since 1971, she had been vice president of conservation and president of Integon Marketing Corp. for Integon Life since February 1986.

MARRIAGES: Betsy Alder '64 to Mark Rutledge on Oct. 4. Residence: Albuquerque, N.M. . . .

Rodney Cramer Pitts '68 to Katherine Elizabeth Raspberry on Oct. 4.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Marc R.**

Hillson '69 and Barbara Grochowski on Jan. 16, 1987. Named Jennifer Anne.

70s

David P. Badger '71 received his doctorate in communications from the University of Tennessee in August. He is an assistant professor of mass communications at Middle Tennessee State University and a film critic for Nashville public radio.

Sam G. Dodson Jr. M.R.E. '71 resigned as director of financial development at the American Children's Home in Lexington, N.C., to become pastor of Seaboard United Methodist Church in Seaboard, N.C.

Sundar W. Fleming '71, Ph.D. '77 was appointed dean of the business school at North Carolina Central University in Durham. He was business school dean at South Carolina State College for four years before coming to Durham with his wife, Linda, and their three daughters.

Robert H. Fowler Ph.D. '71 was appointed dean of the faculty of education for a five-year term at the University of Victoria in British Columbia, Canada. Former chairman of the social and natural sciences department at the university, he researches approaches to teaching international affairs and curriculum development in social sciences. He has also published articles and teaching materials dealing with Canada and global issues.

Michael J. Schwartz M.H.A. '71, J.D. '82 advanced to fellowship status in the American College of Healthcare Executives in July. President and chief executive officer of Alexian Brothers Hospital in Elizabeth, N.J., he was awarded the fellowship after demonstrating leadership and experience in the healthcare field over the past several years. He serves on the board of directors for the Elizabeth Rotary Club as a division chairman of the United Way of Union County and is also a member of the N.J. Hospital Association's Committee on Allied Organizations.

David Smullen '71 is press secretary for the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives. He and his wife, Dena Wilson, live in Washington, D.C.

Henry M. Beck Jr. '73 was named a principal in the Hartford, Conn., law firm Danaher, Tedford, Langnese & Neal, P.C., in the corporate, commercial,

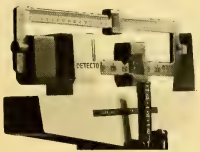
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PHONE (HOME) _____

(OFFICE) _____

and securities law department. He is a member of the executive committee of Duke's General Alumni Association's board of directors.

Richard A. Harris '73 is an assistant professor at Rutgers University. He and his wife, **Ellen Wolf Harris** '75, are the parents of twins.

Robert M. Hedrick '73 became director of admissions in July at the University of the South in Seawee, Tenn. For the past three years, he was dean of admissions at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Charlotte Lane McGraw B.S.N. '73 received her M.S. from the University of California at San Francisco and is completing her M.B.A. at Golden Gate University. She is director of nursing at Petaluma Valley Hospital in Petaluma, Calif. She has successfully completed four marathons, including the Boston Marathon, and has flown a single engine airplane from California to Florida since receiving her private pilot's license.

J. Mikesell "Mike" Thomas '73, A.M. '75 was named chief financial officer and executive vice president of the First Chicago Corp., the eleventh largest bank holding company in the nation. The former senior vice president and treasurer of the corporation now heads the financial policy group and supervises merger and acquisition and insurance units.

Kathryn Wallace '73 is an administrator of corporate contributions for the public affairs department of Glaxo Inc., in the Research Triangle Park. She was an undergraduate admissions counselor at Duke.

Kenneth A. Black '74 joined First Citizens Bank in Raleigh as corporate controller. A member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants, he worked for a financial services corporation

for seven years in Charlotte before joining First Citizens.

Richard J. "Jack" Bowers B.S.C.E. '74 was promoted to manager-director of Merrill Lynch's Mortgage Finance Group. He and his wife, Karin Nelson, and their daughter live in New York.

Denise A. Mummert '74, M.B.A. '79 was promoted to senior manager at Deloitte Haskins and Sells, an international accounting, tax, and consulting firm in Atlanta. She specializes in banking, thrift institutions, and accounting periods and methods.

Ellen Wolf Harris '75 joined Bell Atlantic Enterprises Corp. in June as manager of professional accounting and acquisition matters. She was a senior manager at Deloitte Haskins and Sells. She and her husband, **Richard A. Harris** '73, are the parents of twins.

Marilynn Prince-Flocco '75, M.D. '79 practices pulmonary medicine and also holds a clinical teaching position in internal medicine at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Temple, Texas. She and her husband, Guy Flocco, and their son live in Temple.

Lisa Flint Yarn B.S.N. '75, M.S.N. '77 is coordinator of neonatal nurse practitioners at the Emory Regional Perinatal Center. She and her husband, **Douglas Hurt Yarn** '76, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Milarión "Lari" Martínez '76 is a member of the U.S. diplomatic corps as U.S. Consul to Peru.

William R. Short M.B.A. '76 was promoted to senior vice president of the eastern region of First National Bank of Atlanta's retail banking department. A member of the company since 1976, he is also active in the Gwinnett Chamber of Commerce, the

New Books this Spring from Duke University Press

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Duke University Press
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DeKalb Chamber of Commerce, and the southern chapter of Robert Morris Associates.

Scott E. Wang '76 is on the full-time medical staff in pathology at Allegheny Central Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. He also teaches at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh. He and his wife, Carol, and their two children live in Wexford, Pa.

Kathleen M. White '76 is an associate with the law firm White and Case. She and her husband, Ray Ramirez, live in Los Angeles.

Douglas Hurt Yarn '76, an Atlanta attorney, is a mediator with the American Arbitration Association and is director of its Center for International Commercial Disputes. He and his wife, **Lisa Flint Yarn** B.S.N. '75, M.S.N. '77, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Susan Ruth Beck-Davis B.S.N. '77, M.D. '85 is completing her pathology residency at Duke. Her husband, **Clinton "Chip" B. Davis II** '77, M.D. '81 is in a private orthopedic practice in Durham, where they live with their daughter.

Jerry S. Dodson M.Div. '77 is pastor at Grace United Methodist Church in Burlington, N.C. He received clinical pastoral education at N.C. Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill and additional training at the Billy Graham School of Evangelism. He and his wife, Wanda, have three children.

Deborah L. Hebb '77 specializes in obstetrics and gynecology and has privileges at the Greater Baltimore Medical Center and the St. Joseph Hospital. She received an M.A. in pathology as well as her medical degree from the University of Maryland and completed her training at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Edward K. Isbey III '77 joined Asheville Eye Medical Services and is associated with his father in the practice of medical and surgical ophthalmology.

Ben Moore III M.H.A. '77 was named chief operating officer of the Health Science Center at Syracuse University Hospital in June. He oversees day-to-day operations of the hospital, including medical ancillary and support operations.

Joanna L. Moorhead '77 was named senior director of the human relations department of the National Railroad Passenger Corp. (Amtrak). She has been associate general counsel in the law department for the past six years.

Sandra Rode '77 completed her M.S. in ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona.

Charles Sydner Thompson '77, M.Div. '81 transferred in June from western North Carolina to the Texas Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, where he is an associate pastor in Missouri City. He is completing his D.Min. at the Perkins School of Theology in Dallas. He and his wife, **Janet Adair Thompson** M.Div. '79, and their three children live in La Porte, Texas, outside of Houston.

Kathleen Coyle Wilmer B.S.M.E. '77 is manager of environmental programs at the IBM Corp. She and her husband, **William B. Wilmer** '77, a regional vice president of Equitec Securities Co., live in Charlotte.

Tim C. Barber '78, who earned his law degree from UNC-Chapel Hill, was promoted from associate to partner in the law firm Faison, Brown, Fletcher & Brough. He specializes in civil litigation, medical malpractice defense, and construction litigation. His wife, **Jane Farley Barber** '81, is a paralegal with Maxwell, Freeman & Beason. They live in Durham.

Andrew D. Beamer '78 is in the third and final year of his cardiology fellowship at Brigham and

RIDING THE WAVE



Surf wear is not just for surfers anymore. People, from teenage skateboarders to vacationing tourists, have donned the brightly colored designs once worn exclusively by beach bums. Enter Uncle Mao Surfwear, a new line of clothing manufactured by David Rich '86 and Eric Meier '86.

What started as a project to earn extra spending money for spring break their senior year was so successful that the two went into business for themselves after graduation. The Uncle Mao line is now sold in fifteen states and includes T-shirts, shorts, and sweatshirts. "The industry has

really blossomed in the last few years," says Rich. "Ten years ago if you asked someone what the big surfwear companies were, they might be able to come up with one—OP [Ocean Pacific]. Now they'd probably say Maui and Sons or Body Glove." Even though Uncle Mao clothing is sold in the Texas Pat McGee's and Florida Ron Jon chains, most of the orders come from smaller, independent surf stores. Ten sales representatives work on commission to set up orders.

At Duke, Rich studied economics and art studio and Meier studied biomedical engineering. "Each of us brought

something different to the business," says Rich. "Eric does the computer work, such as updating the books; he has a very good business sense. In turn, I've taught him a lot about art and design."

Both share a love of water sports—Rich skis and Meier windsurfs—and the company co-sponsored a windsurfing regatta last year that attracted some of the sport's top competitors. "We printed up T-shirts with the name of the event and the Uncle Mao logo," says Rich. "It was a good way of promoting our name and image."

Rich and Meier don't have a business strategy mapped out for the

future of the company. Instead, they plan to run the company one year at a time, using the experience as solid background for entering business school. "I don't think we want to be fifty years old and selling T-shirts," says Rich. "One thing we've learned is that this is a very 'faddy' industry. You may be hot one year and not the next. But it's been a great way to gain practical knowledge."

In addition to being a money-making venture from its inception, Uncle Mao provides its founders with another benefit: They don't have to wear coats and ties to work.

Women's Hospitals and Harvard Medical School. He and his wife, Patricia, and their son and daughter live in Boston.

James J. Capra Jr. J.D. '78 was named a partner with the New York law firm Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Irvine. He specializes in antitrust and securities matters.

Eugene A. Conti A.M. '78, Ph.D. '78 was appointed administrative assistant to U.S. Rep. David Price in August. He was Price's legislative director and has worked in the federal Office of Management and Budget.

Eric H. Corwin A.M. '78 works for Sun Microsystems, Inc., in Mountain View, Calif. He and his wife, **Barbara Jean "Bonnie" Burrus Corwin** '82, live in Redwood City.

Evans Fisher J.D. '78 was promoted to vice president and general counsel for the Advance, N.C.-based Angell Care, Inc., one of the largest long-term health care providers in the Southeast. A member of the N.C. Bar Association, he is a past president of the

Forsyth County Young Lawyer's Association.

Jeffrey W. Garland '78 is the governor's first assistant for drug and alcohol programs in Delaware. The job, created from federal funds, helps battle drug and alcohol abuse among students. The program goes directly into communities and educates parents and their children on how to handle the problems of peer pressure and substance abuse and offers alternatives for extracurricular activities.

Martha Henderson M.S.N. '78 had an article published in the May issue of *The Carolina Quarterly*, a UNC-Chapel Hill publication.

W. David Holden '78 was ordained an elder in the United Methodist Church in June. He is now pastor of the Friendship United Methodist Church in Fallston, N.C., where he and his wife, Dana, live with their two sons.

Karen Pidcock-Lester '78 was installed in September as an associate pastor at the Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va. She was an asso-

ciate pastor at Govans Presbyterian Church in Baltimore for the past five years.

Madeleine White '78 was promoted to director of employment for Embassy Suites hotels. She lives in Dallas.

Larry P. Gassner '79 will graduate from Washington University Medical School in May. He and his wife, Kim Gentile, and their daughter live in St. Louis.

Laura Huffstetter Guth B.S.M.E. '79 is a safety officer in the U.S. Coast Guard at its station in San Francisco. Recently designated an aircraft commander, she spent six-and-a-half years in the U.S. Navy as a pilot before joining the Coast Guard. She received her master's in systems management in 1986 from the University of Southern California.

Janet Adair Hansen M.Div. '79 is pastor of St. James United Presbyterian Church in La Porte, Texas, and is moderator of the Committee on Women's Concerns for the Synod of the Sun in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. She and her husband, **Charles Sydnor Thompson III** '77, M.Div. '81, live near Houston with their three children.

Anne Morris Knowles '79 is studying historical geography in the University of Wisconsin-Madison's graduate school. She and her husband, Larry, have lived in Chicago for the past five years, where she edited college textbooks for different publishers.

Thomas Lohman '79 is assistant North Slope Barrow attorney in Barrow, Alaska, the largest Eskimo community in the state and the northernmost point in the U.S. He specializes in environmental, wildlife, and oil and gas law.

Greta S. Nettleson '79 is a consultant at the Economic Development Institute at the World Bank.

She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Luis Carlos Obando '79, who earned his M.B.A. from Harvard in 1983, is an assistant vice president at Citicorp in the international finance division. He and his wife, Jacqueline, live in New York City.

Arden Smith Pletzer '79 was board certified in the medical specialty of physical medicine and rehabilitation in May and is medical director at Crossroads Rehabilitation Center, an Easter Seal agency, in Indianapolis. She and her husband, David, live in Noblesville, Ind., with their son and daughter.

David Michael Savard B.S.M.E. '79 is training director for the Westinghouse Electrical Components Division in Pittsburgh. He lives in Mt. Lebanon, Pa.

Sandra W. Silverstein '79 is getting married in June to Albert L. Teilebein. She writes that they plan to travel in Europe for a year before settling in West Germany.

Patricia A. Yoxall '79 was named director of communications of Borg-Warner Corp., where she was manager of public relations. She joined the company as a business journalist in 1982 and became assistant manager of investor relations in 1983. She earned her master's in journalism from Chicago's Northwestern University in 1980.

MARRIAGES: **David Smullen** '71 to Dena Wilson in April 1987. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **Christopher A. Beattie** B.S.M.E. '75, M.S. '77 to **Catherine Snyder** '75 on June 8, 1986. Residence: Blacksburg, Va. . . . **Kathleen M. White** '76 to Ray Ramirez on Oct. 11. Residence: Los Angeles. . . . **Eric H. Corwin** A.M. '78 to **Barbara Jean Burrus** '82 on Aug. 30. Residence: Redwood City, Calif. . . . **Luis Carlos Obando** '79 to Jacqueline Sen in Porto Allegro, Brazil, on July 3. Residence: New York City.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Phillip P. Asack** '71 and Deborah Van Valkenburg on March 2, 1986. Named Zachary Paul Asack . . . Fourth child and son to **Jan Biel Jason** M.Ed. '73 and **Jay Jason** '73 on Aug. 20. Named Quinn Blei . . . First child and daughter to **Richard J. "Jack" Bowers** B.S.C.E. '74 and Karin Nelson on April 23, 1987. Named Amanda Christina . . . Second child and son to **Christopher S. McCullough** '74 and **Karen A. Ahern-McCullough** B.S.N. '79 on March 20, 1987. Named Robert James . . . First child and son to **Allison L. Asti** '75 and Ned Biemann on May 29 . . . First child and son to **Marilynn Prince-Fiocco** '75, M.D. '79 and Guy Fiocco on Aug. 14, 1986. Named David Andrew . . . First child and daughter to **Lisa Flint Yarn** B.S.N. '75, M.S.N. '77 and **Douglas Hurt Yarn** '76 on July 13. Named Molly Greer . . . First child and daughter to **Norman W. Hoffman** '76 and Susan Hoffman on April 13, 1987. Named Lauren Frances . . . Third child and second son to **Charles F. Ryan II** '76 and Jennie Ryan on Aug. 19. Named John Henry II . . . Second child and first daughter to **Scott E. Wang** '76 and Carol Gilbertson Wang on June 21. Named Rachael Emily . . . A daughter to **Clinton "Chip" B. Davis II** '77, M.D. '81 and **Susan Ruth Beck-Davis** B.S.N. '77, M.D. '85. Named Kristen Ruth . . . First child and son to **Craig Everhart** '77 and Suzanne Everhart on Aug. 16. Named Alan Christopher . . . First child and daughter to **William C. Reinhardt** '77 and **Susan Baker Reinhardt** '79 on July 28. Named Jennifer Michele . . . Second child and first daughter to **Andrew D. Beamer** '78 and Patricia Beamer. Named Amy Michelle . . . Second child and second son to **W. David Holden** '78 and Dana Sanderson Holden on Sept. 11. Named Thomas Sanderson . . . Second child and daughter to **Susan Friedland** May '78 and **Darryl J. May** '78 on June 14. Named Jessica Margot . . . First child and son to **Mary Stuart Crane Tilt** '78 and Whitney Tilt on March 19, 1987. Named Campbell MacDonald . . . Second child and first daughter to **James H. Edwards III** '79 and R. Treacy Edwards on Sept. 14. Named Rebecca Treacy . . . A daughter to **Larry P. Gassner** '79 and Kim Gentile Gassner on Aug. 17. Named Molly Marie . . . First child and son to **Liz Kirk Loeffel** M.B.A. '79 and Phil Loeffel on Jan. 21, 1987. Named Philip Clark . . . Second child and first daughter to **Arden Smith Pletzer** '79 and David Pletzer on July 5. Named Allison Christine.

80s

Edwin W. Chamberlain III M.Ed. '80, a major in the U.S. Army, is a military education officer with the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va.

Paula Hindle M.S.N. '80 is vice president of nursing services at Faulkner Hospital, a community teaching facility affiliated with Harvard and Tufts medical schools. She completed her graduate program in cardiovascular nursing at Duke through a U.S. Public Health award and is a candidate for her M.B.A. from Simmons College.

Don Jonson '80 attends the Stanford University graduate business school in California.

Edward R. Laskowski '80 began his residency in physical medicine and rehabilitation at the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine in Rochester, Minn.

Andrew E. Schwartz '80 completed his internal medicine residency at Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia and has begun a fellowship in gastroenterology at Northwestern University in Chicago.

Jane Farley Barber '81 is a paralegal with the law firm Maxwell, Freeman & Beason. Her husband,

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Tim C. Barber '88 is a partner in the law firm Faison, Brown, Fletcher & Brough. They live in Durham.

Grainger Caudle '81 is an instructor of economics at the University of Colorado at Boulder, where he is also a candidate for his Ph.D.

Jackie Shoffner Cole B.H.S. '81 is a senior medical technologist at Duke Medical Center.

Gina Presson Hammesfahr '81 is an on-air reporter for WWBT-TV in Richmond, Va. She was the television news promotions producer at a Dallas television station where she won the Broadcast Promotion Award for "Best Spot" nationwide. She and her husband, William, live in Richmond.

Windy Sawczyn '81 was certified in the practice of astrology by the Faculty of Astrological Studies in Great Britain and now practices in Cumberland, Md.

Wayne T. Spears B.S.M.E. '81 began a residency in radiation oncology at the Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis after graduating from Vanderbilt University's medical school in 1985.

Eleanor R. Beckmann '82 earned her M.B.A. in May from the University of Michigan and is a financial analyst for American Express at the World Trade Center in New York City.

Cameron Caudle '82 graduated from Campbell University's law school in May and now practices with Caudle and Spear in Charlotte.

Tamara D. Cleveland '82 received her doctorate in clinical psychology from Baylor University in August. She works in Annapolis, Md.

Donna DeRango Colby '82, who became a certified public accountant in November 1986, is an accountant for Ryan and Coscia, a CPA firm in Salem, Mass. She and her husband, **Al Colby '81**, live in Marblehead, Mass.

Barbara Jean "Bonnie" Burrus Corwin '82 works for Sun Microsystems, Inc. in Mountain View, Calif. She and her husband, **Eric H. Corwin A.M. '78**, live in Redwood City.

John David Dawson M.Div. '82 was appointed acting instructor of religion at Haverford College in Haverford, Pa. A teaching fellow at Yale College and at the Yale Divinity School, he specializes in ancient Christianity, the history of Christian thought and doctrine, modern religious thought, and literary criticism. He will receive his Ph.D. from Yale in May.

Marc N. Hamme '82 left the certified public accounting firm Harry Ness and Co. to attend the Carnegie Mellon Graduate School of Industrial Administration. He and his wife, Lisa, live in Pittsburgh.

Jacqui Herbert B.S.N. '82 is in her third year of law school at the University of Virginia. After graduation, she will serve a one-year judicial clerkship with a federal judge in Norfolk, Va.

Charles A. Johnson Jr. '82 lives in Atlanta and flies a Boeing 727 aircraft as a second officer for Delta Air Lines. A lieutenant, he also flies Lockheed C-130 aircraft for the Air National Guard in Charlotte.

Charles Murphy Jr. M.D. '82 is a resident in cardiothoracic surgery at Duke Medical Center.

Jesse Register Ed.D. '82 chairs the chamber of commerce's education committee in Concord, N.C. The committee deals with problems such as adult illiteracy and improvement of facilities. He has been assistant superintendent of Cabarrus County Schools for the past five years. He and his wife, Ann, and their two children live in Concord.

Cynthia Shimer Wiebe '82 is a pulmonary research specialist for Duke Medical Center. She and

her husband, Eric, live in Durham.

C. Kent Christian '83 was promoted to assistant vice president in August by NCNB National Bank in Tampa. He is institutional sales manager in the funds management department and has been with the bank since 1983.

Richard M. Franze M.B.A. '83, an Air Force captain, is an assistant professor of aerospace studies with Air Force ROTC at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta.

Sherri Anne Goldstein B.S.C.E. '83, who earned her M.B.A. from Florida State University in May, works for Southern Bell and lives in Jacksonville, Fla.

Leslie C. Hayes '83 received her law degree in May from the McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific. She works for the Portland law firm Miller, Nash, Wiener, Hagert and Carlson and lives in Lake Oswego, Ore.

Mary Lou Sinnott Henderson '83 works for the U.S. Department of Defense outside Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Phillip, an assistant professor at the University of Maryland, live in Columbia, Md.

Ken Kershner B.S.E.E. '83 is in his second year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management in Cambridge, Mass.

Jeffrey Lee '83 was promoted to assistant vice president and commercial loan officer at NCNB National Bank's main office in Chapel Hill. He was a commercial manager at a Raleigh branch.

Patricia A. Lombardi '83 is enrolled in Columbia University's M.B.A. program. She and her husband, William J. Barberi, live in New York City.

Eugenia Mackey McDonald '83 is a free-lance graphic artist. She and her husband, **Matthew Dale McDonald '85**, live in Chapel Hill.

Rochelle "Shelly" Wallace Naurath '83 is sales-marketing manager for Richmond's cultural lifestyle magazine, *Style Weekly Magazine*. She and her husband, Richard, recently moved to Richmond.

Lionel Parker M.B.A. '83 was promoted to marketing officer at Durham's Central Carolina Bank and Trust Co. He was manager of product management and marketing research.

David Pitsler B.S.M.E. '83 is a property manager for Trammell Crow Co. He and his wife, **Liz Hopkins Pitsler B.S.E.E. '85**, live in Winston-Salem.

Page Springsteen Vanatta '83 is assistant manager for competitive planning in the marketing department at Frito-Lay's Dallas headquarters. She will graduate from the part-time M.B.A. program at Southern Methodist University in August 1988. She and her husband, **Christopher B. Vanatta '85**, live in Dallas.

Douglas K. Waters '83, a Navy lieutenant j.g., reported for duty with Fighter Squadron-191 at the Naval Air Station Miramar in San Diego, Calif. He joined the Navy in November 1984.

Sherrie Grenitz Wetstone '83 has taken a leave of absence from her position as commercial loan officer for NCNB National Bank in Atlanta to attend Emory University Graduate School of Business Administration on a full scholarship.

Robert Crigler '84 is associate financial services consultant for The Equitable Life Assurance Society. He and his wife, Emily Wieman, live in Atlanta.

Christian N. Hallday '84 was deployed for six months in Okinawa, Japan, with the 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, Camp Pendleton, Calif. While in Japan, he and his unit participated in cold-weather training and flew to the South Korea to take part in Operation

Team Spirit. He joined the Marine Corps in May 1984.

Leslie E. Kirk B.S.M.E. '84 received her master's in aerospace engineering from the University of Cincinnati in June. She is a design engineer for General Electric's Aircraft Engine Group in Cincinnati.

Della Sue Schneider Martin '84 is a systems analyst for Woolport Consultants, a multi-disciplinary engineering firm. She and her husband, Michael, live in Dayton, Ohio.

Susan Murray B.S.N. '84 is a second-year law student at the New England School of Law in Boston. She lives in Newton, Mass.

Mitchell A. Norrell '84 is a second-year law student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. In his spare time, he is lead singer for a Sixties-style pop-rock band.

Russell D. Owen '84 is a Ph.D. candidate in the department of microbiology and immunology at Duke Medical Center. He and his wife, **S.E. "Beth" Harris Owen '85**, live in Durham.

Richard B. Riddle '84 is a sales representative for the insurance division of Durham's Southland Associates. He was with Contractor's Insurance Agency.

David C. Blivin M.B.A. '85 is controller with Montrose Capital Corp. in Durham. He was executive vice president at Construction Control Services Corp.

John M. Campbell '85 is in his first year of law school at the University of South Carolina.

Gordon Caudle '85 is a wilderness instructor at the Cedu School in Running Springs, Calif.

Nicholas C. Combs B.S.E.E. '85 was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. He is a launch vehicle cost analyst at the Los Angeles Air Force Station.

Karen Conover B.S.M.E. '85 works for an energy engineering firm in the Seattle, Wash., area. She completed her master's in energy systems engineering at the University of Arizona and lives in Kirkland, Wash.

Randolph Scott Elf '85 is a fellow of the Marguerite Eyer Wilbur Foundation and works on conservative political theory in Mecosta, Minn.

Robert Falstad '85 is a systems development consultant for the information systems services practice of Peat Marwick in New York City.

Cynthia A. Luis-Guerra '85 was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. She is a missile warning software analyst at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska.

Mark R. McDonald '85 is a law student at the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento, Calif.

Matthew Dale McDonald '85 is a student at UNC's business school in Chapel Hill, where he and his wife, **Eugenia Mackey McDonald '83**, live.

Lella Minerva '85 began training as an international investments broker in Europe in November and on Wall Street and at the Bourse in London in December. She was an account executive with Prudential-Bache Securities, Inc., in Antwerp, Belgium.

Brian Murphy '85 is a management consultant for Bain and Co., Inc., in Boston, where he and his wife, Jane Elliott, live.

S.E. "Beth" Harris Owen '85 is a computer systems engineer in Raleigh for Westinghouse Electric Co. She and her husband, **Russell D. Owen '84**, live in Durham.

Liz Hopkins Pitsler B.S.E.E. '85 is an electronics design engineer for Hand Held Products Co. She and

husband, **David Pitter** B.S.M.E. '83, live in Winston-Salem.

Kenneth Smith '85 is a graduate student at Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Eric Queen B.S.M.E. '85 is working on his master's in aerospace engineering at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He works for PRC-Kentron in Hampton, Va., where he and his wife, Karen Haywood, live.

Christopher B. Vanatta '85 will graduate from the intensive, one-year, full-time M.B.A. program at Southern Methodist University in August 1988. He and his wife, **Page Springsteen Vanatta** '83, live in Dallas.

Susan Crawford '86 is a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and is serving a one-year tour as an intelligence officer at Osan Air Base in Korea.

Helen E. Hope '86 completed the Officer Indoctrination School's six-week course at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I. An ensign, she joined the Navy in June 1986.

Kirk Kicklighter '86, a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, is an intelligence officer in Hawaii.

Jeremy Kumin '86 completed a training video for the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C. EPA is distributing it nationally to train laboratory technicians for new solid waste-testing procedures. He is in his second year of graduate school at Brandeis University and specializes in lighting design. He recently formed his own production company.

Johanna S. McCloy '86 is pursuing a professional career in stage acting, but writes that "realistically, [I am] looking for a high-paying job to support [my] burgeoning acting career."

Jonathan Schindel '86 completed a two-month backpacking trip through India and Nepal with Peter Dodd '84 and David Arnov '85. He began his first year in New York University's twenty-month law and business program in September.

Robin Ruedl Smith '86 is in pathology research at Duke Medical Center.

James F. Sweeney B.S.M.E. '86 is a member of General Electric Co.'s manufacturing management training program in Cincinnati. He is married to **Janet Vorsanger Sweeney** '86, an investigator correspondent in the credit department of the First Fidelity National Bank in Morristown, N.J.

Timothy N. Thoelecke Jr. '86 began studying for a year at the Inghel School of Design in London, England, in October, concentrating on landscape architecture.

Martha Todd '86 is an English teacher at Hwa Nan Women's College in Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China. She began teaching under the sponsorship of the Amnesty Foundation, an organization founded by a group of Chinese Christians to hire English teachers for China. She will teach in China for two years.

Spencer Waxman '86 is one of a group of Northeast real estate developers who formed the Durham-based company ILS Properties, Inc. He was a member of the New York and American stock exchanges and worked with the New York commercial real estate firm Edward S. Gorcon Co. He is also active in Duke's Young Alumni for the Capital Campaign.

Leon White M.B.A. '86 was named assistant vice president and treasurer of Mutual Savings and Loan in Durham.

Michael Wollitzer '86 is a second-year law student at the Columbia University School of Law. He was named a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar after his first year and will work as a summer associate at the New York law firm Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett in 1988.

Lynne Beth Cohen '87 is an assistant media planner at J. Walter Thompson, a New York advertising agency.

Kent Hetrick '87 is a pitcher for the Salt Lake Trappers, a new minor league team. The team broke the record for consecutive wins with twenty-nine games. The Trappers, whose members have nicknamed themselves "The Rejects," is one of a few minor league teams not affiliated with a major league team.

Stephanie Lucie J.D. '87 is an attorney for the law firm Brown and Wood in New York City.

Doug McCartney '87 joined the Charlotte-based investment banking firm Bowles, Hollowell, Conner and Co. in August as a financial analyst. He plans to work with the firm for two years before pursuing his M.B.A.

Maria Eleni Sophocles '87 attends the Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. She also studied at the University of Paris, France.

Scott A. Thompson B.S.M.E. '87 is studying on an Arthur J. Schmitt Fellowship to get his master's in aerospace and mechanical engineering at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Ind.

Catherine Lee Warren '87 works for General Electric's Aircraft Engine Business Group under their financial management program. She lives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARRIAGES: David Hartman Hall '80, M.D. '84 to Mary Dolan on May 31. Residence: Charlotte. . .

Gina Presson '81 to William Hammesfahr on Aug. 25. Residence: Richmond. . . **Jackie Carla Shoffner** B.H.S. '81 to Steven Lee Cole on Oct. 17. . . **Barbara Jean Burrus** '82 to **Eric H. Corwin** A.M. '78 on Aug. 30. Residence: Redwood City, Calif. . . **Marc N. Hamme** '82 to Lisa A. Mitchell on Aug. 8. Residence: Pittsburgh. . .

Charles Murphy Jr. M.D. '82 to Melinda L. Gupton on Oct. 17 in Duke Chapel. . . **Cynthia Louise Shimer** '82 to Eric Nathan Wiebe on Sept. 26. Residence: Durham. . . **Christopher Andrew Jones** '83 to Lorrie Christen Woods on Oct. 17 in Columbus, Miss. . . **Patricia A. Lombardi** '83 to William J. Barberi on Aug. 22. Residence: New York City. . . **Eugenia Lewis Mackey** '83 to **Matthew Dale McDonald** '85. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . **David Pitter** B.S.M.E. '83 to **Liz Hopkins** B.S.E.E. '85 on Aug. 8. Residence: Winston-Salem. . . **Robert Leonard Crigler** '84 to Emily Kay Wrean on Oct. 3. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Susan Joene Gwin** '84, J.D. '87 to **David Simms Ruch** '84 on March 14, 1987. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . **Russell D. Owen** '84 to **S.E. "Beth" Harris Owen** '85 on May 16 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham. . . **Della Sue Schneider** '84 to Michael Jay Martin on Sept. 26. Residence: Dayton, Ohio. . . **Brian Scott Murphy** '85 to Jane Richards Elliott on Oct. 3. Residence: Boston. . . **Eric Morris Queen** B.S.M.E. '85 to Karen Rene Haywood on Sept. 19. Residence: Hampton, Va. . . **Robin Bonner Rudd** '85 to Kenneth Nathaniel Smith on Oct. 3 in the Duke Gardens. . . **James F. Sweeney** B.S.M.E. '86 to **Janet Vorsanger** '86 on Aug. 17. . . **Stephanie Lucie** J.D. '87 to Carlos A. Alegria on Aug. 29.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Frank B. Murphy** '80, M.H.A. '82 and Amy Murphy on April 27, 1987. Named Caroline Sue. . . First child and son to **Cameron Caudle** '82 and Cindy Caudle on May 20. Named Hunter Griffin. . . First child and son to **Christopher B. Moxley** '83, J.D. '86 and Lesley Fogleman Moxley on Oct. 6. Named Andrew Christopher. . . First child and son to **David R. Blatt** '84 and Melinda Smith Blatt on Sept. 7. Named Nathan Lynda.

DEATHS

The Register has received notice of the following deaths. No further information was available.

William Kimbrough Carr '18 of Richmond, Va., in December 1986. . . **Lucille Parker** '21 on Aug. 6 in Greensboro. . . **Robert A. Crabtree Jr.** Ph.D. '24 of La Jolla, Calif., on May 11. . . **Virginia Lee Phelps** '28 of Wilmington, Del. . . **J. Chester Swanson** A.M. '29, Ph.D. '35 of Mission Viejo, Calif., on March 11, 1987. . . **William Pritchett Budd** '30 on May 13. . . **Milton L. Boyle** '33 of Eastport, Maine, on Jan. 12, 1987. . . **Morris Cecenok** '34 on April 23 in Laguna Hills, Calif. . . **Lucy Baskerville Van Pelt** '34 of Sharps, Va., on May 11, 1986. . . **Worth E. Perry** '35 of Durham on Aug. 12. . . **Walter Gray** Jerome Jr. B.S.M.E. '38 on Dec. 9, 1985, in Hilton Head Island, S.C. . . **Alva Lee Smith** A.M. '39 of Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 10, 1987. . . **Lillian Gibson Whitaker** '39 on July 29. . . **Dorothy Galt Dratz** R.N. '41 on June 9. . . **Orsino Bosca** '42 in November 1986. . . **Frank M. Happ** '41 of Macon, Ga., on Aug. 13. . . **Elenore Sales Smith** R.N. '43, B.S.N. '43 on June 30 in Akron, Ohio. . . **Dorris W. Rivers** M.D. '47 of Alexandria, Va., in April 1985. . . **Hoyt C. Newman** '48 on Nov. 28, 1986, in Danville, Va. . . **Durrel F. Corry** '50 of Oklahoma City, Okla., on Dec. 23, 1986. . . **Richard E. Fansler** '53 of Cleveland, Ohio. . . **Elizabeth Metcalf Hunt** B.S.N.Ed. '53 of Snellville, Ga., on Dec. 11, 1986. . . **Willis A. Perry** M.A.T. '63 of Rancho Santa Fe, Calif. . . **Richard Wildon Smith** '63 on Aug. 25 in Kissimmee, Fla.

Marguerite Nicol Pickett '24 on Aug. 4 in Sarasota, Fla. A native of Durham, she was a school teacher in the city for several years and was a lifelong member of McMann United Methodist Church. She is survived by a daughter, a sister, three brothers, and a grandson.

Ernest Glenn Overton '25 of Charleston, S.C., after a lengthy illness. He was a teacher in Red Springs, N.C., and was also a school principal in Rowland, N.C. He was business manager and public relations director of Flora McDonald College, assistant director of registration and admissions at N.C. State, and associate director of registration and admissions at the University of South Carolina. He also worked in the Medical University of South Carolina as faculty member and director of registration and admissions. He is survived by his wife, Catherine Johnson Overton, a son, a daughter, two grandchildren, and his mother, **Rena Smithwick Overton** '33.

Roxie Murray McCarron '26 in June at her home in Grundy, Va. A native of Durham, she retired from school teaching after 35 years. She is survived by two sisters.

Eliza Foscue Hammond '27 on July 5 in Camarillo, Calif. A North Carolina native, she taught in Mount Holly, N.C., for 20 years and another 20 years in Jones County. She is survived by a son, two grandchildren, and a brother.

J.C. Horton Burch '28, A.M. '29, Ph.D. '33 on Aug. 8 in Atlanta. A native of Durham county, he was a professor of English and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Georgia State University. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen Smith Burch, two daughters, a son, and five grandchildren.

James N. Truesdale '28, A.M. '29, Ph.D. '30 on Nov. 8 in Durham. He was professor emeritus of classical studies at Duke, where he had taught for 40 years. He is survived by a son, a daughter, and two sisters.

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J. Chester Swanson A.M. '29, Ph.D. '35 of Walnut Creek, Calif. He had a long career in education that took him to various parts of the country. In the early 1950s, he was superintendent of Oklahoma City schools and expanded the vocational education program, saying that "schools were important in getting industries to locate in Oklahoma City." In 1955, he was appointed consultant to the White House Conference on Education by President Eisenhower and in 1957 joined the University of California at Berkeley faculty. He was director of staff for the President's Panel of Consultants on Vocational Education in 1961 to 1962. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Evelyn Hancock Molly '30 of Glenside, Pa., on Oct. 7. She earned her Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Illinois-Urbana and did post-graduate work at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania and at Columbia University in New York. A major contributor in the field of organic synthesis, she also served as president and secretary of the League of Women Voters in both Glenside and in Cranford, N.J. She was an active supporter of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and several wildlife and nature preservation activities.

Irvin Frazier Harbison '31 in February 1987, in Newport News, Va. She began teaching at age 18, before she graduated from college, at schools in Durham and neighboring cities. She was president and secretary of the Redwood Home Extension Club and was also appointed as Durham delegate to the 1960 Governor's Conference on Aging. She was a charter member of the Micajah Bullock Chapter of the DAR in Raleigh. She is survived by a daughter; a sister, **Virginia Frazier Goodwin** '31; a granddaughter; and two great-grandchildren.

John Conrad Zimmerman '31 on May 26 in Summerville, S.C. A major in the U.S. Army during World War II, he became co-owner, executive vice president, and secretary of Stevenson, Zimmerman Enterprises, a Charleston-area mortgage banking and development company specializing in insurance and different kinds of welding equipment. He was active in civic clubs, and was president of several, including the Rotary Club of Charleston from 1964-65, the local chapter of the Air Force Association in 1963, and the Charleston United Fund in 1958. He was past chairman of the board of the YWCA and was a member of the executive board of the Coastal Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He is survived by his wife, Patricia Martin Zimmerman, four sons, a daughter, two brothers, two sisters, and seven grandchildren.

William Frederick McCannless Jr. '34 of Charlotte on April 6, 1987. He retired in 1972 as operator of Ornamental Stone Co., which he co-founded, and continued working for Johnson Concrete Co. in Salisbury, N.C., until 1982. He was on the golf team at Duke and continued with the game through his entire life, playing professionally for three years after his graduation. He is survived by his wife, Edith S. McCannless, a brother, and two step-daughters.

James W. Rankin '35 on Feb. 5 in Gastonia. A former officer of the Blue Gem Corp., he retired from his position as accountant with the Blue Bell Corp. He is survived by a son; two daughters; a sister, **Sarah Rankin Hiatt** '38; a brother; and three grandchildren.

James A. Dearborn '36 of Mt. Holly, Vt., on Oct. 15. A lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy during World War II, he was in the advertising business for 40 years. Before retiring in the 1970s, he was executive vice president of the New York advertising firm Kenyon and Eckhardt and managed the Boston office. He is survived by three daughters, including **Lindsay Dearborn Huppe** '71, and three grandsons.

Robert Anderson Little '36 on Aug. 2 in Charlotte. He was personnel director and assistant treasurer of Maiden Knitting Mills, a division of Cannon Mills, until he retired in 1984, after 15 years with the company. He had worked as secretary-treasurer of the Dixie Wholesale Grocery Co. in Lincolnton, N.C. He was a member of the American Legion, the VFW, and the Lincolnton ABC Board. He is survived by his wife, Virginia McLean Little, a son, a daughter, three brothers, and three grandchildren.

Leon Leftwich Rice J.D. '36 on April 28 in Winston-Salem. He was associated with the law firm Womble, Carlyle, Sandridge and Rice for 47 years and was a founding member of Knollwood Baptist Church. He is survived by his wife, Ethel Ford Jones Rice; two daughters, including **Sally Anne Rice Talbert** '63; two sons, **Leon L. Rice III** '65 and **Richard T. Rice** '72; ten grandchildren; a sister; and two brothers, including **Earle M. Rice** J.D. '47.

Frederick Christian Wright Jr. '36 on Nov. 17, 1986, in Hagerstown, Md. He founded Wright-Gardner Insurance Co. 40 years ago and served as its president and chairman of the board. He is survived by his wife, Helen Wright, a son, two grandchildren, a step-son, three step-daughters, and three step-grandchildren.

Robert W. Lapham '37 on Sept. 28 in Wilson, N.C. A professional artist, he had his own art studio in Baltimore, where he taught art at the Maryland Institute. He was also the art director at Ciba-Geigy Agricultural Chemical Division, as well as past president of the Baltimore Art Directors Club and a member of the National Society of Art Directors, the Silvermine Guild, the Society of Illustrators, and the Marblehead Arts Association. He is survived by a son, a daughter, four grandchildren, and a sister.

Lawrence R. Bowers '38 on Aug. 6 in Whiteville, N.C. He was president and chief executive officer of United Carolina Bank and United Carolina Bancshares until his retirement in 1983. He remained active in banking as chairman of the board of the holding company until 1986. After serving in the Army from 1942 to 1946, he became vice president of Waccamaw Bank. He achieved Life Rank in the Boy Scouts of America and served as president of the Southeastern Region and as a member of the National Council. In Whiteville, he was a member of the governing council and was chairman of the greater Whiteville Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his wife, Julia Vinson Bowers, two sons, a daughter, a brother, and six grandchildren.

Mary Jamison Bell '40 of Davidson, N.C., on Oct. 27, 1987. A teacher for over 45 years, she was interested in sports and education. She is survived by her sister, Kathryn Bell.

David E. Weinland B.Div. '40 of Southbury, Conn. A minister of the United Church of Christ, he was president of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women in Bethlehem, Pa. He had been a vice president of Salem Academy and College in Winston-Salem. He was the senior minister at the United Church on the Green in New Haven, Conn., before retiring in 1976. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Weinland, a son, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

James Strouse Campbell '43 on Jan. 28, 1987, in Pinehurst, N.C. An Army veteran of World War II, he practiced law before the U.S. District Court as well as the circuit courts of Alexandria, Arlington, and Fairfax, Va. He was a senior partner in the Arlington law firm Herrell, Campbell and Lawson and was also a member of the Washington, D.C., Virginia, and N.C. bar associations. He is survived by his wife, **Julia Hedrick Campbell** '44; a son, **James Strouse Campbell Jr.** '78; two daughters; his mother; and a grandchild.

William Vance Singletary M.D. '43 in Durham. A long-time Durham physician, he had practiced general medicine since 1948 with Watts Hospital and later with Durham County General Hospital. He belonged to the U.S. Yacht Racing Union and served as one of its judges. He was also commodore of the Flying Scots Sailing Association. He is survived by his wife, **Maye Dalton Singletary** '41; a daughter, **Gail Singletary McLean** '68; two sons, **William Vance Singletary Jr.** '71, M.D. '75 and **Macon M. Singletary** '73; and seven grandchildren.

Shirley Johnson Lane '45 on Aug. 27 in Richmond, Va. She was a librarian for A.H. Robins Co. She is survived by her mother and son.

Melvin C. Helfers A.M. '49 of Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 4, 1987. He was a lieutenant colonel and Parish's *The Ultra Americans: The U.S. Role in Breaking the Nazi Codes* was devoted to his work. He is survived by his wife.

George Wilson Brice Ph.D. '49, M.D. '53 on July 14 in Darien, Conn. The retired medical director of Ayrlet Laboratories in New York had practiced pediatrics in Charlotte from 1958 to 1962. He was a diplomate of the American Academy of Pediatrics and had served in the Air Force before practicing in Charlotte. He is survived by his wife, Margaret Brice, two sons, a daughter, and two grandsons.

Thomas Ellison Langley M.D. '52 of Eustis, Fla., on Oct. 16. Founder of Lake County's emergency medical services program in 1972, he was most recently executive director of Project Health, of Sumterville, Fla., a special facility for low-income Sumter County residents. The former chief of staff of Waterman Medical Center in Eustis was also a member of the board of directors of Barnett Bank. He owned the Altona Feed and Seed Store until about a month before his death. He is survived by his wife, Winifred S. Langley, his mother, three sons, a brother, a sister, and a granddaughter.

Charles A. "Bill" Williams '52 of Dorchester, Mass., on Oct. 26. A Navy veteran, he owned the Williams Organization, a firm representing manufacturers in the plastics industry, for 15 years. He was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Society of Plastic Engineers, and past president of the Boston chapter of the International Materials Management Society. He was a former member of the South Boston Yacht Club and had coached South Boston Youth Hockey. He is survived by his wife, Mary Keene Williams, two daughters, a son, two stepdaughters, a stepson, a sister, his father, and four grandchildren.

Janet Hart Sylvester J.D. '54 of Washington, D.C., in January 1987. The first woman to head a division of the Federal Reserve System, she was named director of the Federal Reserve's Office of Saver and Consumer Affairs in 1976, holding the post until retiring in 1982. She is survived by her husband, Harry A. Sylvester, a sister, two daughters, a son, three stepdaughters, a stepson, and twelve grandchildren and step-grandchildren.

Barbara Underwood Laughinghouse '61 on Nov. 5, 1987, in Winston-Salem. A Phi Beta Kappa, she received her master's in education from UNC-Greensboro and appeared in *Who's Who of American Universities*. She was a school guidance counselor in Raleigh for several years. She is survived by her husband, **Edward L. Laughinghouse** '60, M.A.T. '63, and her parents.

Ronald Walter Rau B.S.E.E. '64 of Waynesboro, Va., on Oct. 29. Chief of surgery of Waynesboro Community Hospital at the time of his death, he was a fellow of both the American College of Surgeons and the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgery. He was also a member of the International Anthropology Association. He was involved in many community

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activities, including the Stuarts Draft Ruritan Club, where he directed the youth basketball program, and was past president of Stuarts Draft Sportsman's Club. He is survived by his wife, **Paula Oliver Rau** '66, two sons, a daughter, and his mother.

John "Jack" Braxton Craven Jr. '77 of Lexington, N.C., on Dec. 21, when a truck, driven by a man later charged with involuntary manslaughter and driving while impaired, rammed his car from the side. He was owner and president of Craven Insurance Co. and the great-great-grandson of Braxton Craven, the second president of Trinity College (1842-82). He is survived by his wife, Sheila Craven, a son, his mother, three sisters, including **Hannah Craven '71** and **Faith Craven Denton '58**, and an aunt, **Isabel Craven Drill '37**.

Halston Crows '77 in Winston-Salem on July 11. A market analyst for Time-Life before being disabled

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in a 1980 car accident, he died from complications of paraplegia. He is survived by his mother and his brother.

Suzanne Tyler Baker '86 on Nov. 8 in a motorcycle accident in Hawaii. A member of Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority while at Duke, she was working on her Ph.D. at the University of Hawaii.

Todd Schweizer '86 on Aug. 30 after an accident in the Blue Ridge Mountains. A native of New York City, he worked for American Management Systems, Inc., as an analyst in the Expert Systems Artificial Intelligence Applications Group.

Kevin Deford Gorter '87, of Lake Forest, Ill., on Dec. 10 in a car accident in New Zealand. A triathlete at Duke, he was president of the ice hockey club, sports club council, and a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He is survived by his parents, a brother, and a sister.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

LIFE UPON THE WICKED STAGE

Realizing a long cherished hope, the Taurian Players delighted capacity audiences each night for six days in . . . the Taurian Gray Room with a fine presentation of Douglas Jerrold's 100-year-old nautical drama, *Black Ey'd Susan*. For some months the Taurians have been at work on the production, at the same time arranging their own little theater in one of the large rooms of West Duke . . .

Individual honors for performance should go to Frank Menaker, . . . who played William, and Miss Nell Edwards, who looked the part of the meek, beautiful Susan, and played the role with extraordinary effectiveness.

Of the comic characters, Homer Keever as Gnatbrain, a gardener, and Albert Cotton as Jacob Twig, a bailiff, drew most of the laughs . . .

The villains who beset Susan, Julian Rayford as Raker, a smuggler, and Fred Roper as Captain Crosstree . . . got the proper old-time menace into their actions, and were especially frightful. J.C. Zimmerman, who played the most despicable villain, Doggrass, Susan's uncle and landlord, could, perhaps, have played his role harder, but nevertheless, he gave a good portrayal.—March 1928

REIGN IN SPAIN

Until a Spanish leader arises who is capable of rising above his own individual views of the world and envisions a Spain for all Spaniards, Spain will not move forward whether Communism or Fascism triumphs in the present civil war, Dr. Francis M. Hasbrouck, a student of Spanish culture and thought, declares.

Dr. Hasbrouck points out that such is the conviction of Ortega y Gasset, well-known Spanish philosopher. The views were recently outlined at the meeting of the Spanish section at the North Carolina Education Conference.



Perceptive professor: J.B. Rhine, who coined the term ESP, with his famous symbol cards used to test extra-sensory perception. Rhine came to Duke in 1927 to follow the work of William McDougall, who set up Duke's psychology department.

By 1930, Rhine and his wife, Louisa Weckesser Rhine, had established Duke's Parapsychology Laboratory. The lab began the first systematic study of the ability of certain persons to receive information outside the recognized sensory channels. They inquired into claims of telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition—the three main areas in which people seemed to exhibit more than usual perceptions. In the 1940s and '50s, newspapers and magazines headlined Rhine and Duke. By 1952, *Time* magazine had published nine pieces on him, and in 1954, *Life* magazine had a seven-page spread by Aldous Huxley, dealing in part with Rhine's work. Rhine was at Duke for thirty-eight years before retiring in 1965, but he continued his research with his wife through the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man in a house across the street from East Campus.

There has been a movement on foot in Spain for some forty years, Dr. Hasbrouck declares, the avowed purpose of which is to regenerate the country, to bring it back to something of its former glory . . .

And . . . unless a leader capable of envisioning all of the problems of all the social classes of Spain speedily comes into being, Spain is doomed.

General Franco, the Duke professor believes, has shown no real indication that he is more than a leader of a small clique.—April 1938

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL GROWTH

Expansion in [the music] department has been constant, but has been continually hampered by a lack of space. The recent transferral of the engineers to their new quarters on West Campus has left a group of buildings which will relieve, in part, overcrowded classrooms on East Campus.

Renovation of Asbury is being tentatively planned to accommodate the Department of Aesthetics, Art, and Music . . .

According to these same tentative plans, Bivins and Branson buildings will be taken over for graduate work by the Department of Psychology . . . During the past year and a half, the [department] has become qualified to give graduate training in clinical psychology . . .

Again, according to tentative plans, Dr. J.B. Rhine and the Parapsychology Laboratory will eventually take possession of the old Aeronautics Building. Dr. Rhine has received national recognition for work in parapsychology, a subject dealing with unusual mental capacities, commonly called "psychic." The experiments of the laboratory in Extrasensory Perception (ESP), and in Psychokinesis (PK), are the best known and have been described recently in Dr. Rhine's book, *The Reach of the Mind*, condensed in the book section of the February issue of *Reader's Digest*.—April 1948

THREE'S THE CHARM

Three young ladies have developed a ritual that all evidence indicates to have a mystic effect on Blue Devil [basketball] victories. The three are Martha Menefee, daughter of Associate Professor of Medicine Dr. Elijah Menefee; Marian Rodnick, daughter of Professor of Psychology Eliot H. Rodnick; and Judy Chambers, daughter of Trainer and Track Coach Bob Chambers.

Before each home game, the three junior high students (or thereabouts) march up to the custodian of the scoreboard, take possession of the ball to be used that night, and each one bounces it three times, kisses it once, and then it is returned to the custo-

Bill Murray may be wondering how soon they'll learn to bounce a football.—*March 1958*

CUTBACKS AND ESCALATIONS

The confidence of the academic community has been considerably shaken over the past year [said Graduate School Dean Richard L. Predmore]; first, because the support of graduate education has been cut back, and, second, because the government's draft policy makes sound university planning and budgeting well-nigh impossible. . .

Recent draft regulations expose all able-bodied male graduating seniors and all able-bodied first-year graduate students to the possibility of early draft call, excepting medical and divinity students.

Dramatis personae: This sixty-year-old souvenir from the Duke Archives lists the players who appeared in *Black Ey'd Susan*, produced by the Taurian Players, forerunners of the Duke Players and Hoof 'n' Horn.

[illegible]

Clip joint: BMOCs, those aspiring to "heppness," and faculty members get their ears lowered or their tops flattened at the Duke Barber Shop in the basement of the old West Campus Union. Buzzing through the Fifties, waxing—then waning—through the hirsute Sixties, and styl-

ing their way through the Seventies, Duke's wizards with scissors offer their tonsorial talents even today. Mousse may be missed, but the buzzer is back.

"Under such conditions as these," he asked, "how can a university wisely determine how many of its scarce resources to allocate to the uncertainties of graduate education? But if it skimps on graduate education, who will teach its classes three, four, and five years from now?"—March 1968

NOTES OF A CLOTHES WATCHER

College students today, and Duke's a good example, care a whole lot about fashion. They use fashion to align themselves with sororities and fraternities, ingratiate themselves with potential employers, and express themselves as individuals: the jock, the grind, the preppie. Overall, they mark themselves as the new conservatives of the late 1970s . . .

Obviously the conservative trend transcends the Gothic buildings on campus. Thomas Wolfe calls it the "Me Decade," a quiet time, a self-pampering period following the confusion and upheaval of the late 1960s and early 1970s. Comfort is "in," demanded in all clothes. Casual is acceptable and no longer antagonistically antiestablishment, as, for example, during the period of the Vietnam War.—March-April 1978

CALIFORNIA DREAMING

Editors:

As a graduate of Duke University [M.A.T. '72] and the University of California (B.A. 1971), I am writing to "complain" about some of the statements made in your feature article about college recruiting in Southern California ["Hot" on the Admissions Trail," November-December].

First, Ms. Kathy Johnson is quoted as saying, "I think that the feeling is growing in the West that students should go East to get an education." Dream on! I am a Southern Californian who stays somewhat in touch with the state of affairs in California. Most Californians truly believe that the richest state in the Union (probably the fifth richest economic power in the world) possesses the finest public educational network in America. The cost is obviously subsidized by tax dollars which make public colleges an awfully cheap bargain.

The University of California, with some of the world's most beautiful locations, operates campuses at Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz. Probably no other academic institution in the world employs so many Nobel Prize-winning faculty—a UCLA prof just won a Nobel. I really don't believe that either Duke or UNC were so honored during 1987.

Ms. Johnson probably believes that the trend toward Eastern college enrollment is growing. However, her individual survey should not be presented as a *general fact*. Perhaps she talked only to those whose parents or school counselors attended Eastern schools. If she took a random access survey of approximately 400 qualified personnel, I might believe her statement.

Second, Ms. Johnson mentions that Duke's biggest battle in California is with Stanford and the "state system." Again, this statement is rather inaccurate. Duke's battle rests with competition from the University of California. In California, the University of California is operated as a separate educational entity (\$3 billion annual budget). It is not operated as part of the state college/university system. These public schools (23+) do not operate with the same admissions standards as the University of California. State colleges are not part of the University

of California and they do not offer graduate degrees in law, medicine, and veterinary science. State colleges do not award as many Ph.D.s as UC.

Third, Ms. Johnson states that Duke and UNC are rivals "like UC and USC." Again, no Californian in his or her right mind would make such a silly statement. USC's chief competitor is UCLA. Californians do not refer to the annual football game as UC vs. USC. It is a fact that it is known as the Southern Cal (USC) vs. UCLA rivalry. UC refers generically to the entire University of California system. Each campus has its own identity and the mother campus at Berkeley is often known as "Cal."

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to "complain." I do not want to belittle your very important work. I enjoy the magazine and look forward to receiving future issues. I would, however, be happy to proofread future articles of comparison between Duke University and the University of California.

Robert L. Russell
Durham, North Carolina

NEW HEIGHTS

Editors:

I've just concluded reading the September-October edition of *Duke Magazine* and I'm compelled to write and applaud this extraordinary literary effort. The editorial staff and your writers have reached new heights of excellence in content and presentation.

From the challenging, intellectual stimuli abundant in "What Has Allan Bloom Wrought?", to the engaging and memorable portrait of popular Professor Sydney Nathans, to your closer-to-home vignette of my friend and New Jersey Governor Tom Kean's visit to Duke, this edition shines with a particular brilliance.

Duke Magazine is an ongoing source of pride and inspiration to alumni everywhere. Please continue this tradition of award-winning journalism.

Thomas P. Foy '73, J.D. '77
Beverly, New Jersey

The writer is minority parliamentarian for the New Jersey State Assembly and assemblyman for the 7th District.

NOT NOW

Editors:

When I saw the multi-page spread on the feminization of power by the former president of NOW [September-October issue, "Taking It to the Streets"], I almost returned my pledge to the alumni association. As alumni of Duke University, my husband and I grieve over the directions that a Methodist university is taking. Our original benefactors must be rolling over in their graves to see a Christian institution performing abortions and taking to the streets.

As the mother of five children (one adopted at age two), I have taken my education and Christian heritage to my home and community. Our daughters are now in college, and our sons are in high school, junior high, and elementary schools. As a concerned woman who saw the Post Abortion Stress Syndrome proliferate in our society, I founded and now direct [the Central West Virginia] Crisis Pregnancy Center to reach out to hurting women with more positive alternatives, alternatives that decry the violent destruction of human life with its subsequent toll on the women.

I resent the glamorizing of those militant minorities in our society that have turned us from the very precepts that once made our nation great. Although I chose the profession of motherhood, and at this point I have not entered the job market, I do not feel I have compromised my intellect nor limited my contribution to society. Besides founding the center, working with the children's schools, overseeing my husband's office staff, and being active in our church, I currently serve as secretary to a citizen's committee working to bring the National Park Service into our region in conjunction with a developing recreational lake. In addition, I serve as secretary to the regional Community Action Association.

Why is it that the quiet builders of home, family, and community do not get equal rights and media attention? Have you compared the membership figures for Concerned Women of America and NOW? Many women in America prefer to call NOW the "National Association of Some Women" because its tenets, goals, attitudes, and methods of behavior do not represent us.

Charlotte Seeman Snead '63
Weston, West Virginia

INTO THE LION'S DEN

ATTACKING AIDS

BY C. J. HOUTCHENS

On a Friday evening in October, just two days before a quarter of a million gay men, lesbians, and their supporters were slated to march down Pennsylvania Avenue in protest of the administration's AIDS policy, Robert Windom '52, M.D. '56—Reagan appointee, assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health and Human Services—donned a tuxedo and stepped into the lion's den. Along with Gary Collins of TV's *Hour Magazine* and actress Morgan Fairchild, Windom was to host a salute to seven outstanding AIDS services volunteers, sponsored by the Americans Who Care project of the National AIDS Network.

The event—a reception for a thousand guests at the French Embassy with awards presented by celebrities such as comedian Whoopi Goldberg, Broadway playwright and actor Harvey Fierstein, and singer Lorna Luft—was a picture perfect example of the slightly star-struck life at the higher rungs of official Washington. Except for the booing.

A small vocal group let it fly when Windom was introduced and began to speak. "He called for the rest of America to do what these volunteers had done: to help people with AIDS with their groceries, to drive them to clinics, to hold a child, to sit by somebody's bedside. And he got booed," says James M. Brown, Windom's news director, "not because of what he said—they didn't listen—not because of himself. But because he was a Reagan administration official."

With near unanimity, AIDS and gay-rights activists condemn the adminis-

"Individuals have to look at themselves, their friends, and their loved ones," says federal health official Robert Windom, "and realize that they have to make some decisions."

tration's response to the epidemic. They charge that research and educational appropriations are too low and have been slow in coming; that educational campaigns have been delayed or watered down to mollify conservatives; and that homosexual men, blacks, and Hispanics—the groups hardest hit by the disease—have had no voice in the formulation of AIDS policy. Critics are angriest about the administration's calls for mandatory testing, fearing it will lead to discrimination and the loss of patients' rights.

Brown says that after the speech, "There was a stream of people walking over and thanking him for having the concern and showing his true colors by being there." True colors are not necessarily in vogue in Washington. It's the party colors that the president's men are expected to fly, and Bob Windom is definitely one of the president's men: In 1980, he chaired the Physicians for Reagan Committee for Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. He has been a delegate to the American Medical Association and a member of the national board of the American Heart

Association and of the advisory council to the National Institute of Aging. He was named a Distinguished Alumnus of Duke's School of Medicine and the American Society of Internal Medicine's Distinguished Internist of 1986. In May 1986, Reagan named him assistant secretary for health.

Not surprisingly, *The Washington Post* reported complaints about Windom's qualifications by Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee ranking Democrat Senator Edward Kennedy, and some "private grumbling" among department employees and on Capitol Hill: Too much political experience and not enough public health, sources said. Nevertheless, Windom easily won



JEAN O'WALTYN



Last spring, as a correspondent for *Newsweek* *On Campus*, Michael Milstein '88 joined in coverage of AIDS and students—"The Year of Living Dangerously." Among its themes: Whether students care about the disease, what they're doing about it, and what they should be doing about it.

Milstein reported that a Duke student had "urged a student-run counseling service and a fraternity to sponsor a panel discussion with doctors from Duke Medical Center. Only fifty students

showed up—and half were fraternity pledges whose attendance was required." The story's rather ambiguous assessment was that "there's a renewed emphasis on abstinence, for both medical and moral reasons . . . But . . . to many, AIDS is just another scary headline, a remote threat—like nuclear war."

In January, Surgeon General C. Everett Koop announced that he wanted to test all the students at a major university for AIDS. Curious about campus views on the idea, a producer for NBC's *Sunday Today* invited Milstein to

make an appearance. The seven-minute segment also included a student and the director of student health from Dartmouth College. Milstein acknowledged that Koop's idea "really has some merits," adding that tests would make the AIDS menace less abstract to students.

Then came the clincher question from show co-host Maria Shriver: "Would you submit to testing?" "I don't think so," Milstein told her. "I don't really think I have anything to prove. And . . . I don't really want to be part of a mass experiment."

confirmation and was sworn in on June 23, 1986.

Windom's ability to administer a vast network of research and health delivery programs was a pertinent issue—and as the AIDS body count mounted and the crisis swept onto the top of the nation's social and medical agenda, it became even more critical. The assistant secretary is chief administrator of the nation's Public Health Service, an alphabet soup of federal agencies employing 44,000 people. The directors of the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA), the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), the prestigious National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) all report to Windom, as does Surgeon General C. Everett Koop.

It was a conflict between Secretary of Education William Bennett and the surgeon general—played out in the national press—that made it clear that political experience was also an important weapon to bring to the AIDS battle. Last spring, as the White House struggled to develop an AIDS policy, Koop fought against mandatory testing and championed an aggressive public education campaign promoting condoms and "safer" sex, plus early sex education for schoolchildren. Bennett, and his former aide and White House ally, presidential domestic policy adviser Gary Bauer, advocated widespread mandatory testing and an education campaign that offered abstinence as the only protection against infection.

For a time, it appeared as if Bennett and Bauer had won hands down. A PHS public service campaign released in the summer made no mention of condoms or homosexuality. The administration called for mandatory testing for federal prisoners, immigrants, and certain groups of high-risk patients. The surgeon general became a hero to gays and AIDS workers: One participant in the October march on Washington carried a sign that read "Keep Reagan 'Koooped' Up."

Although he was believed to have fully supported Koop in private—and the two men are good friends and neighbors in rented houses on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland—Windom lay low and kept out of the crossfire. When asked about the Koop-Bennett brouhaha early last summer, he declined to comment. "AIDS is a disease," he said, "not a political issue."

Recently, however, it appears that Windom is ready to take a more visible public stance. He has chosen a savvy strategy that may in fact allow him to thread a safe and narrow path between conservative Republicans on the right and the communities hardest hit on the left. These days, Windom talks about the importance of explicit, widespread education, but couches that talk in terms of family and individual responsibility. A new PHS

brochure—part of the “America Responds to AIDS” campaign produced by legendary ad agency Ogilvy & Mather and launched in October—features appealing close-up portraits of real Americans who have been affected by the disease. “My son died of AIDS,” reads the quote under a picture of a sad-eyed Atlanta mother. “He was twenty-one years old. We must be totally open, honest, and sincere in discussing AIDS with our children. It could save their lives.” The pamphlet counsels teenagers to “discuss and live by your family’s values. Say ‘no’ to drugs. And say ‘no’ to sex until you are ready to enter into a mutually faithful, single-partner relationship with an uninfected person.” If you are sexually active, it advises, “at least be sure to reduce your risk by using condoms.”

“I’m optimistic about the response of people to education,” Windom says. “We’ve got a lot of good evidence that lifestyles have changed, behavior has changed, which is good. That’s what we want to do because we can stop this disease in its tracks by individuals assuming their responsibility. I think we’re getting that message out. Individuals have to look at themselves, their friends, and their loved ones and realize that they have to make some decisions.”

At the same time, Windom tries to demonstrate that Americans should not fear or shun people with AIDS. He has held a birthday party for a Minnesota AIDS patient, hugged him, and talked about his life, his illness, and fears while Group W cable cameras rolled. He has made a media-accompanied visit to a toddler with AIDS in Washington’s Children’s Hospital. One member of the tour reported that Windom arrived with a teddy bear in hand. The child spotted it as he walked through the door, cried out “Doll,” and grabbed the assistant secretary’s full and immediate attention while a ten-doctor reception committee stood cooling its heels.

PHS headquarters are in the Hubert Humphrey building, a lumbering architectural Plain Jane within shouting distance of the Capitol. Its decor is pure government issue: acres of linoleum and heavy-duty carpet and a warren of cubicles, identical except for the occasional wilting philodendron or tattered poster. At the door of Windom’s three-room suite—a reception area, conference room, and inner office—linoleum yields to moderately plush, rosy beige, wall-to-wall carpeting and heavy wood furniture. Framed posters from a Sarasota museum and art gallery, his med school diploma and board certifications, and official portraits of Reagan, Vice President Bush, and Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis R. Bowen hang on the walls. The look is as serviceable as Pat Nixon’s good Republican cloth coat.

Windom is decked out in Republican as well: black shoes, dark blue socks, dark blue suit pants, red patterned tie, and white shirt

“I’m optimistic about the response of people to education. We’ve got a lot of good evidence that lifestyles have changed, which is good. We can stop this disease in its tracks by individuals assuming their responsibility.”

with dapper French cuffs. Although he is a substantial man—six feet one and solidly built—he leans so far back in his leather chair that his feet dangle above the floor. He has a big broad *aw shucks* face, a pretty good head of reddish blond hair, and blue eyes that crunch up when he grins.

“Are those presidential seal cuff links?” the interviewer asks. “How do you qualify for those?” “I don’t know. I guess you go down to the pawnshop and get them,” Windom parries. News director Brown, strategically seated on a couch behind the interviewer, where he can signal Windom without being seen, sputters with laughter and says, “Oh, no. Those are not easily given out.”

In fact, Windom—and the Reagan administration—are doing more about AIDS than kissing babies and printing pamphlets. PHS funding for AIDS research and education in 1987 was \$494.1 million and should range between \$700 and \$800 million in 1988. (In 1982, the year after the first AIDS case was reported, PHS spending was \$5.5 million; in 1983, \$28.7 million; 1984, \$61.5 million; 1985, \$108.6 million; and in 1986, \$233.8 million.)

Researchers at Duke’s medical school run one of the Public Health Service’s nineteen AIDS Treatment Evaluation Units, where they are testing the effectiveness of the drug azidothymidine (AZT) in halting the progression of AIDS in patients who have been infected with the virus but do not yet have symptoms. At the university’s department of surgery, under grants from NIH, scientists in the laboratory search for techniques to produce a safe vaccine from the extraordinarily potent AIDS virus. In Washington, Windom has assigned top priority roles in the AIDS fight to each PHS agency. NIH scientists are charged with research into causes, cure, and prevention; the CDC with statistics and

epidemiology; ADAMHA with reaching intravenous drug abusers; HRSA with physician training and finance; and the FDA with refining blood tests and bringing effective AIDS drugs through trials and into use as rapidly as possible.

Windom personally shepherded AZT, one of the most promising drugs to date, through a stepped-up FDA approval process that expanded its use from a small test group of 250 patients to 6,000 in an unprecedented four-month period. Windom’s executive assistant Bruce Artim credits the feat to the boss’ skill at blending push and pull when it comes to people.

“He got the right people in one room and they thrashed it out for about four hours,” Artim says. “Dr. Windom has a wonderful impatience. When he wants something, he wants it yesterday. Yet he has a way of making people not resentful. You know when he’s pushing for the good of all, and it’s not as though he’s cracking the whip. But he knows how to use the carrot.”

In spite of the October booing, those members of Washington gay lobbies and AIDS support groups who are close to the political scene are slow to condemn Windom. Jim Ringer, former AIDS service director at Washington’s Whitman-Walker Clinic for gay men, calls him “one of the bright spots in the administration.” Paul Kawata, executive director of the National AIDS Network, sponsor of the October awards, says “Bob’s doing a very good job. He’s holding up with grace and dignity and effectively representing the administration while listening to people with a different viewpoint. And if he says he’ll find an answer to a question, he’ll follow through.”

Windom stresses that differences of politics and philosophy about AIDS pale beside the disease itself. “We’re worried about a disease and death—that’s what our concern is,” he says. “If some people have specific views, or different philosophies, that’s not what we’re concerned about. We’re focusing our attention on this virus.”

Is Windom optimistic? “Oh, sure. Progress has been made already. Rapid progress has been made in six-and-a-half years. Just remember, it has only been three years since they found the virus and here we’ve got a vaccine that is in trials in human beings already. Think of that. It’s never been done that fast. Many, many drug studies are under way. I’m optimistic that we’ll conquer and eradicate this disease.”

Any predictions about how long that will take? “That wouldn’t be appropriate,” Windom says. “If I hit it on the head, you’d call me a king. If I missed it by five years you’d say, how stupid. I really wouldn’t want to put a year on it.” ■

Houtchens is a free-lance writer based in Washington, D.C.

UNVEILING THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT

ARIEL DORFMAN

BY BOB WILSON

"If you're not
outraging someone in
Latin America, you're
doing something wrong.
Dirty linen is
very important."

In the Chile of the dictatorship, says writer and political activist Ariel Dorfman, terror erupts in "blasts, short blasts . . . you try to make believe it isn't there." But of course it is there, as it has been for fourteen years, eating away at the very marrow of Chilean life. Men and women still die in the struggle against the military regime that spawns it, sometimes simply vanishing in the night to become *desaparecidos*, the disappeared ones.

Dorfman, a visiting professor of literature at Duke and one of the most vocal critics of General Augusto Pinochet's government, has seen state-sponsored terror twisted into grotesque shapes. In September 1985, five days after someone made an attempt on Pinochet's life, a United Press International reporter called Dorfman with news that Chilean police had identified a body as that of one Ariel Dorfman. "What was so horrible about that," says Dorfman, "is that everybody supposed that it was normal that I had been killed in Chile."

His death, in fact, would not have been out of the ordinary. Since its violent overthrow of Marxist president Salvador Allende Gossens in September 1973, the Pinochet regime has kept an iron fist on opposition writers, artists, and filmmakers. Some, like folksinger Victor Jara, have gone to brutal deaths: Soldiers smashed Jara's hands with his guitar, then gunned him down. Nor has the bloodletting been confined to Chile, until Allende's overthrow a democracy that was, in Dorfman's assessment, "the glory of Latin America." Former diplomat Orlando Letelier, a friend of Dorfman's, died when a bomb shredded his car on a Washington, D.C., traffic circle.

Like thousands of other Chilean intellectuals who had supported the socialist Allende government, Dorfman fled into political exile soon after the military uprising. The emotional shock of leaving Chile, he says, "took from me everything that gave meaning to my life." Unsure of his future and unable to write, he went to Buenos Aires, his birthplace and the home of his parents. (Dorf-

man's father Adolfo, a retired United Nations economist, had been stationed in Chile in the 1950s. Dorfman became a Chilean citizen in 1967.) Later, his exile took him to France and the Netherlands for several years before he came to the United States—also a childhood home and where he learned English as a student in Manhattan—for a fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. There he struck up a close friendship with International Studies director Charles Bergquist, who suggested that Dorfman consider moving to Duke with his wife, Angelia, and sons Rodrigo and Joaquín.

Bergquist, an associate professor of history who specializes in Latin American studies, knew Dorfman as the author of *Widows*, a widely praised novel of repression that had earned the Chilean international standing as a writer and social critic. Seizing an opportunity to bring "a major Latin American voice to the campus," Bergquist arranged an appointment for the forty-five-year-old Dorfman as a visiting professor. He has a small but comfortable office on the second floor of the International Studies house on Campus Drive. "Ariel," says Bergquist, "fits well into our emphasis on integrated studies of inter-

national politics, economics, history, language, and literature. And his teacher evaluations are superb, off the chart."

The Duke arrangement seems to mesh with Dorfman's almost obsessive need to write. His sixteenth book, *The Last Song of Manuel Sendero*, a complex experimental novel that uses allegory and time-travel to portray a world so tyrannical that fetuses refuse to leave their wombs, was hardly in the bookstores before another novel was almost finished. The craft of writing, he says, is "like giving birth, a mixture of pleasure and pain." The words flow during writing stints that last up to twenty hours a day over a period of two years—a pace he compares to riding a rollercoaster with no way off until a book is finished.

A tall, angular, and exceedingly polite man who often closes conversations with a whispered "Take care," Dorfman graduated with one of the highest grade-point averages in the history of the University of Chile. As he developed into a writer, Dorfman says, he came to believe that Third World writers and artists carry a unique mandate to resist political oppression. Not surprisingly, he was one of the organizers of a congress of Third World writers, artists, and filmmakers that met on campus for three days in 1986. The first of its kind, the congress brought together many Third World artists "who until then had only read each other's works," Dorfman says.

His own novels and essays radiate a fervent belief in the social mission of the writer. "If you're not outraging someone in Latin America," he says, "you're doing something wrong. Dirty linen is very important; it holds the secrets of the night. The writer has to bring these things out."

A resolute disciple of nonviolence, Dorfman marshals the only weapons available to him—his novels and essays—and sends them into battle against the Pinochet regime. "Kids are dying every day," he says plaintively. When nineteen-year-old Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, a Washington, D.C., resident back home in Chile after years of exile, was burned to death by suspected government troops in 1986, Dorfman immediately went on the of-

fensive in opinion pieces written for several major U.S. newspapers. "The only way Pinochet can remain in power," he warned in *The Los Angeles Times*, "is by escalating the savagery of his repression."

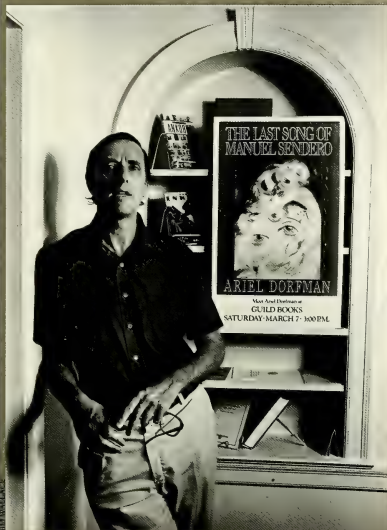
Curiously, for all the passion he throws into the struggle against Pinochet, Dorfman professes no hatred for the man he often refers to as simply "the dictator," as if refusing to speak his name in some way makes Pinochet less real. The strongman both repels and intrigues the writer. "Almost scandalous, isn't it? I don't see him as only one human being, but as something symbolic and systematic, something interior. A metaphor of evil, perhaps."

"I am fascinated by the problem of evil in the world," Dorfman says. "How do you represent that in literature? Technology has been pressed into the service of evil in this century. The means and resources of evil have grown and control over it has not. So, you see, Pinochet is part of the modern landscape. The struggle against him gives me energy. Somehow, my literature is a territory that he cannot touch. It's as if I have rescued a country of the spirit, of the intellect, where he cannot dictate."

Under a 1980 plebiscite denounced as fraudulent by the Catholic church and other observers, Pinochet was confirmed in office until 1989. A new constitution approved at the same time provides for a two-house legislature to be installed that same year. But whether or not Pinochet gives up power, says Dorfman, "We have met the challenge. We are still alive, still full of hope, still dreaming of a different Chile. Maybe our dreams, maybe our unborn children, will be stronger than Pinochet's bullets."

Dorfman's rise to prominence in Latin American letters began in the mid-1960s with his incisive essays on mass culture. In *How To Read Donald Duck*, translated into thirteen languages but almost unknown in the United States, he analyzed the ideological messages in children's literature. Many such stories from First World authors, he argued in *How To Read*, are laden with cultural biases and are thus inappropriate for children in developing countries. Dorfman later expanded the theme of cultural bias in a collection of essays, *The Empire's Old Clothes*. The book, he says proudly, is required reading "in courses on hundreds of campuses." Another book, *Imagination and Violence in America*, has become a standard textbook on Latin American literature.

In his concern with the dangers of cultural domination and the necessity to forge a counterbalancing Latin American consciousness, Dorfman has trod a literary path blazed by such writers as Pablo Neruda, Cesar Vallejo, and Ernesto Cardenal. Their works are based on events that have shaped their lives, Dorfman says, and in that sense



Fluent in English and Spanish, Ariel Dorfman likes to describe himself as a cultural interpreter between the Third World of Latin America and the First World of North America, two disparate regions "condemned by geography, politics, and economics to live as neighbors." At Duke, he says, "I can take the pulse of the United States because I understand the culture." His essays and novels often focus on cultures in crisis, either because of domination by another or by internal oppression.

Some critics have argued that Dorfman's most influential writing can be found in his essays. But with publication by Viking Press earlier this year of *The Last Song of Manuel Sendero*, any doubts about the Chilean's ability to pen powerful fiction appear to have evaporated.

In this novel, says *Christian Science Monitor* critic Dan Cullen, Dorfman took the experience of the 1973 military coup in Chile and cast it into a "cinematic and enveloping" portrait of exile and cruelty, friendship and com-

mitment. *The Last Song*, however, is not an easy read, nor was it intended to be, says Dorfman. The complex plot defies easy distillation because of its non-linear structure: B doesn't always follow A, and time itself becomes disjointed.

Manuel Sendero is a revolutionary singer in Chile, a country held in terror by a brutal regime. *The Last Song's* sometime voice, however, is not Sendero's but that of a fetus who may or may not be Sendero's son. The fetus and others around the globe somehow manage to communicate with one another, and they declare—with one exception—that they will not be born into a world lacking social justice. Sendero's son is chosen to carry the demands of "fetus power, the democracy of the unborn" into the world.

The novel then begins to intertwine another story, that of two exiled Chilean cartoonists, Felipe and David. But this story is revealed by the patient work of archaeologists living thousands of years in the future. Ultimately, the Sendero story is one of political defeat, that of Felipe and David, and of the corrosive effects of exile and compromise. Nonetheless, says critic Cullen, Dorfman's message in *The Last Song of Manuel Sendero* is one of faith and hope, for he shows "how courage can and must be reclaimed as each generation hears again the stories of its fathers' struggles and dreams."

today's Latin American writers "are their children and grandchildren, taking away the masks of official stories and revealing what's underneath" the region's political and social turmoil.

A point about Dorfman that North American readers ought to keep in mind, says John Fein, professor of Romance languages at Duke, is that the Chilean is "in the best sense a high-powered journalist who brings unusually expressive talent to his novels and essays." Latin American journalism has a long tradition of nourishing the potential of the region's best writers. "The people who write for the best papers have literary backgrounds that our journalists just don't have," Fein says.

Dorfman turned his regional stature to his advantage in August during a confrontation with Chilean authorities, who denied him

permission at the last minute to re-enter his own country for a visit under supposedly liberalized rules. The government's blatantly political move backfired when newspapers around the world carried a photograph of an obviously dejected Dorfman sitting in the Santiago air terminal with son Joaquin on his lap. Less than two weeks later, the Pinochet government, red-faced by the affair and apparently feeling heat from the U.S. State Department, lifted its ban against Dorfman. "The government," he says with the satisfaction of one claiming a small victory in a long struggle, "tried to silence me, and they lost." ■

Wilson, former associate director of Duke's news service, is writing a book on Vietnam veterans.

LESSONS OF POLITICS

TAYLOR COLE

BY GEORGANN EUBANKS

On a bright sun porch surrounded by his collection of small African wood carvings, R. Taylor Cole is carefully reflecting on the events of a career that has spanned nearly six decades. The phone rings in another part of the house. Cole rises to answer it. The James B. Duke Research Professor Emeritus of Political Science, now eighty-two, returns shortly with an apology for the interruption, explaining that he has invited all the seniors in his special seminar on European politics to stop by the house with their families during commencement week.

"That was a student calling to see if I really meant it," Cole grins. "He'll have twenty-three relatives here for the ceremonies. I said, 'bring them on!'"

By all accounts, such a down-to-earth, gentlemanly interest in his students is not uncommon for Cole, though his lofty credentials might suggest otherwise. A member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Cole has been president of the American Political Science Association and the Southern Political Science Association. He has been editor of the *American Political Science Review* and the *Journal of Politics*. He worked as a U.S. secret intelligence officer in the U.S. embassy in Sweden during World War II, for which he earned the Medal of Freedom in 1945. In the Sixties, he was consultant to the emerging governments of Nigeria and Tanzania. He has studied firsthand the bureaucracies of Germany, Canada, and Italy on Guggenheim and Fulbright fellowships.

Duke president H. Keith H. Brodie has called Cole "the architect of Duke's nationally-ranked political science department." As university provost from 1960 to 1969, Cole helped secure Duke's first admissions policy for blacks and was the steady hand that led the university administration through the 1968 campus unrest following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

Despite the accolades and extraordinary exigencies of a career that has crossed and recrossed several continents, Duke's former provost is still the soft-spoken Texan.

Despite all the titles and accolades and the extraordinary exigencies of a career that has crossed and recrossed several continents in its procession, Cole is still the soft-spoken Texan. He's a scholar, faculty activist, theorist, but perhaps most importantly, teacher—always available to his students, constantly mindful of the impact of his earliest mentors and peers in academe. Those have included V. O. Key, "probably the most distinguished political scientist of this generation," who was a colleague at the University of Texas, where Cole earned his bachelor's and master's degrees. Cole also mentions internationalist Carl Joachim Friedrich, who engineered Cole's first study abroad and supervised much of his Ph.D. work at Harvard.

The son of a cattle rancher, Cole was born near the dusty crossroads of Bald Prairie, Texas. He still pronounces it *bawled prairie-uh*. "My father always said there wasn't any choice but for me to go to college," He smiles. "I couldn't learn his brand." (Cole mistook a neighbor's milking cow for one of

his father's cattle when he was fourteen.) "And my mother, who was an early graduate of Baylor College, always kept books in the house. She would surreptitiously leave volumes of poetry around so at least we would stumble over them." He laughs. "She was one of the earliest subscribers to the *Harvard Classics*."

Political debates were lively in the Cole household. In the 1928 presidential election, Cole's mother voted for Hoover because of his staunch prohibitionist stance; Cole and his father and brothers supported Al Smith. Still, the young Cole never imagined himself becoming privy to the wealth of behind-the-scenes activity in American and international politics he would experience in years that followed. He had intended to study history and law. His first job out of college was modest: teaching public speaking, primarily to Mexican-Americans in an Eagle Pass, Texas, high school.

His memoirs, *The Recollections of R. Taylor Cole*, published by Duke Press in 1983, detail the remarkable variety and scope of Cole's professional contacts with national and world leaders—opportunities that shaped his decidedly relativist and comparative view of political institutions.

As a young instructor at Louisiana State University from 1931 to 1933, Cole was witness to Huey Long's brazen meddling in university affairs. As a peculiar aside in his book, Cole tells of being treated on two occasions by Dr. Carl Weiss, the physician who would assassinate Long in 1935.

In 1933, Cole traveled to Germany on a fellowship and interviewed the vehemently pro-Nazi officials in the German Labor Front. He toured the Dachau concentration camp as it was being built, witnessed Hitler's dark charisma at a speech in Munich, and journeyed to Naples and Rome to compare Mussolini's somewhat tamer brand of fascism in its infancy. After coming back to the States and accepting an assistant professorship at Duke in 1935, Cole managed two return trips to Europe before World War II to continue his research, ultimately being forced to flee Berlin with his wife, Nan, two days before war was declared.

With so much exposure to the ugliness of Nazi extremism, Cole was quick to volunteer for service when the United States entered the war effort. Following a brief stint in Washington working in the American propaganda machine, Cole landed in Stockholm, where, through intelligence work with the Office of Strategic Services, he was a key contact for many underground agents and anti-Nazi activists. Among them: Willy Brandt—later the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; Eric “Red” Erickson—an American businessman who, posing as a Nazi sympathizer, was able to gather direct information from Himmler as to what would become key bombing targets for the Allies;

Adam von Trott zu Solz—one of the conspirators in the 1944 attempt on Hitler’s life; and, most notably, Raoul Wallenberg, “who,” writes Cole, “rightfully acquired the reputation as a hero of the Holocaust.” On his last mission, Wallenberg was sent as a representative of the Swedish government to save Jews in Hungary from deportation to extermination camps. Wallenberg disappeared. His fate is still the subject of historical debate.

To this day, with his first-hand perspective on the key players from that episode in world history, Cole says, “in terms of admiration, I’m not sure I’d look to the Churchills, but I’d look to Wallenberg and to von Trott, who were quite willing to sacrifice their lives for a

cause they believed in.”

When asked to consider what might be the key “hot spots” in the present geopolitical situation, Cole still points to Berlin: “I’ve always felt that when and if there should be a third world war, it might well start in Berlin—I mean Checkpoint Charlie, where you face right across the line. I’ve always felt that we exaggerate the comparative emphasis of developments in Third World countries while overlooking the home fronts. I was in Germany at the time the Wall was erected—maybe you get too close to your subject, since my interests have been very heavily in Western Europe—but over a period of time, when you see what *could* have happened . . .” He pauses. “I would think that on a scale of 0 to 100, that the beginning of another world war would be 100 in Berlin.”

Always in Cole’s reflections, the comparative analysis is dominant: It’s the particular professional strength he brought to Duke’s political science department and to his own research and consulting work. Does the American system still work despite our changing values as a society and the more recent scandals in misuse of governmental power? From a comparative point of view, Cole’s answer is a definite “yes.”

“Let me tell you that I’m a professional optimist—it’s the residue of the frontier of Texas if you want to call it that. Ours is a system which eventually allows, or at least does not permanently exclude, any segment of the society. If you’ve seen systems where real exclusion exists, you can appreciate that particular feature.

“Now, I have a number of very able colleagues who have rather different opinions and would call my view ‘Pollyannish.’ I suppose they represent the mainstream of political science, which argues that there are so many features of our system that are defective. Some would believe that it’s going to come to some kind of dire end. I’ve done a good deal of my work on bureaucracy, and from that perspective, I don’t think things have changed much. I’m struck instead by the continuities in the institution.”

Cole does temper this optimism, however, with a nod toward the “strong-man” theory of history, which suggests that the effective functioning of the institution can be circumvented by a single, strong-willed leader.

“I have always looked with deep concern on our emphasis on the excessive role of the individual as compared to the institution. When you have individuals who can make foreign policy by pulling documents out of the hip pocket en route to China, for example—it may pay dividends in the short run, but in the long run, I think you’ve got to rely on the modifying influence of the system. We’ve seen the results of individuals gone berserk under Reagan recently, and the failure to rely on the basic institution.”

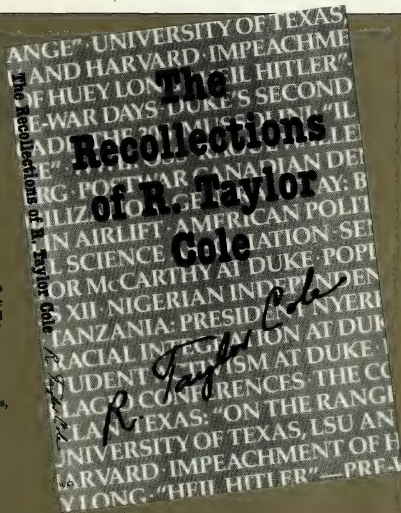
From *The Recollections of R. Taylor Cole*, published by Duke University Press, 1983:

In political science I have always been an eclectic. I was never deeply interested in the interminable controversy and blood feuds of an early era of the Thirties, Forties, and Fifties over the questions of a monopoly of the legitimate use of force, distribution of power and power relationships, authoritative allocation of values, etc.—in short, over what was political science. However, I did not take seriously V.O. Key, who, when chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard, was asked by a fellow member of a Ford Foundation committee surveying the social sciences at Harvard in 1953-54, what was political science. His reply, with tongue in cheek, was that “it is everything included in all the courses offered by the Department of Government at Harvard.” The study of political science, in my view, requires firm background in history, and a concern for such timeless questions as liberty and justice with their roots in the classics of political theory. It should not ignore the importance of institutions . . . and it must particularly deal with public problems and policy issues. My teaching, at least in later years, has always been problem centered.

On his decision not to allow students to miss class for the Dallas Cotton Bowl:

During the course of these events, Allen Building was picketed by large numbers of students carrying placards reading “No Bowl Cole.” The reaction subsequently intensified, the houses of the President and my own were visited by irate students in somewhat destructive forays, and I was eventually burned in effigy. I later learned to my chagrin that the University Bylaws, which I had not read carefully, specifically regulated the holidays (or dates for the opening of the sessions after Christmas) and that we had no discretion regarding changes in the cal-

endar. In any case, we never made the demanded concessions, and the *Chanticleer*, the student yearbook, carried at the end of the year a cartoon of the burning and hanging in effigy with a heading “they said it couldn’t be done, and . . . hang it all, it couldn’t.” The experience was an educational one, and I was always careful thereafter about press conferences. I laughed afterward with Bill Murray, the football coach, who had been burned in effigy in 1958 after an unsuccessful season. We agreed that he had been burned in effigy because “Duke had won too few,” and I have been burned in effigy two years later because “Duke had won too many!”



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The downside of such institutional reliance, however, is visible in the continuing political storms in South Africa, says Cole. He predicted thirty years ago when he visited the country that "Armageddon was inevitable." "There is a very grim degree of determination. I have a feeling that system is going to maintain itself for a substantial period of time at very high costs. It's amazing what an absolutely determined minority can do. The mentality of some of the most extreme Afrikaaners is no different from that of the Nazis," says Cole, though he is quick to point out that his observations are based on casual reading rather than any current research.

Having observed the evolving bureaucracies of Germany, Italy, and Canada in particular, and believing in the value of a consensus approach to governance, Cole took on the position of provost at Duke in 1960 in a critical time of transition, not only for Duke, but in higher education at large. Cole's calm, comparative approach—never the strong man, always the team player—helped minimize the potential for discord as a university integration policy was put into practice in 1961.

Not that Cole was exempt from controversy: He was burned in effigy and nicknamed "No Bowl Cole" for not allowing students to miss classes when Duke played in

"When and if there should be a third world war, it might well start in Berlin. We exaggerate developments in Third World countries while overlooking the home fronts."

the Dallas Cotton Bowl of 1960. There were other, more serious, policy decisions that Cole helped engineer: a revised campus drinking policy in the mid-Sixties, early work toward creation of an M.B.A. program, greater incorporation of faculty and students in administrative decision-making. Cole stepped in as "acting chief executive officer" of the university when President Douglas Knight fell ill in the midst of a student takeover of the president's house during the silent vigil of 1968.

Cole's passion for Duke is still very much in evidence. His single biggest regret—the one administrative battle he lost—was the merger of the Woman's College with Trinity College. Until 1972, the administration of academic programs and the conference of degrees were handled under two, gender-segregated units.

"I thought we had the best of two worlds—an *esprit de corps* on the East Campus that was outstanding. It did cost more [to keep them separate], but to this day, I think that's a spurious argument." Cole has most recently been studying and writing about European institutions of higher learning—some with student bodies as large as 150,000. Based on this, he says, "In the long run, I think we'll come back—not to a woman's college—but to a federated system because of the complexity of central administration. East Campus would be an ideal location for a federated college in the humanities, for example."

Still comparing systems, still the dispassionate observer of bureaucracy in action, Cole has already written a paper on his dream of a federated system at Duke. "Give an emeritus professor the time and a typewriter," he says, "and he'll dash off all kinds of stuff." ■

Eubanks '76 is a frequent contributor to the magazine. Her latest article was on documentary photographer Alex Harris.

TIPPING THE SCALES

Registration for Duke's Talent Identification Program (TIP) increased this year because program officials now accept aptitude test results from another source. For the 1987-88 academic year, TIP enrolled 45,795 seventh-graders in its talent search, an 11 percent rise over last year. In addition to the standard Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), TIP is treating the American College Testing Program Assessment (ACT) as an accurate indicator of youthful potential.

Gordon Stanley, TIP associate director, says the ACT is used more widely in the Midwest and deep South. Making the ACT acceptable "opens up opportunities for many more students in rural areas and small towns" to participate in TIP, because they don't have to travel long distances to take the SAT. Students scoring above a certain level on either test are eligible to attend TIP's regional and state awards ceremonies in the spring, summer residential sessions at Duke, and college courses at participating institutions in the search area.

Stanley said North Carolina has 5,327 registrants this year, a 7 percent increase over last year. About 500 schools across the state participate in the program. Texas is the largest participating state, with 10,855 students, followed by North Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

FANTASY AND FRIENDSHIP

Like Dr. Seuss' star-belly Sneetches, the villagers in Gian Carlo Menotti's *The Unicorn, the Gorgon, and the Manticore* acquire the latest stage symbols to make them feel they belong to the right group. The show, presented in early February as part of the university's Winterfest of Contemporary Arts, tells the story of a poet living in a medieval village who creates an atmosphere of one-upmanship by bringing exotic creatures into town on consecutive Sunday afternoons. Elaborate puppets were constructed to depict the beasts, which are in vogue one week and out of favor the next.

Professional dancers Donald Blumenfeld-Jones, Rebecca Hunter, and M'liss Dorance



Point of pride: Menotti for Winterfest

performed the lead roles, with dance program students and local residents rounding out the cast. Duke Dance director Barbara Dickinson choreographed the work based on Menotti's text, and music department artist-in-residence Rodney Wynkoop worked with the Duke Chorale and members of the Duke Symphony on the music.

Spicier dialogue and real-life problems provide the context for another Duke production, *My Heart Belongs to Daddy*. The two-woman collaboration, written and performed by real-life friends Laurie Marker and Nelsie Spencer, was produced by Dasha Epstein, co-producer of three Tony Award-winning plays: *Children of a Lesser God*, *Master Harold . . . and the Boys*, and *Ain't Misbehavin'*.

Epstein saw a reading of the work while in Manhattan last year, hired director David Warren, and worked with Marker and Spencer on rewrites and rehearsals. The semi-autobiographical play is based on the experience the two actresses shared after the death of Marker's father. "The springboard is life," says Marker. "But it was highly fictionalized to make it a play. The feelings are true, and some lines are right out of our lives. Some lines are fictional, but feel very real."

After stops along the East Coast, *My Heart Belongs to Daddy* will be ready for an off-Broadway engagement by late summer.

WALL OF CONFUSION

Before child psychologist Thomas Davey traveled to Germany to research the reactions of children living there to the Berlin Wall, he expected the kind of "black and white" perceptions he'd heard about for years: children in East Berlin envy the freedoms of the West, children in West Berlin are grateful that they live where they can enjoy the advantages of those freedoms.

What he found was that the children on both sides of the Wall had much more ambivalent feelings about being German in neighboring communist and socialist societies than rhetoric had led him to believe.

In *A Generation Divided: German Children and the Berlin Wall*, published by Duke Press, Davey explores his findings during the time he spent in 1981-82 interviewing children on both sides of the Wall, collecting their drawings, and talking with their teachers and families. Davey, whose interest in the project stemmed from his German heritage and his work with child psychologist Robert Coles, says he wasn't surprised that children on both sides of the Wall have a great degree of awareness about their estranged neighbors.

"While these children really represent the first generation to grow up with the Wall, it's also important to remember that these children still feel the connection of having family and relatives on the opposite side of the Wall. And it makes a difference.

"Kids in the East were very much aware of the material advantages available in the West," Davey says. "They also expressed some envy of the freedoms—particularly freedom of expression and the freedom to travel—enjoyed by those in the West. But while they know they live under certain restrictions, they also saw in those restrictions a certain amount of safety from acts of aggression, like the demonstrations in the West that they saw on television."

Davey, now a teaching fellow at Harvard University, says he found that most East Berlin children would like to be free to visit West Berlin. "But most say they would come back to East Berlin because that's home, that's where their families and friends are."

Even more surprising to Davey was the range of the feelings among West Berlin youth. "Many of the West Berlin kids used some of what they knew—or thought they

knew—about the East to criticize what they didn't like about the West," he says. "For example, they noticed the glaring contrasts between the very affluent and the very poor in West Berlin, and some of them are saying, 'At least they're trying to do something that makes things a little more fair. Why couldn't we do something here?'"

It's too early to speculate about the effects of the Wall on the children of East and West Berlin, Davey says. "But the fact that the familial connection remains between the two sides may be helpful if these children as future leaders become involved in decisions involving a reconciliation between the two Germans."

NO POLICY FOR FOREIGN POLICY

The United States is no closer to a broad agreement on foreign policy than it was thirty years ago, according to political scientist Ole R. Holsti. The historic, bipartisan harmony that guided foreign policy from 1945 to 1965 dissolved in political wrangling over the Vietnam War, says Holsti, George V. Allen Professor of Political Science. As a result, the kind of foreign policy consensus that supported the Marshall Plan for rebuilding Europe after World War II "is almost unthinkable today."

Every four years since 1976, Holsti has sought the views of some 2,500 opinion leaders—government officials, business executives, military officers, and others—as part of a long-term research project carried out with James N. Rosenau, a political scientist at the University of Southern California. The next survey goes out this year.

As a measure of how divided the nation's post-Vietnam leadership can be on foreign policy, Holsti says, it's helpful to remember that the Panama Canal Treaty of ten years ago made its way through the Senate with a one-vote margin. Three presidential attempts to rebuild the consensus since 1965 have failed because Republicans and Democrats could not find a common ground, according to Holsti. Richard Nixon hoped for consensus in his policy of détente with the Soviet Union, Jimmy Carter sought the magic formula with his human rights program, and Ronald Reagan looked for it in his defense buildup. All saw their efforts dashed.

"One way to rebuild consensus," Holsti says, "is to have a Pearl Harbor. But nobody wants to see that."

Holsti says the 1984 survey revealed a high correlation between domestic and foreign policy issues among the opinion leaders. "This complicates the task of building a consensus because divisions on domestic issues reinforce rather than mitigate foreign policy differences." Protection from foreign imports

for some U.S. industries, for example, is a domestic issue that crosses political and ideological lines and thus helps to defeat attempts to reform a foreign policy consensus in Congress.

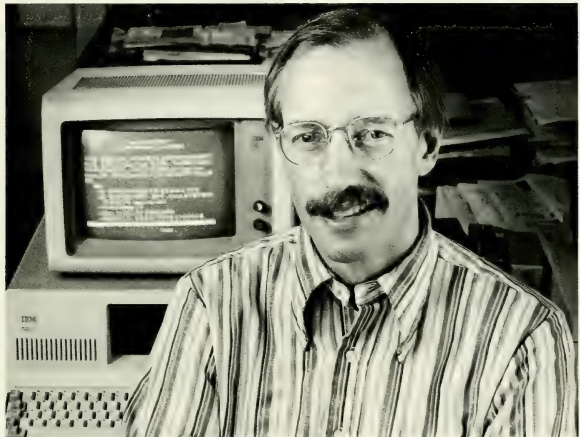
Holsti's 1988 survey will target the economic protection issue among executives in high-tech and low-tech—or traditional—industries. "I expect the low-tech industries to show up as more protectionist," he says.

In addition to providing evidence that foreign policy lacks a consensus, the surveys support several broad conclusions about the people who helped shape opinion in this country. Holsti says he can detect no gender differences on foreign policy in the surveys, nor can he find a generation gap. The division, he says, is within generations, not between them.

gram. The Duke Chinese Typist, available to individuals and institutions for \$25, works with the IBM PC and offers capabilities for automatic display, storage, retrieval, editing, and printing in 4,000 Chinese characters.

The Chinese word-processing program permits keyboard entry of words in "pinyin," the common Romanized version of the language found in newspapers. Although Version 1.0 still has a few bugs to be eliminated, it has already been distributed to more than 100 individuals and institutions, including the staff of the United Nations and the National Academy of Sciences.

"We encourage students when they're learning a foreign language to let their abilities run free, to be creative, to write letters and short stories. And the word processor helps them to do that," Kunst says, adding that the



Kunst: programming "pinyin" for the "average user"

LEARNING CHINESE ONLINE

If the screen of Richard Kunst's computer terminal looks a little like Chinese alphabet soup, there's good reason. Kunst, an assistant professor of Chinese in Duke's Center for International Studies, is convinced of the importance of word-processing in foreign languages instruction. And he began work a couple of years ago on a Chinese word-processing program for use by students and teachers.

Kunst, along with computer science student Don Mullen '86, and others in the Duke University Computer Assisted Language Learning Project, recently completed the first version of the experimental pro-

gram. Chinese Typist was developed to complement, not replace, the audio tapes used by students learning foreign languages.

"There are lots of Chinese word-processing programs for microcomputers," says Kunst, "but they've been designed for the professional secretary, someone trained primarily for the purpose of transferring manuscripts into the computer."

Kunst designed the Duke Chinese Typist with the "average user" in mind. "Computer use in the United States is no longer focused so much on secretarial use as on individual use by all kinds of people—science fiction writers, journalists, scholars. When I compose at the keyboard, I want the ideas to simply flow through my fingertips into the machine. That's how this program was planned."

LIFE-SAVING LAB ANIMALS

In the late 1800s, well-organized groups of protestors succeeded in getting the Cruelty to Animals Act passed in Great Britain, ensuring that experiments using animals were closely monitored. More than 100 years later, antivivisectionists continue to object to using animals for research, while scientists defend the practice by pointing to medical advancements that owe their success to earlier animal trials.

In the December issue of the *North Carolina Medical Journal*, David C. Sabiston, James B. Duke Professor of Surgery and chairman of the department of surgery at the medical center, wrote an essay encouraging support of the principle of animal research in the prevention and treatment of disease. Said Sabiston: "To those who are educated and knowledgeable, it is apparent that there are many benefits from appropriate experiments on anesthetized animals since they would otherwise be sacrificed in public pounds. The facts are unmistakable and the reasons self-evident: Such experiments are essential to medical programs.

"Civilization as we know it today, and indeed survival, may be at stake, given for example, the necessity to control the AIDS crisis," Sabiston added. According to the American Humane Society, he pointed out, seven million pet animals are abandoned to pounds or shelters each year; and of these, five million are killed by their keepers. "These animals could be used productively and with professional care in research. The latter is very important, and all investigators should be constantly aware of their obligations to conduct experiments with appropriate sensitivity for all animals."

Sabiston offered examples of medical improvements that relied on early lab runs on animals to prove their efficacy, including the polio vaccine, fluoridation for prevention of dental cavities, and advancements in heart surgery.

The essay is timely because the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate are considering new legislation. If passed, the legislation would ban the use of pound animals for any research supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the primary source of biomedical research funding in the nation. "The tragedy of this bill," wrote Sabiston, "is that not only would it cripple research and retard future progress but these abandoned animals would nevertheless be killed in the pounds. This is an especially grave issue since each animal bred specifically for research costs much more than does a pound animal, a factor which is compounded many times when one considers that the total amount of funding for research has

been diminishing in recent years.

"Were this, or a similar, bill to pass in Congress or in state legislatures, there would clearly be far less research and a concomitant reduction in new and original contributions to medicine."



Millender: to England, on the Marshall plan

ONWARD TO OXFORD

Senior Michael Millender has become the fifth Duke student to win a Marshall Scholarship. The prestigious British government-funded program is named for General George Marshall, author of the 1947 Marshall Plan for European economic recovery. Valued at \$30,000 each, the scholarships cover student tuition for two years at one of six British universities: Oxford, Cambridge, London, Sussex, Edinburgh, and Bristol.

Millender spent his junior year studying at Oxford, and heard about the Marshall Scholarship through the Study Abroad Office. "It's not something you apply to hoping you'll get in, like college," he says. "But I had nothing to lose by trying." A pre-Christmas phone call from the British consul told him he was one of thirty people chosen—out of an applicant pool of 800—to be accepted for the program. Millender plans to return to Oxford this fall for his two years of post-graduation studies. He wants to earn his Ph.D. in history and eventually to teach, a decision he credits to the influence of history faculty members Sydney Nathans, Thomas Robisheaux, and William Chafe.

Marshall Scholarships are intensely competitive, and academic preparation and qua-

lity weigh heavily in the decision process. The minimum grade point average for applying is 3.7, making it a possibility for only the top 10 percent of a class.

MERGING FOR MINORITY MORALE

Black student groups on university campuses have done a good job of accomplishing goals at a local level, but a national organization linking groups at similar schools would maximize those efforts, provide continuity, and generate excitement among minorities. That was the idea behind the recent formation of the National Association of Black Students for Educational Pursuits (NABSEP) by Duke students.

Public policy science junior Carl A. Foster II, president of the new group, says NABSEP is "the next step in the natural evolution of black student organizations. There comes a time when an existing black student organization can no longer be effective without the resources provided by a larger organization."

NABSEP, which has received support from the Duke administration and area black businesses, will concentrate its efforts in the areas of minority admissions, corporate recruitment of black students, and minority resources on its member campuses.

Foster, his brother, Chris, president-elect of Duke's Black Student Alliance; Maurice Green, current BSA president; G. Glenn Roque-Jackson, a student leader at Duke; and Bill King, president of Stanford's Black Student Union, organized NABSEP after getting together and discussing common problems on the two campuses.

To date, the membership roster includes Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Emory, Harvard/Radcliffe, Johns Hopkins, MIT, Northwestern, Penn, Princeton, Stanford, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Chicago, the University of Rochester, Washington University, Wesleyan, and Yale.

Rather than reflecting an "elitist" organization, the membership list reflects schools with similar minority situations. "We're not crying discrimination. We're simply saying that there are some common problems best addressed by those closest to them—namely, black students," Foster says.

To help combat the problems of black students, Foster, executive vice president Cristina Murphy, and others are working on a "résumé bank" of members' résumés to be distributed annually to seven hundred top national corporations, including several hundred black companies. They are also considering developing information about prospective black faculty, corporations and businesses actively seeking minority students, graduate

programs in need of qualified minority applicants, and colleges interested in improving their minority perspectives.

CATEGORIZING THE CLASSICS

The controversy began on the pages of the *Wall Street Journal*, was fueled by remarks made during a speech by U.S. Secretary of Education William J. Bennett, and threatened to divide literary theorists into two distinct camps: traditionalists and revisionists. And Duke's English department was in the center of the storm.

The brouhaha began in early February with an article by the *Journal's* David Brooks titled "From Western Lit to Westerns as Lit." Brooks argued that many colleges and universities are favoring works by contemporary authors—Alice Walker, Mario Puzo, Louis L'Amour—over the classics—works by Shakespeare, Twain, Tolstoy. "At many universities, and especially at Duke, where the movement is championed by a corps of academic stars, reading lists are now determined as much on the basis of demographics as on traditional literary standards," wrote Brooks.

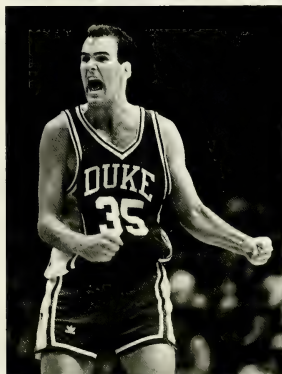
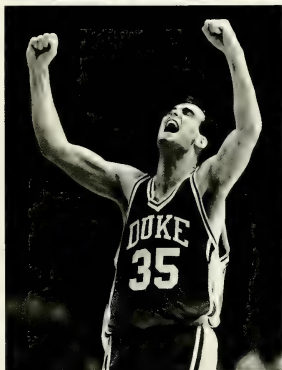
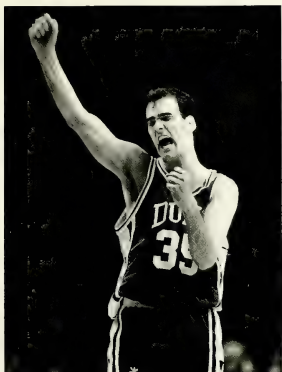
Two days later, during a speech to 400 college presidents, Secretary Bennett cited the article as an indicator of how colleges are "trashing Plato and Shakespeare." Duke English and literature faculty members were quick to respond.

"There's no more or less teaching of major figures than there has been," said Stanley E. Fish, Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor of English and department chairman. "What there is besides that is teaching of other authors," including women, ethnic writers, and blacks.

Ronald R. Butters, director of undergraduate English studies, said Shakespeare is still the most popular undergraduate course, and that questioning which authors should be taught at Duke had been a concern for generations. As an example, Butters pointed to a decision made by English faculty members sixty years ago to start a journal devoted to American literature at a time when most professors questioned whether American writers could be taken seriously.

Brooks told the student *Chronicle* that because his article had appeared on the *Journal's* editorial page, it "reflected a mix between opinion and reporting," and that the revision of the canon—the mainstream reading list in literary studies—was something he'd been hearing about for some time.

"It's been a healthy debate," said Duke English professor Jane Tompkins. "It's forced us to become more aware of the kind of enterprise we're engaged in, [forming] the bearers of culture for future generations. It's helped people to clarify what their values are."



Winning moment: Ferry freaks as Snyder sinks it for ACC championship

'TRIPLE CROWN' TO FINAL FOUR

When the Blue Devils and the Tar Heels tangled in the finals of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament in March, Duke had two wins against UNC under its belt from earlier match-ups. The first game saw the Blue Devils beat the Tar Heels 70-69 for their first victory in the Dean Smith Student Activities Center, also known as the "Dean Dome." The second victory, in Cameron, was even sweeter with a 96-81 blowout.

UNC sought revenge in the Greensboro Coliseum and the ACC championship title that had eluded them for six years. It was a tense, play-for-play game, but Duke outlasted Dean Smith's team for a 65-61 win. The last "triple crown" sweep against UNC was made by the 1965-66 Blue Devil team, which also won the Atlantic Coast Conference that year.

Leading all scorers with 19 points, Danny Ferry was named ACC Player of the Year. In the final 10 seconds of the game, point guard Quin Snyder forced UNC's King Rice to miss a layup that would have tied the score. His back-court teammate Kevin Strickland rebounded, then passed the length of the court to a wide-open Robert Brickey, who missed the layup. Snyder rebounded and was immediately fouled. He sank both ends of the one-and-one free throw, with four seconds remaining, to ice the game.

The "Dean Dome" became the "Duke Dome" for the first two rounds of the NCAA East Regional, held in Chapel Hill. Duke trounced Boston University 85-69 and sailed past SMU two days later 94-79. The Blue Devils headed north to New Jersey to defeat Rhode Island in the Meadowlands with a squeaker, 73-72. But the team to beat was Temple. Ten points separated the Owls from the Final Four as Duke nailed a trip to Kansas City with 63-53.

The favored Blue Devils met the University of Kansas on April 2, but Jayhawk star and National Player of the Year Danny Manning wouldn't let Duke closer than 3 points. The Blue Devils had battled back from an 18-point deficit with 15:48 to go, and were down by 5 six minutes later. But the momentum was lost when, at 51-46, Kevin Strickland's three-pointer fell half way through the basket before spinning out. Duke lost 66-59.

The season ended 28-7. Duke seniors Billy King and Kevin Strickland helped set a class record—112 victories over four years, the most wins of any Blue Devil class.

"Once the pain is over," Strickland said, "we'll realize what a tremendous team we had and all we accomplished. We can be proud and not hang our heads. We can celebrate our season."

As societies create and discard fashion, or mature, depending on one's viewpoint, some information is inevitably not carried along. Concepts of wisdom wend their way in an eternal present, and some bodies of moral, aesthetic, or literary thought may be left behind. Totally out of the public view, they may still be capable of speaking directly to contemporary problems, or to a contemporary individual. Aristotle and his peers among the classics languished unread for a thousand years until they were rediscovered in the Renaissance. In a collection as imposing as the Rare Book Room's 100,000 volumes, there are discoveries to be made.

Part of the overall mission of the Rare Book Room is to preserve this vast intellectual legacy against the day that some part of it might reassert its importance. It is highly skilled labor, and posterity is the employer. Both curators note that rare books are never really owned. One can take it upon oneself to preserve them, but they have been here since long before, and they are going to remain until long after. What they have to give may be inexhaustible. Asked about the stupendous job of retrieving and cataloging every useful physical detail that can be culled from a collection the size of Duke's, Sharpe says, "It can't be done. Why should we do it all? Why should we take the pleasure away from future generations? Somebody left it for us. I'm glad they didn't finish all the work. You never finish all your work."

"You look and look, and then one day, gosh, this is something. Did you notice this? No. How did I miss that? My eyes were blind."

DURHAM

Continued from page 16

current construction benefits downtown. "I think you're going to have to wait until the office center is filled and the arts center and Carolina Theater are going and people are coming in for business before we really have a population base that will then create a ripple effect for secondary benefits. People will want a place to go shopping during lunch, or for drinks after work; what I think would mean we're successful is if we had three new ice cream places. But those secondary developments are a year, year-and-a-half down the road."

Durham's public transportation system, owned by Duke Power Company, has needed bolstering for years, a situation that has become more acute during this transitional period in Durham's history. The company is contracted to provide bus service through the year 2003, but since the system ceased being a money-making venture in the Sixties,

The amount of information the Rare Book Room's curator can coax from a silent volume is astounding.

The notion that rare old books are aloof from mundane ownership is abetted by the sense that they are common property, belonging to the people at Duke and anyone willing to come encounter them. An indication of the truth to that comes from the First World War. The Library of Louvain lay in the path of the advancing German army. Founded in 1426, it held 230,000 volumes, medieval manuscripts, and an incomparable collection of *incunabula*, the earliest printed books. It was one of the cultural treasures of the world. In August 1914, Louvain was sacked. The library went up in flames, and was gone. The Germans, who understood the library's importance, intended to shock their enemies into a fearful resignation. The effect was the opposite. The entire world was outraged at the destruction of the Louvain Library, and an editorial in England thundered that Germany had thus declared war on "posterity to the utmost generation." The sheer barbarity of the act became a rallying point for the till-then reluctant Allies. Within a week the Pact of London was signed, vowing no separate peace until Germany was crushed.

service has been minimal. Although the city is reluctant to assume the prohibitive cost of taking over, supplying cost-effective transportation will be a critical step toward lessening the disparity between economically disadvantaged areas and the new and improved mini-cities springing up within the county.

"Unless we get a good system which allows entry-level workers to be transported relatively inexpensively to the Research Triangle Park, or Treyburn, or wherever the other jobs are, you're always going to have these other problems that go with it," says White. "People are having to take cabs to shopping centers and that's costing them one-third of what they're paying already for groceries. If you look at the cities in North Carolina where there's fairly even economic growth, they all have good transportation systems."

Although 85 percent of the Research Triangle Park is located in Durham County, Raleigh and Chapel Hill have gotten most of the trickle-down benefits from it. Initiated in the late Fifties, Research Triangle Park has

The world reacted to the destruction of their common property. In the same way, there is universal excitement at reports (always spurious, alas) of newly discovered Shakespearean works. Common history is bred in the bone, and these old books invoke a recognition that is tribal, atavistic.

A second example: In the Trench collection in the Rare Book Room is another artifact with somewhat spectacular associations—Robert E. Lee's battle reports, collected and bound. Imagine the two most categorically opposite Duke students, a young Republican, say, and a leftist. As students in a Southern school, an American school, both share a historical lineage that passed through Lee's bivouac. The experience of either student handling Lee's battle orders can be as remote as history, but also as disturbingly near.

Really they are only books, to be handled, read, or in case of a 900-year-old breviary, perhaps, gawked at. Ink writing utensils are forbidden in the Rare Book Room because these books, after all, are going to have hundreds of years to accumulate the scars of carelessness and accidental misuse. Leave pens at the door and select a volume. In the Harry Dalton room of the Rare Book collection is Benvenuto Cellini's *Autobiography*, written during the Renaissance. The bragging, murderous, genius goldsmith states plainly that he does not wish to be forgotten. He makes clear that he was one of the greatest men of his age. He describes his heroism during the siege of Rome, manning a swivel cannon on the rampart of Castelgandolfo. He considers it sufficient to say that that day he saved the Pope, Rome, and the civilized world.

Ghosts.

Morgan Ryan '82 is a free-lance writer.

become a magnet for industrial and research companies, including IBM, Burroughs Wellcome, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Forty-five park institutions employ more than 25,000 people with an annual payroll of \$1 billion. Aggressive marketing lured new residents and housing primarily to Raleigh and Chapel Hill, which, while adding to those cities' tax bases, also brought accompanying growing pains. Durham's physical beauty and its business and research potential are now attracting families and companies that wouldn't have considered settling here even five years ago.

As it absorbs that growth, Durham residents and developers may disagree on the methods but not on the goal—maintaining a small-town appeal in the midst of big-time plans. "Part of the old Durham philosophy is that growth is bad and the more you do to discourage it, the easier it is to control," says Hamner. "Well, that's just hiding your head in the sand. Growth is going to take place, either planned or unplanned."

Nuclear Imperatives and Public Trust: Dealing with Radioactive Waste.

By Luther J. Carter '51. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, 1987. 472 pp. \$28.

Ten million years ago, a uranium deposit that had been accumulating in what is now Gabon, West Africa, went critical. The deposit became, in effect if not appearance, a nuclear reactor producing an estimated fifty kilowatts of power. The Promethean fire in its core burned for a million years.

If nothing else, that 1972 discovery by French researchers puts the contemporary issue of what to do with spent nuclear fuel in perspective. Radioactive waste has been around for a long time.

Now consider this: By the end of 1985, more than 12,400 tons of highly radioactive spent fuel had accumulated in temporary storage pools at more than 100 nuclear power installations in the United States. No permanent repository for this deadly and long-lived waste exists, mainly because the Department of Energy (DOE) and its predecessor agencies have had a devilish time finding geologically, politically, and environmentally acceptable sites.

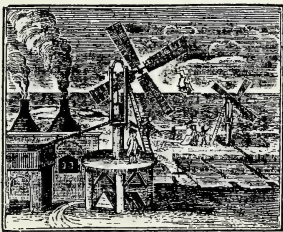
This near-intractable problem owes its origin to a technology humbled by false optimism and loss of public confidence in the wake of the Three-Mile Island and Chernobyl accidents. Science writer Luther J. Carter warns in this richly detailed but highly readable examination of the fits and starts of policymaking that a way out of the radioactive waste impasse must be found, and soon. Otherwise, he says, the federal government's costly effort to have a geologic waste repository ready by 1998 "will take on the appearance, if indeed it has not done so already, of an interminable trek toward an ever-receding mirage."

A former writer for *Science*, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Carter spent eight years researching and writing *Nuclear Power and Public Trust*. He grew so knowledgeable about the "sticky tangle of political and technical issues" surrounding radioactive waste that some of his ideas have shown up in recent congressional attempts to reform

the troubled quest for a repository.

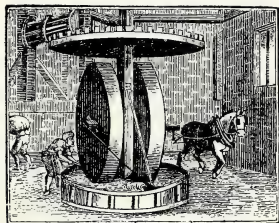
Carter regards the Byzantine site-selection process mandated by Congress in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 as little more than a "cruelly demanding political marathon." He has lent qualified support instead to a bill that would pay up to \$100 million a year for fifty years to the state that agrees to host a waste repository—one way out of the impasse, even if it has the trappings of a colossal bribe.

Almost certainly that state will be west of the Mississippi River. The East produces most of the nation's radioactive waste, but the region's political and environmental leaders have made it plain to Washington that they expect spent fuel to go into permanent storage somewhere else. The host state may turn out to be Nevada, mostly owned by the federal government and no stranger to the power of the atom. Scores of nuclear devices seared the Nevada Test Site during the era of atmospheric testing that ended in 1963. Nuclear research and development tests since then have been carried out in tunnels deep below the desert, the shock waves from the bombs occasionally rattling the gambling parlors in Las Vegas a hundred miles away. Perhaps it should come as no surprise that DOE, which knows a lot about the



geology of the Great Basin, is more than casually interested in a potential repository site at Yucca Mountain, on the southwestern edge of the Nevada Test Site.

Carter considers Yucca Mountain more desirable than two other potential repositories, a basalt site at the Hanford Reservation in Washington State and a salt bed in Deaf Smith County, Texas. The Hanford site is near the Columbia River, and the Deaf Smith site is atop an aquifer. The Yucca Mountain site, on the other hand, straddles a ridge of volcanic ash 1,800 feet above the local water table.



Carter wants Congress to cut the Gordian knot of site selection by simply designating Yucca Mountain as the leading candidate for a permanent waste repository. It should do so, he says, with strict technical provisions that include:

- Development of long-lived waste canisters as a second line of defense against earthquakes and other geologic disturbances at the repository site.
- Easy retrieval of the canisters for extraction of plutonium in the spent fuel or for removal to another site in case of an emergency.
- Creation of an oversight and evaluation board for Yucca Mountain independent of the Department of Energy and the state of Nevada.

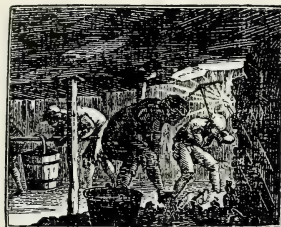
Most of the waste destined for Yucca Mountain or any other repository would come from the civilian nuclear power program. To label all spent fuel as waste, however, is to use a bit of a misnomer. Nuclear plants produce small amounts of plutonium—the stuff of bombs—as they burn their enriched uranium fuel. Reprocessing plants separate the plutonium from the spent uranium.

Carter would shut down the plutonium reprocessing cycle by storing *all* spent fuel as waste. "The dangerous residues of the fission process," he warns, "all highly toxic and some having the potential to be made into nuclear explosives, are best contained and kept secure if left in the spent fuel and isolated in deep geologic formations." By one estimate, up to 4 percent of the plutonium reclaimed in waste processing gets lost along the way.

For any nuclear waste policy to work, Carter says, everyone with an interest in it—Congress, the states, environmentalists, and others—must come together on common ground. All must agree that the radioactive waste problem is urgent. "The most serious consequence of not finally putting the reposi-

tory siting effort on a more predictable and promising path will be the failure to come to grips with the nuclear imperatives of containment and safeguards," he writes. "Just as nearly all stand to gain if the problem is solved, all stand to lose if it is not."

—Bob Wilson



The Renewable Energy Alternative: How the United States and the World Can Prosper Without Nuclear Energy or Coal.

By John O. Blackburn. Durham: Duke University Press, 1987. 201 pp. \$34.95 cloth, \$13.95 paper.

Debates about nuclear energy have a character like debates about abortion: Each side appropriates virtue and reason and divinity and attributes to the other side all manner of evil and irrationality. The antinuclear propagandists lecture us on deformed babies, while otherwise sensible physicists, characterizing opponents of nuclear generating plants as know-nothings, sanctimoniously describe non-nuclear futures as mass starvation. Such messianic zeal, among both proponents and opponents of nuclear power plants, ought to suggest to a reasonably critical intelligence that the terms of the debate are themselves suspect.

The years John O. Blackburn was chancellor of Duke are recalled by many of us as times in which the chancellor's office was itself a repository of critical intelligence, for its bow-tied inhabitant was the least ideological of persons, the most quietly commonsensical of economists. It is hardly surprising that Blackburn, in a new career as a consultant on energy policy and as chairman of the Florida Solar Coalition, has written a sensible, quiet, and non-hysterical analysis of the possibilities for renewable energy sources in the United States and the world.

The first chapter surveys the debate. The second defines the terms of the analysis, and blocks out current energy use—its quantity

and nature—in the various "sectors" of Residential, Industrial, and Transportation.

Blackburn then argues that an alternative energy source will not be used unless it is no more costly than the source it is to replace. Blackburn is an economist, after all, and fully understands that a movement away from nuclear- or coal-generated electricity will not be undertaken out of a desire to be "responsible to the environment," but rather out of a desire to conserve scarce income. I could raise and train elephants to replace my Toyota as a carpool to work, but the cost would be very large.

In discussing the long-run supply prices of the several energy sources, Blackburn compares them, now and in the future, as economically available alternatives. Expensive windmills are no alternative to cheap coal-generated electricity in North Carolina, though wind is cheaper than coal in Hawaii. But energy-efficient residential structures are cheaper than a new nuclear plant in North Carolina built to heat inefficient dwellings.

The fact is that energy use has been dropping as a fraction of the GNP, so that economic growth is not associated with higher energy use any longer. Alternative energy sources need to replace existing sources cheaply, and if they do they also "fuel" prosperity no less than does electricity from a nuclear power plant. Blackburn shows in clear detail exactly how alternative sources can replace existing coal and nuclear sources of energy, quad for quad. For example, existing conservation technologies allow great energy savings, over time, in the need for space heating of residential structures. Such savings allow for an eventual replacement of nearly 90 percent of space heating use.

Blackburn is utterly convincing on his major point, that renewable alternatives exist today, at today's prices. One example illustrates the argument. Transportation energy use could drop by about 70 percent by the year 2000 with the same number of passenger miles and ton-miles of goods. This can come from existing technological changes like higher mileages associated with lighter materials in automobile frames, wind deflectors on trucks, and reducing the need to



haul fuel itself. The U.S. 1973 average number of gallons of gasoline needed to go 100 miles was 7.7, while the 1985 new car standards were 3.6, with the best U.S. vehicles on the market in 1980 yielding 2.0. So Blackburn's use of 1.3 for the future is not at all silly; prototype vehicles already do that well. This drop in energy needs is huge and not really appreciated in the renewable-energy debates. Another example: It took 7.4 million BTUs to make a ton of cement in 1973; in 1980 West Germany made do with only 4.0, and the United States with only 3.0 million, a saving of more than 50 percent.

Subsequent chapters delve into local issues like rural-urban differences in energy use patterns and varying transportation needs between cities and suburbs. The book's look at cost issues in synfuels, and nuclear-electricity generation, suggests that the cost experience of the industrial nations is very different from that anticipated by nuclear and synfuel proponents, and that it is ingenious to blame nuclear cost overruns on the effects of excessive safety regulation. In fact, we have not yet even begun really to face some major nuclear plant costs associated with decommissioning "old" plants.

Blackburn goes on to examine the experience, and prospects, for renewable energy use in other industrial nations, and also in non-industrial countries. And he demolishes the oft-repeated nonsense that a non-nuclear future condemns the Third World nations to permanent poverty and no growth. The final chapter suggests that "getting there from here" is not so difficult a problem, for we are already "getting there" in some measure out of economic self-interest.

Blackburn has written an important book. It is a model of how good sense, and detailed knowledge of particulars, can inform serious public policy discussions. One can hope that Blackburn's book will shape the form of those discussions, and allow reason's light to replace passion's non-renewable heat.

—E. Roy Weintraub

Weintraub, professor of economics at Duke, is the author of *General Equilibrium Analysis: Studies in Appraisal* from Cambridge University Press.

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Durham renaissance: first of downtown's Twin Towers and restorations and grading for convention center (page 12)



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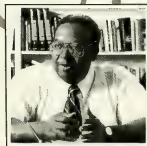
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Cover: C. Eric Lincoln makes the transition from academician to author with his first novel, a book forty years in the making. Photo by Les Todd

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VOYAGER TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

BY DAVID PERKINS

SYLVIA EARLE:

UNDERWATER ENTREPRENEUR

She has made a career of pushing against the undersea envelope, of proving that things could be done despite the cavils of established research sponsors.

It was in the Stygian darkness that envelops divers at 700 feet below sea level that Sylvia Earle realized her problem. Before her was an undersea cliff of several thousand feet, and she was, literally, at the end of her tether. What she was seeking, the elusive prehistoric coelacanth, was beyond her reach; and her expensive mission off the Comoro Islands near Madagascar was at an abortive end.

The coelacanth, a common fossil, had been thought extinct for millenia until a few dead ones were hauled up in fishermen's nets in 1938. Since then, discovering a live coelacanth in its habitat had become the marine scientist's quest for the holy grail. Earle, like many others, wanted to be the explorer who found it.

"It would have been like finding a live dinosaur," says Earle A.M. '56, Ph.D. '66. "But we just couldn't get deep enough with the diving technology that was available. That was one of thousands of tantalizing experiences." Tantalizing, perhaps, but not discouraging. Earle had made a career of pushing against the undersea envelope, of proving that things could be done despite the cavils of established research sponsors. There was only one answer in this case: The

distinguished marine biologist, cataloguer of hundreds of species of ocean plants, author of scores of scientific papers, and the record holder for a solo, untethered dive, would have to become an entrepreneur, too.

In 1981, Earle and partner Graham Hawkes founded Deep Ocean Engineering, Inc., a San Francisco company that designs and manufactures underwater robots and other submersibles to extend the scientist's reach in the deep. The firm, which originated in Earle's garage, is expected to do well over \$3 million in sales this year.

Deep Ocean has sold its "Phantom" robots—small submersibles with sophisticated grasping arms and underwater cameras—to the Canadian government, the University of Maine, and City College of Santa Barbara for research purposes; to commercial companies for use in inspecting underwater pipelines and dams, and for exploring for oil and gas; and to the United States, New Zealand, and British navies for use in retrieving mines.

Underwater technology was behind the times, a gap that was handicapping scientists as knowledge of the ocean was becoming more necessary than ever. "The time when Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic, sixty years ago, was also the time when the 'Jim Suit' was



invested in deep sea exploration," says Earle, referring to the bubble-headed diving suit familiar to watchers of the 1950's *Diver Dan* television series. "We've leaped far ahead in aerospace and aviation technology since then, but the Jim Suit was still considered the cutting edge of technology. Fortunately, we don't have to wait another sixty years to catch up. In a relatively short period of time, we can adapt much of the technology that was developed for aerospace purposes to underwater applications, and that's what's happening."

Nor long ago, the idea of owning an underwater vehicle was out of the question for most scientists. A submarine took six trained engineers to run and cost at least \$1 million. Now a high school or university teacher or a county museum can purchase a Phantom for the tolerable sum of \$15,000. "It's a brand new market, really only about three years old," she says. "But the [submersibles'] performance is going up, and the cost is going down. We hope to create a new wave of excitement, a new awareness of the potential of the oceans and the importance of taking care of that significant part of the planet. There is so much to be learned, new communities of life, new minerals to be discovered, and time-capsule shipwrecks to be explored."

Earle's search for new technology is motivated not by profit, or even scientific curiosity, but by a passionate concern for the ecological balance of life. Improved technology is essential, she says, to measuring humanity's impact on the ocean—and adapting its behavior. The clock is ticking, she says.

"People ask me, 'Why get involved with technology?' They tell me the best protec-

Earle's search for new technology is motivated by a passionate concern for the ecological balance of life.

tion for the ocean would be to leave it alone. If we were in fact leaving it alone, I'd agree, but in fact we're changing the ocean dramatically, and at an accelerating rate. We're destroying the shallow marshes and the grassbeds that are near shore. They are extremely important as nursery grounds, and very productive in terms of the ocean ecosystem. It's not only a question of letting things flow into the oceans, it's also what we're taking out without being attentive to the impact." Overfishing, for example. "Countries take millions of tons of krill [a small, shrimp-like organism] a year out of Antarctic waters, without regard for the fact that so many things are dependent on it. We won't find out soon enough how the system operates unless we use every tool in our box and invent some new ones, too." (A Deep Ocean Phantom robot was the first submersible to explore under the Antarctic ice cap. Its deep-sea roving came, in the summer of 1987, during the National Science Foundation-sponsored underwater mission to the continent.)

"Our planet depends on a healthy ocean," says Earle. "The carbon dioxide cycle, the greenhouse effect, the holes in the ozone layer—an understanding of any of that is impossible without an understanding of the oceans. I don't mean to seem alarmist. On the contrary. The point is to acknowledge the truth of what we are doing, what are the limits of what we can do and still have a hospitable planet for humankind. Knowing how the system works makes it possible for us to work with the system and maintain it."

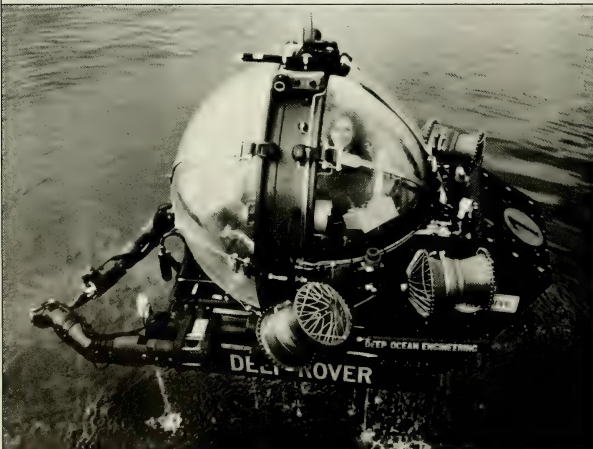
Born in Gibbstown, New Jersey, Earle became fascinated with ocean life during the family's summer vacations on the Jersey shore. When her father, an electrical contractor, moved them to Florida, they had the Gulf of Mexico as their backyard; and she began diving and collecting sea life. After undergraduate work at Florida State University, she entered Duke for a master's degree and a doctorate in botany. She found at Duke an atmosphere where scientific research was done within a framework of ecological concern.

"They changed my life, that's all," she says, recalling the tutelage of Professors H.J. Osting, W.D. Billings, and Harold Humm, now at the University of South Florida. (She later honored Humm by naming an alga that she discovered off the coast of Chile "humm-brella.") "The work at Duke was at once narrow and broad. It was important to focus on individual organisms, but never to lose sight of how everything relates to everything else. That was the attitude. If you look at the current generation of influential ecologists, many have their roots at Duke during that particular time." There followed twenty-five years of research, most of it observing the fish and plant life in the great uncharted sea meadows. "Some people like to bring things back to the lab, but I like to think of the ocean as my laboratory," she says. "I'm interested in observing and understanding the interactions of life *in situ*."

After holding research posts at Harvard and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles, Earle became curator of phycology at the California Academy of Science in San Francisco in 1976. She continues to have affiliations with the academy, Harvard, and the University of California at Berkeley. It was a career path that set her, as a scientist and a woman, constantly against psychological it-can't-be-done obstacles. Women, for example, were not trusted by scientific sponsors to do physically demanding research, like deep diving. In 1970, Earle led the all-woman Teklite mission for the National Science Foundation, a two-week undersea survey in the Virgin Islands. The mission's success is credited with changing NASA's attitude toward women as astronauts.

"They believed that we couldn't get along, couldn't handle that work, that we'd break

Underwater works: \$1-million submarine designed by Earle's firm Deep Ocean Engineering



into tears, that we'd scratch our eyes out, all the usual stuff. The fact is we had an outrageously good time."

In 1977, under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund and the New York Zoological Society, Earle joined famed whale specialists Roger and Katherine Payne on a study of the songs and behavior of humpback whales from Alaska to Hawaii. The record of their work is the well-known television documentary *Gentle Giants of the Pacific*, which first appeared on NBC. And her collection of algae and other sea life—the product of a scientific life at sea—has become a major scientific resource.

By the late Seventies, however, the limits of scuba diving equipment, on the one hand, and submarine rental, on the other, were beginning to frustrate scientists. One was too shallow, the other, too expensive. Thus, in 1979, Earle made a series of dives off Hawaii in a Jim Suit to determine if the suit was usable for scientific work. Until then, Jim Suits had been available only to commercial divers. "I wanted to prove that deep diving wasn't a big macho thing, that you don't have to be Superman to get out into the ocean," says Earle.

On the Hawaiian mission, Earle set the record for a solo, untethered dive at 3,000 feet, a depth that still has not been exceeded. It put her photograph in newspapers from Saudi Arabia to the People's Republic of China, and prompted an invitation to be inducted into the Explorers Club in New York City—with astronaut Kathryn Sullivan, the first woman invited to join the venerable club. The Hawaiian dives were significant for another reason. They introduced her to Graham Hawkes, an English design engineer who has designed more than fifty different scientific submersibles for a British company. Hawkes was a consultant on the mission; and, in their on-deck conversations, Earle and Hawkes discovered a shared frustration with the shortage of funds and a shared enthusiasm for deep-diving technology.

Two years later, in classic California high-tech fashion, they started their company in Earle's Oakland garage. Together, they began work on developing improved manipulators, while looking for money to sustain a larger enterprise. (And in 1986, they married.)

Deep Ocean Engineering now has sixteen employees and operates in an office building in San Leandro near San Francisco. In addition to the Phantoms, the firm makes manipulators (useful to nuclear engineers as well as ocean researchers) and custom builds special submarines for scientific expeditions. One, called the Deep Rover, is a \$1-million, bubble-domed submarine, built for a Canadian company that rents it out for scientific work. It was of Hawkes' design, but Earle pushed him to develop manipulators that have tactile feedback and are deft enough to



handle the most delicate sea creatures.

Earle, who says she is truly comfortable only underwater, has not given up diving altogether. She has accompanied Deep Ocean research teams, using the Deep Rover, on dives off the Bahamas and into the Coronado Canyon off San Diego. This summer, another Deep Ocean team will take the Deep Rover and a Phantom to explore the undisturbed depths of Crater Lake in Oregon—at 1,932 feet, the deepest lake in North America. The U.S. Park Service, a sponsor of the expedition, is interested in finding out if hydrothermal vents in the lake contribute to its iridescent, indigo blue color—and if a proposed hydrothermal plant nearby will jeopardize both the vents and the lake's pecu-

liar beauty.

Earle, by the way, never did find the coelacanth fossil. In 1987, a West German team of explorers, using a two-person submersible, discovered the first group of them off the Comores. Earle confesses to a bit of scientific envy. But the discovery gave an exhilarating boost to the oceanic research movement, she says, on whose success so much rests.

"I would have liked it to be me, but I rejoice any time someone comes up with a new discovery, using our equipment or someone else's. The era of exploration on this planet is really just beginning, because most of the planet is underwater." ■

Perkins is a free-lance writer based in Raleigh.

The marine biologist from New York City had been diving for twenty years. She knew the rules and procedures. Before diving, she always scanned the U.S. Navy table with its advice on how deep to dive, and how long to stay down. She was adamant about it.

But, one day in 1984, after a pleasure dive off Puerto Rico's coast, Kathy Drew felt strangely fatigued as she hauled herself aboard her boat. Twenty minutes later, when she got back to the dock, she was paralyzed from the waist down. It was a severe case of decompression sickness, or "the bends."

After a panicked call, the U.S. Coast Guard sent a helicopter that took her to a Navy base, where she was given oxygen treatment in a small shipboard decompression chamber. Her condition improved; but then, mysteriously, the paralysis returned. The Navy, saying it was unequipped to treat her further, called the Divers Alert Network (DAN) hotline at Duke Medical Center. Could they help?

The problem was how to get her to Durham. The Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Air Force all declined to provide transport, saying her life was no longer in danger. Commercial air ambulances demanded \$10,000 up front for the trip. The situation was growing serious: She would live, but the paralysis might become permanent.

As a last resort, DAN and Drew's family asked their congressman to intervene, and the Coast Guard provided jet transport. After six weeks of oxygen treatment for decompression sickness in Duke's E.G. Hall Hyperbaric Laboratory, Drew walked out of the medical center with the help of a cane. Fortunately, her worker's compensation covered the \$30,000 bill.

The story is one of hundreds of rescues—some dramatic, some routine—coordinated by the Divers Alert Network since it was started in 1980. Headquartered at Duke Medical Center, DAN is the nation's first and only emergency referral and information agency for sports divers.

As such, it is a bridge between divers and treatment centers where, ten years ago, there was a yawning gap. "In the 1960s, when diving became popular, many people didn't bother to train, and the accident rate went up," says Chris Wachholz, DAN's assistant director. "But when victims turned up in emergency rooms, doctors didn't know what to do with them. They didn't know where the chambers were, or how to find them. In some cases, too, the patients were misdiagnosed because the doctors didn't recognize the symptoms. No mechanism existed for triage and referral."

What was needed, clearly, was a single national hotline. Dr. Peter Bennett, director of the E.G. Hall Lab, the Duke medical staff, and the Undersea Medical Society, a group of diving and medical professionals, created DAN with start-up funding from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Association and the National Institute of Occu-

pational Safety and Health.

Today, diving is one of the nation's fastest growing sports; cheaper jet travel has brought distant reefs and exotic shipwrecks closer to home. The United States has an estimated 3 million divers, more than twice as many as ten years ago—and the number grows by 400,000 each year. Although safety practices have improved, Wachholz says, doctors are still not as well prepared as they should be, and decompression chambers are scarce. The nation's hospitals boast a total of only twenty multi-person chambers, and many states have none. (Most chambers are in isolated research labs or on board commercial or naval vessels.) For the 700 or so divers a year who are involved in serious accidents, DAN is an indispensable life-preserver.

Diving accidents are usually of two kinds. Decompression sickness, or the bends, arises when a diver stays too deep, too long. Under

the heavy water pressure, dangerous quantities of nitrogen are absorbed into the body tissue, creating painful bubbles that can damage the nervous system. Less common but more serious are the air bubbles that form in the blood stream when a diver surfaces too fast. The air bubbles, or "emboli," can block blood flow to the brain or heart. In both cases, oxygen treatment in a pressurized chamber is effective if it comes soon after a dive.

Hotline calls come in to the DAN operator from all over the country, the Caribbean, and Canada. (A few have come from as far away as the Philippines and Madagascar.) The operator sends emergencies to the on-duty doctor, who fields the calls in addition to his or her regular duties. To make the job easier, DAN has prepared a pocket handbook for the doctors, with a list of chambers and other diving information. DAN's fifteen doctors rotate twenty-four-hour call duty, on weekly shifts. They are all full-time Duke physicians and they volunteer their services under the guidance of Dr. Richard



SAFE DIVING WITH 'DAN'

Mann, DAN's clinical director.

If the emergency is in the Southeast United States or the Caribbean, the doctor arranges for treatment at a nearby chamber. Duke Medical Center is the treatment point for North Carolina accidents, as well as for any patients in the Southeast who cannot get adequate therapy locally. If the accident has occurred elsewhere in the nation, Duke's DAN refers the call to one of six other regional DAN centers.

DAN gets two to three emergency calls a day during the peak summer season. Another thirty non-emergency inquiries are handled by DAN's office staff. "We get everything from questions about snake bites to, 'Can I dive if I have asthma?'" Wachholz says. (The answer to the last, by the way, is no.) The service is free and available to anyone. The network's \$400,000-a-year budget is paid for entirely from the dues of the network's 17,500 members and from corporate and other donations. DAN officials project a membership total of 25,000 this year.

Duke was a natural choice for DAN's headquarters because of the medical center's long tradition of research with pressurized chambers. F.G. Hall, a previous chairman of Duke's department of physiology, had done altitude studies for the Air Force in a small one-man chamber in the 1950s. In 1969, Duke opened the F.G. Hall Hyperbaric Lab, one of the most complex of its kind in the world, with six chambers of different sizes and uses. The medical center added two more chambers in 1977.

One beneficiary of DAN and Duke's Hall Lab was Bill Lovin of Raleigh, an underwater filmmaker and media specialist for the state Department of Public Education. Lovin was exploring the wreck of the German U-Boat U-352 off Morehead City, making a film of North Carolina shipwrecks for his company, Marine Graphics. He was using a new computerized time-depth device to regulate the dive; but after he surfaced, he noticed it had broken. He also noticed a sharp pain in his shoulder. Despite all he had heard and read, he never concluded it might be the bends.

Observes Lovin: "There's a real denial factor for experienced divers. I'd been diving all over the world and in extremely deep water, and I'd gotten to the point that nothing could happen to me. In spite of the fact that my shoulder was in severe pain, I thought I had pinched a nerve or something."

By nine that night at home, the pain was so sharp he called DAN and immediately was talking with a doctor who said it sounded like a case of the bends. The decompression chamber was prepared. Two doctors were waiting at the Duke emergency room when he arrived. Lovin was treated in the oxygen chamber and released that night. "A diving accident isn't like cutting your finger or breaking an arm," Lovin says. "It can have



Headquartered at Duke Medical Center, DAN is the nation's first and only emergency referral and information agency for sports divers.

long-term effects that you can only guess at, and the uncertainty can be emotionally upsetting."

Because of DAN and a generally higher awareness of safety among divers, diving-related deaths have held steady at about a hundred a year nationally. The accident rate has increased in the last two years, but not significantly when considering the large number of new divers, Wachholz says. "In general, safety has improved enormously. Very few people get into diving without proper training any more."

But any accident is costly—to the victims in the form of medical bills and to taxpayers who pay for military transport. So DAN has continued to press its case for safety. It publishes a quarterly newsletter with safety tips and a diver's first-aid and prevention manual. "We have tried to debunk a lot of myths about diving," Wachholz says. The idea, for example, that the bends is always accompanied by excruciating pain. "Often, it is just a numbness or tingling. People need to be able to identify it and have it treated."

Cost has been a disincentive to seeking

Bridging the gap: Joel Dovenbarger, Chris Wachholz, Robert Schumacher, and visiting Dr. Sezgen Gokmen provide link between diver in trouble and nearest treatment center

prompt treatment. Diving accidents can result in bills of as much as \$30,000. Even Lovin's more limited treatment cost \$1,500. But no insurance was available to divers until October 1987, when Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co. of Chattanooga, Tennessee, under persuasive pressure from DAN, began offering diving insurance for DAN members. The premium costs \$25 a year.

Diving-related illnesses still have their mysterious sides, and DAN is encouraging further research. Why, for example, do bubbles form even in some divers who follow the U.S. Navy safety tables—divers like Kathy Drew, the marine biologist? Duke researchers are looking at the role of blood clotting factors that, in some divers, appears to play a role in the bends. DAN is also collecting statistics on accidents that are providing useful guidance for diving instructors, equipment manufacturers, and researchers. Duke scientists are looking at the numbers to determine, for example, whether smokers are more susceptible to the bends at certain depths. And they are helping to develop new safety tables that may be more suited to the sports diver.

Wachholz says the growing population of scuba divers recognizes DAN as more than just a hotline for accidents. "Unlike Kathy Drew, newly-trained divers now know that they can call twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and talk to a doctor who is knowledgeable about diving medicine." ■

—David Perkins

LESSONS ALONG THE AVENUE

BY JOAN OLECK

C. ERIC LINCOLN:

A PAST EXAMINED

Religion professor, national authority on the black church, and historian takes a hard look at the Southern small-town milieu in his first novel.

In the steamy, Southern summer of 1947, the Birmingham Black Barons were hot. So hot that they were burning up the baseball diamond in Alabama's biggest city, and even bringing the white folks out. C. Eric Lincoln couldn't have been happier. Twenty-three years old and road manager for his Negro League team, Lincoln and the team's owner were making cold cash packing in blacks and whites alike on the bleachers. What's more, Lincoln had just made a smarter move than he knew, placing under contract a brilliant, young ballplayer—a ballplayer whose name was Willie Mays.

But something else was happening that baseball summer. Something more subtle and lasting that Lincoln—today a Duke professor of religion, national authority on the black church, historian, and now novelist—looks back on with respect.

Because in 1947, C. Eric Lincoln, self-described "poor little black kid from Alabama," took his first hard look at the Southern small-town milieu to which he was born. Then he let what he saw simmer in his heart for forty years. What resulted was his first novel, and his greatest statement to date about the nature of racism, which has con-

sumed him as scholar and victim for more than six decades.

"We would play in Birmingham or Memphis or Atlanta on Saturday but through the week we barnstormed in all of these little backwoods towns," Lincoln recalls of his education that summer traveling those dusty, Southern roads on the bus with the team. Now sixty-four and grizzled around the edges, Lincoln looks back at those two-horse towns from his comfortable office at Duke. Greenwood, Mississippi; Columbia, Tennessee; Reddog, Louisiana. "It was there that my training in sociology picked up on the fact that all of these towns were just alike," Lincoln says. "That the characters in one you could put in a bag and shake 'em up, and they would fit any of the others. That every town had its wise man, had its fool, had its power broker. That every town even had its deformed person, even had its ugly man. All this interested me, and I filed it away in my mind never thinking I would write a book about it someday."

The book, of course, was *The Avenue*, Clayton City, and it was Lincoln's first major foray into fiction following his publication of nineteen scholarly books, including two bestsellers: *The Black Muslims in America* in 1961 and *Race, Religion, and the Continuing*



American Dilemma in 1984. The Avenue, Clayton City—which was published last March with an advance printing of 35,000 copies and was quickly optioned for a film starring Lou Gossett Jr.—received similar praise. *Kirkus Reviews* wrote: "Full of moral tales and O. Henry-like surprises . . . a tonic for these complex times." And *Roots* author Alex Haley reportedly quipped to his long-time friend C. Eric: "Ain't nothing wrong with this manuscript except that you wrote it instead of me."

Where the book begins and ends is The Avenue, an umbilical cord for a typical 1930s farm town and the keeper of the status quo. Downtown, it's a street populated by privileged whites, and here its paved segment is called "Morrison Street." Uptown, the name "The Avenue" takes over, and there are to be found the town's less privileged "colored," living along a street suddenly shorn of curbs, bordered by three-foot ditches, and decorated with bottles, snakes, and weeds.

Still, *The Avenue* remains the prestigious address for Clayton City's black leaders. Leaders like Dr. Walter Tait, the town's only black physician, whose personal tragedy is to have an intellect that grasps the contradictions of his predicament; and Guts Gallimore, the 300-pound proprietor of the Blue Flame Café who secretly yearns for a "divine summons" to preach. In the background are other presences: Nish, a sensitive fifteen-year-old who gets a rude awakening writing poetry to a "flaxen-haired" white girl; Vernon Banks, a hard-working youth ordered by a drunken mob to fornicate with a cow; and Mama Lucy, the dowager of The Avenue, who teaches her orphan children that "black is beautiful," yet only escapes her own hard lot through death.

To create such characters, Lincoln borrowed from his own childhood in Athens, Alabama, population 3,000, and located "100 miles south of Nashville and 100 miles north of Birmingham, on the Bee Line Highway." In an interview, the professor—large in girth, with short graying hair and expressive brown eyes—is quick to point out that a visit to Clayton City is hardly a simple excursion to a time and place that disappeared with segregated lunch counters and Saturday night lynch mobs.

"You are not going to go to Clayton City; Clayton City was back in the Thirties and Forties," Lincoln admits. "But you don't have to go to Clayton City because that's where you live, that's where you are. That's where I am. That's the whole point."

"Racism is racism in whatever package it comes, and I have been trying to convince people for the last fifteen or twenty years that the racial practices and the racial attitudes which we have known all this time did not simply go away with the civil rights movement. In the first place, societies do



Lincoln, age 3: "the proudest poor folks in Alabama"

"The racial practices and attitudes which we have known all this time did not simply go away with the civil rights movement," says Lincoln.

not change all that precipitously, and in the second place, when you consider the roots of racism, the why of racism, then you have to understand that it isn't going to go away simply by the fiat of law, or by the fiat of respectability."

Civil rights legislation, lawsuits, and recruitment of blacks to high-status positions is progress. Yet America's largest minority remains largely "a responding community," says Lincoln. "To the degree that racism declines or racism escalates, blacks respond to it, and that's precisely where we are at the moment," he says. "A very good illustration of that is what's going on at Duke at the moment."

Lincoln, who has taught at Duke since 1976 and at institutions ranging from Fisk University to Union Theological Seminary

to the University of Ghana, makes reference to a campus controversy resolved—at least on paper—only the day before this April interview. The controversy concerns an Academic Council resolution to hire more black faculty. Should Duke's academic departments be "required" to hire more by 1993, or simply urged to widen their search? Some council members have argued that the strong wording is "a charade," given the shortage of highly qualified black Ph.D.s. In an April 21 vote, however, bolstered by activist students and professors, and by Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie, the "required" wording has prevailed, 35-19.

And Lincoln confides that to help assure that victory, he has signed a petition for only the second time in his life—the first being in support of a black colleague's tenure. Is he heartened by the faculty vote? "I will be heartened or disheartened by what happened yesterday when I see what happens tomorrow," he replies. He adds: "I am well aware of the fact that being black at Duke, no matter what one's competence, may be something quite different than being white at Duke. But whatever nuances of difference, whatever perks would come were I a white professor, do not bother me. I enjoy teaching, working with young minds . . . So if you are asking whether there have been any blatant incidents that revolved around race, no, there are none . . . If you are asking me whether I am a part of the university community at Duke, no. No black professor is."

"But the situation is tolerable and I am convinced that Duke is, or could become, a very first-rate university. I think Duke is self-consciously after that goal, and when it gets its racial relations in hand, it will achieve it."

From Athens, Alabama, to a "first-rate" university is a long journey for an underprivileged black child, no matter how creative or smart. But Lincoln acknowledges mentors who made the difference, and the first bouquet he tosses out goes to his grandmother, Mattie. Charles Eric Lincoln, born June 23, 1924, was raised by his grandparents Mattie and Less. And that's all he cares to say on the matter of parentage. "I don't want my story to be bogged down in some sort of sociology. What I am, I am," he says flatly—though in previous interviews he has described a painful pilgrimage at age nineteen to meet his father, a Nashville businessman, and his mother, who married a preacher and moved away when he was four.

Lincoln is far more expansive about Mattie, the obvious model for the bigger-than-life character of Mama Lucy in his book. "She was a woman of extraordinary pride. We were known as the proudest poor folks in Alabama," Lincoln says of his grandma. "It was her belief that as long as you were a child of God, you deserved to be treated as such, but that the key to being treated that way was behaving

appropriately. So she taught us to respect each other, beginning with yourself." And, repeatedly, "Ma Matt" gathered around her the youngsters she took in, to pray: "Now, God, you know these are your children. And if they're yours, they're as good as anybody. You made them black, Lord, because you wanted them to be the finest jewels in your crown. So bless them, Jesus, and let them be black and beautiful."

"The house where I grew up was an ancient, clapboard, uninsulated house built on the usual brick stilts three feet above the ground, so all of the cold air would come up through the floor," Lincoln continues. He closes his eyes, controlling his words, savoring them, as if reading them off some internal screen. "Sometimes the floors were too cold to walk on," he says, and he shudders to remember winter mornings when it was his job to make the fire. "That was torture," he says with exaggerated drama and a smile.

His grandfather was a dairyman with a small farm, his grandmother a domestic, and it was while picking up or dropping off laundry at the back doors of white homes that young C. Eric first learned about the color bar, as well as *The Rules*. He remembers a Saturday morning at age thirteen when his grandmother looked at him sharply, recognized his manhood, and said, "You take these clothes on down there, and you come on right back home . . . and don't you be looking at those little white gals' legs."

A more direct lesson in the rules of a small Southern town came one day when young C. Eric awaited his polio inoculation in a line that started off white and ended up black. Horsing around with other kids, he found himself unexpectedly at the head of the line, where a nurse glared him down. "You're out of line," she said. The doctor was worse: "He grabbed me by the arm and he flung me up against the wall, and he said, 'All you niggers have to wait,'" Lincoln remembers. "My first lesson in race relations. I'll never forget it. 'All niggers have to wait.'"

"I want to stress the importance of not only knowing the rules but observing them," Lincoln goes on. "One never knew when *The Man* would get offended, and whenever he got offended, he might do anything. And yet there was a strange circle around the rules . . ." His illustration—used in the book—is of the day Grandma Mattie ignored the knocks at the door of a poor white man selling wood. C. Eric, freezing cold and anxious for the warmth the wood would bring, couldn't believe it. "When finally the man went to the back door," My grandmother took her time. She went into the bedroom, put on a fresh apron and fresh bandanna, then she went back to the kitchen. I'm watching all this wondering what the hell is going on."

What was going on was a lesson in class distinctions: Grandma Mattie might be low

excerpt from *The Avenue, Clayton City* © 1988 by C. Eric Lincoln. Reprinted with permission of William Morrow and Company, Inc.

When Sweet Feet was fourteen or fifteen, he had his first introduction to the world beyond the confines of Mama Lucy's rules. A new café called the Shake It (But Don't Break It) opened up on the Upper End of The Avenue . . . Unlike the Blue Flame, where the school crowd hung out, the Shake It drew a rough-and-ready clientele not previously known in Clayton City, and on Saturday night it was filled with outside people mixed in with the less respectable elements of the local folk, all out for a good time. Fruit jars of moonshine whiskey were featured on every table, and couples clutched in a kind of agonized ecstasy bumped and dragged to the gut-bucket syncopation blaring from the jukebox in the corner. The kitchen did a big business in pig feet, catfish, chitterlings, and cornbread, and the raucous laughter of the pleasure-filled diners and dancers could be heard in the byways a quarter mile away . . .

The excitement of the Shake It was something new to Clayton, and hanging out there quickly became a fascinating and daring adventure for a handful of school boys who suddenly outgrew the less exotic offering of the Blue Flame. When word reached Mama Lucy that her boy was among those hanging around the Shake It, she put on a fresh apron and took her knotted oak walking stick from behind the front door and set out for The Avenue to see for herself. It was eight o'clock on Saturday night, and when she got to the Shake It, the evening was already humming, but the crowd was still sparse and somewhat subdued. The jukebox was going full blast, and there were three or four couples on the floor being cheered on in their writhings by a group of boys on a bench along the wall. The center of attention was a large, voluptuous woman with a ragged scar on her cheek and long black hair streaming down to her waist. She danced with a kind of subtle, vulgar grace, her feet barely moving, her hips gyrating slowly to the easy rhythm with the deftness of a finely tuned engine. A wailing saxophone bumped by a bass drum and the frenetic flourishes of a steel guitar blared out from the inner recesses of the jukebox near the counter where a pile of sweet potato pies and boiled pig feet were displayed . . .

The big woman swayed effortlessly to the compulsive syncopation. Her plump brown arms completely engulfed her small partner, leaving only the top of his head visible, his face lost in the cavern of her large, gently undulating bosom. The all but hidden dancing partner turned out to be Sweet Feet, and the heavily perfumed bosom in which he had taken temporary refuge from the world

belonged to Big May Shake, a longtime madam and bootlegger from the next county, and now owner of the Shake It Café. Mama Lucy might not have seen Sweet Feet at all if one of the boys hadn't rushed over to warn him that his mama was standing in the doorway of the café. When the startled young scamp raised his head, he looked squarely into the eyes of Mama Lucy. He struggled frantically to get out of the powerful arms of Big May, but May Shake, her big brown eyes closed in her own private fantasy, was lost in the sensuous beat of the music, and the more the terrified youngster struggled, the tighter she clasped him to her . . .

Mama Lucy shattered both the reverie and the impasse by giving Sweet Feet a sharp whack on the backside with her walking stick, followed by a punch with the same instrument to Big May's heaving midriff, which had been suddenly vacated by the struggling, terror-stricken Sweet Feet.

"You, suh!" she said to Sweet Feet. "Get your nasty self loose from that strumpet before I break my stick on your hind parts! Get on out from there! Get aloose right now!" she insisted, and she gave him a few more whacks, sharper than the first. Big May's big brown eyes flew open as she heard the blows and felt the jab in her stomach.

"What in the hell?" she rasped. "What the hell is going on?" she demanded. When she finally saw Mama Lucy, she moved as if to reach for the walking stick.

"I'm the hell what's going on," Mama Lucy told her, standing her ground with one hand on her hip and the other shaking the stick at the big woman. "I'm the hell, and this here empty-headed young un you've been trying to squeeze the life out of happens to belong to me. An' I don't have to ask you who you is, 'cause it can't be nobody much! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a old wore-out strumpet like you, taking advantage of these school-boys!" She then turned to the thoroughly embarrassed and frightened Sweet Feet, who stood frozen beside Big May, and whacked him again. "March yourself out of that door, you nasty, stinking rascal," she commanded. "And don't let up 'til you git home. And wash yourself!" she added, "because you smell like something the buzzards picked up!" . . .

Having turned out the Shake It, Mama Lucy paused for a parting word with the management. "Whoever you may be and wherever you come from," she said to Big May, "it don't take a whole lot of effort to be a great big pile of trash. But if trash is what you want to be, you don't have to dump it on the chillun. God knows they got enough to contend with already without the likes of you!" With that, she rapped her walking stick against the floor a time or two and marched out into the night to go home to pray over the events of the last half hour. ■

on the social ladder, but this "white trash" was lower. Not only did he not have the right to address her as "Auntie," a term of respect from whites of class, but he could not use the front door—just like the black folks.

Lincoln had another influence besides his grandmother: school. Educated from kindergarten on up at Trinity School, a missionary project of the Congregational churches of New England, Lincoln was barefoot and in britches when he first encountered a Mt. Holyoke graduate named Louise Allyn who introduced him to the larger world: the works of Browning, the English poets, her own travels in Europe, and every individual psalm in the Bible—committed to memory each time little C. Eric misbehaved. Allyn is represented in *The Avenue, Clayton City*; so is a progressive headmaster, Jay T. Wright, who took Lincoln under his wing, introducing him to unlikely influences like H.G. Wells, the German philosophers, V.I. Lenin, and—his eventual lifelong passion—classical music.

It was hardly a typical education for a Southern child, black or white. And young Lincoln bloomed, burning his grandmother's kerosene by night reading everything he could get ahold of, and playing sports by day. When he picked up the javelin, his classmates dubbed him "Jazz Bird," after a Greek javelin thrower. When he played football, the students called him "Lard" for his imposing presence on the playing field. When he recited his poetry, they listened with respect: "O Land/O Land/of white, white cotton/with the plow and the ax/and the hoe/I raise your cotton/I raise your corn/I laid your forests low."

At age fifteen, Lincoln began to break his bonds with the small-town fate that potentially awaited him. With \$50 in his pocket from Wright, and a box of fried chicken on his lap from Mattie, he boarded a train north to meet a Rockport, Illinois, uncle promising him a job in a car wash. He never made it. Clad in his new black and orange pants, yellow crepe-soled orange shoes, and color-coordinated cap—a fashion statement that still makes him wince—Lincoln instead disembarked at Chicago, where Wright had suggested he check out the university. As it turned out, Lincoln not only checked it out, he made the University of Chicago his intellectual touchstone off and on for the next fifteen years.

Lincoln's first two semesters at Chicago, where he attended evening division classes and lived at the Y, were not his best. Discouraged from a writing career—because he was black—he transferred to a black college, LeMoyné in Memphis, where Jay Wright had become dean. Pearl Harbor had just occurred too, so Lincoln joined up—following an initial rejection from the services, again because he was black.

For Lincoln, studying was almost an avocation in itself; he collected degrees the way some people collect stamps.

During the war, Lincoln chalked up another life experience working as a lab technician at the University of North Carolina, where he became the first black ever to earn academic credit. When the war ended, he began his academic career in earnest back at LeMoyné.

For Lincoln, studying was almost an avocation in itself. "There was a certain joy, a certain fulfillment in learning," he says. And it came easily to him; he collected degrees the way some people collect stamps: a B.A. from LeMoyné, a master's from Fisk, law school credits at Chicago, a divinity degree from Chicago, a master's in education and Ph.D. in social ethics from Boston University, three honorary degrees. Lincoln also honed his writing skills along with his scholarship: "I wrote everything from sermons to essays to true-love-fiction, to letters in the Navy. I was a scribe," he remembers. "I wrote letters for the fellows—poetry for their girlfriends."

And he pursued a romance of his own, marrying a LeMoyné sweetheart and fathering a son in the 1950s between trips to Chicago. There, he attended law classes and later ran a Memphis nightclub—a funky kind of place called the Del Morocco—where the house musician was an unknown blues artist named B.B. King, and one of the stickball players out in the alley was a kid with a strange name: Elvis. Elvis Presley.

But Lincoln's intellectual pursuits still hadn't coalesced; he still hadn't found his life's subject. Not until a hot day in 1951 when he climbed on Jay Wright's roof on Staten Island to paint. And up there on high, close to Mattie's God, he finally knew where he was headed.

Divinity school. A dean at Chicago had once invited him to apply—positive feedback for once for being black. And now Lincoln was ready to comply. So he began courses at Chicago but interrupted them because of financial problems. He eventually transferred to Fisk, where he picked up a master's in religion. At Clark College in 1954 for his first professor's job, he worked again on his divinity credits long-distance, flying up to Chicago for his comprehensives and receiving the degree in 1956.

In Boston, by 1961, he not only had secured

his master's and Ph.D. degrees as well, but with a new love. His first marriage, which produced two children, had ended. When he remarried, it was to New England Conservatory of Music student Lucy Cook, with whom he would have two more children.

His new religious bent, meanwhile, made sense, and it all hearkened back to Lincoln's small-town start and those dozens of Sundays sitting in Athens' black Methodist and Baptist churches by Mattie's side. There, C. Eric would watch wide-eyed as an elderly lady named Aunt Sally Rogers would "get happy"—catching the religious fervor and climbing to the backs of the pews to walk them rigidly, singing and shouting and, though a mere slip of a woman, flinging aside those who would restrain her. "What fascinated me then and now was the enormous physical strength that seems to accompany 'getting happy,'" Lincoln says. He chuckles. "I can recall when I was a little boy always trying not to sit near a big lady because she might get happy and knock the hell outta me."

Was the black church, is the black church, the salvation of the black community or its narcotic? "How the church has behaved has tended to be a reflection of whatever strategy the church thought might best remedy the situation in which all black people find themselves," Lincoln replies. But at least one of his students did not agree; in the mid-Fifties, Lincoln was handed a term paper which said "that there is no future for the black man in America so long as he is Christian; that Christianity is obviously a slave-making religion; and that until the black man in America learns his true religious identity, he will never rise above his present situation." Stunned, Lincoln called the student in his office immediately.

Enter Nation of Islam leader Elijah Muhammad into Lincoln's life and a new sect he himself named the "Black Muslims." Out of his visits to their mosques in Atlanta and his subsequent friendships with Malcolm X and Louis Farrakhan came his first book, *The Black Muslims*, in 1961. "One of the things that we have seen evolve in this period of post-civil rights is that the black church has reached the point that it couldn't care less about being integrated with the white church," Lincoln says of the black church today. He speaks of its perspectives: one, that the white church is on the decline, and two, "that as the white church declines, it may well be left to the black church to be the savior of Christian civilization . . . So, instead of seeing the white church as the savior of black people, there is an increasing feeling that the black church might be the savior of us all."

Inevitably, the black church—as refuge, organizing matrix, and escape—is the glue that holds together *The Avenue, Clayton City*. Throughout, the voice of Grandma Mattie/Aunt Lucy is heard, cautioning, cajoling

about the proper behavior even in the face of adversity. But the irony is that Aunt Lucy has to go to her death for proper treatment. "Mama Lucy has been freed and she is on the glory train; she doesn't have to wash no more clothes, she don't have to cook no more for the white folks," Lincoln says, slipping into black dialect, and alternately shouting or whispering to re-enact the characters he created.

At Mama Lucy's elaborate funeral, local blues man Blind Bates plays his steel guitar: "Train done gone/Train done gone/Lawd, I wonder if/My soul got on." And something else happens: Lucy's adopted, wayward son, Sweet Feet, is welcomed back to the congregation, "restored to a sense of selfhood," as Lincoln describes it. Here occurs a major theme in his book, and perhaps in his life.

As for the book, *The Avenue*, Clayton City was written inside of two months in 1987 because of a precipitating factor: a frightening but temporary blindness caused by Lincoln's twenty-year bout with diabetes. Now was the time, he knew, to write it all down, all those small-town people and stories simmering in his brain since that baseball summer. All of that plot structure and dialogue germinating since 1957, when he stopped off in Greenwich Village to share his idea with another struggling writer, Alex Haley. "C. Eric, that's got to be a winner," Lincoln remembers Haley saying. "Why don't you forget all this Ph.D. shit, team up, and make some money writing?" But Lincoln was intent on academia. "You take the high road, I'll take the low road," he told Haley. "So he took the high road and became a multimillionaire," Lincoln quips, "and I took the low road and became a college professor and a pauper."

Perhaps it hasn't been all that bad. As a new college graduate, Lincoln once drove back to Athens just to present his degree to a cotton-gin owner who once beat and verbally chastised the then twelve-year-old C. Eric for questioning a white man's cotton count. Perhaps by now Lincoln has accumulated enough degrees, honors, publications, and invitations—to places like Dartmouth, Brown, Harvard, and Columbia—to save the suffering he felt standing before that witless white man all those years ago.

Lincoln has also collected kudos from some of the most important people in his life—his students. Mary Sawyer Ph.D. '86, now an assistant professor at Iowa State University, says, "A word to describe him in reference to his students is 'enabler' . . . He gets them started, turns them loose, and treats them as a colleague." William Turner Jr. Ph.D. '84, now assistant professor of theology at Duke, says that Lincoln's nickname on campus is "Big Daddy" or "Good Doctor," "and the reason is, he is something of a father figure and we look up to him."



At Kumasi Hill: Hillsborough home named after capital of Ashanti tribal federation in Ghana

"One of the things you become increasingly impressed with," Sawyer adds about Lincoln, "is how extraordinarily talented he is. He is in a real sense a renaissance man," writing fiction, poetry, scholarly treatises, and even country-western tunes: "There's a rabbit on the log/Baby, untie my rabbit dog/ Something in this world has got to change/ There's a rabbit on the run/Baby, hand me my rabbit gun . . ."

Lincoln has around him a big, solid family, including grandchildren—"five handsome ones," he boasts. He has relaxations like cooking and fishing—"It gives me time to think." And he has a country home in Hillsborough, North Carolina, he dubs Kumasi Hill, after the capital of the Ashanti tribal federation in Ghana.

He can also take hefty credit for his role as scholar of and adviser to the church-led civil rights movement. A role he himself describes as that of "commentator," not activist or marcher. A role in which he wrote, in *The Negro Pilgrimage in America* (1967), about the need for his race "to learn how to be black." And one in which he wrote, in *Race, Religion, and the Continuing American Dilemma* (1984): "What is new in racial justice in America is so often what is old: a somber tale that has been too long in the telling; a weary variation on a theme that never seems to find retirement."

So is *The Avenue*, Clayton City a bitter reflection of a "weary variation on a theme"? Or is it, as William Morrow editor Bruce Lee contends, "a sermon": a warm and loving tale of human forgiveness in the tradition of Grandma Mattie, Mama Lucy, and the

preacher at Lucy's funeral who welcomes the offender back to the fold?

Lincoln answers the question himself: "Why is it that whenever black people reveal what's happened to them, the first thing white people say is that 'you're bitter'? I really suspect that there is something in the cultural psyche that represents a kind of guilt . . ."

"The book isn't about bitterness; the book is an attempt to show Americans an aspect about life that they have never even stopped to consider. The typical American has read the typical literature about black people, and what is that literature? It is a literature of people who have one primary concern, and it's to stay alive. People who don't have enough to eat, people trying to find jobs. This is what we see when we see 'black'."

"I am trying to say to America, among other things, that black people are also human, that people like Tait, people like Nish, have needs and desires that are above the visceral. They need to relate to people as human beings; they have needs that are aesthetic. To whom can Tait relate? Nobody. Nobody, if he wants to talk about art, philosophy, music. Who is going to appreciate Nish? Nobody. Nish is made to believe that his future is a future of sweet potatoes and pork chops."

"But white people when they see black people don't think about things like that. They just don't think about them." ■

Oleck is a free-lance writer living in Chapel Hill. Her most recent article for the magazine was on Ronald Reagan's visit to campus.

WILL THE MUSIC STOP?

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

FUTURE OF THE ART FORM:

IN HARMONY WITH CHANGE

With the closing of several symphony orchestras, many musicians have been forced to strike a balance between tried-and-true classics and innovative works by contemporary composers.

A red-haired third-grader restlessly puttered with her recorder, stored in an old athletic sock brought from home. Four rows back, her teacher tried to impart some measure of order on the way the class was seated for the morning's field trip, separating the rowdier children from one another, and noting the varying degrees of success his colleagues were having with the same task. The student was more interested in getting away from school than playing rhythm to *The Ballad of Tom Dooley* or hearing a Bach fugue. This trip to Chapel Hill to hear the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra wasn't so much a chance to show off her musical prowess on an eight-holed wind instrument as it was a break from multiplication tables, creative writing, and library research.

The musicians ambled onstage and were ignored, for the most part, by the hundreds of school kids who had filled Memorial Hall to hear one of the nearly six dozen youth concerts the North Carolina Symphony presents every academic year. Without so much as a hello, Jackson Parkhurst '67, assistant conductor and director of musical educa-

tion, strode onstage, raised his baton, and began to lead the sixty-five musicians through the soaring strains of Rossini's *Italian Girl in Algiers*. The crowd stopped fidgeting.

In the next hour and a half, the students listened for melody in a tune by Bizet, named all the instruments and sections of the symphony, and sang along to *Joy to the World* while Parkhurst feigned Pee Wee Herman dance moves. By the time Parkhurst led the symphony through the final number, the red-haired third-grader was waving her arms, conducting along with Parkhurst to Tchaikovsky's *Symphony No. 4 in F Minor*.

Later that evening in the Ernest Nelson Music Room of the East Duke Building, the audience was more staid. Violinist and artist-in-residence Bruce Berg stood poised to begin the program's first selection, but a few stragglers were wearing on his composure. By the time the last person had settled into a chair, an air of solemn expectation prevailed. Berg and Stephen Jaffe, a Duke composer and assistant professor of music, launched into Arvo Part's *Fratres*, a 1980 composition written entirely in A-major, a steady, rhythmic pattern of notes that swirled and teased the



listener along. Enthusiastic applause followed. The second musician, pianist and artist-in-residence Donna Coleman, then took the stage, and after a twenty-second pause over the keys, splashed headlong into Anton Webern's *Variations for Piano*, Op. 27. Based on a single ordered series of twelve notes, the 1934 composition was more abstract than the preceding work. A woman in the balcony, unfamiliar with the intentional vagaries of the piece, leaned over to her companion and whispered, half-jokingly, "How can you tell if she hits a wrong note?"

Her confusion was understandable. Even with the program guide, those new-music neophytes in attendance may have had trouble interpreting the improvisational flashes of brilliance exhibited by Jaffe, Berg, Coleman, and company. If the North Carolina Symphony youth concert was an introductory course in the elements of music, the evening program was advanced instruction.

Most people's contact with music is half-way between the two extremes. There are the casually curious who attend afternoon wind symphony shows; the loyal orchestra subscribers who return season after season to attend performances by a major or metropolitan orchestra; and there are the adventurous who check out the cutting edge interpretations of music by composers such as Philip Glass, the Kronos String Quartet, or John Cage. And as long as those factions remained loyal, music thrived.

But the closing of several major symphony orchestras last year forced some administrators and musicians to reassess their goals—to rethink their product, the role of education in formulating public tastes, and ways to introduce works by young composers that don't send the classical purists packing. Similar introspection has taken place in the other aesthetic disciplines. A Harris poll released this spring shows overall attendance at arts events and institutions has declined 12 percent since 1984, largely due to a decline in leisure time.

In an interview with *The New York Times*, Richard Oldenburg, director of the Museum of Modern Art, summed up the uneasiness arts administrators feel when scheduling programs: "Museum officials are torn over the need for 'box-office' shows as against those of less popular interest," he said. "All of us can afford to breathe a little more easily when thousands of people flow through the gates. But we've become much too dependent on that kind of pressure. These shows basically pay for less visible exhibitions, conservation, sabbaticals, research, and so on. Yet it's also a challenge to show work that demands more and isn't accepted as a classic."

Merging what will sell and what deserves notice isn't as simple as throwing something recently scored in with the standard repertoire of the classics. And completely separat-

"Doing new music, and particularly paying for new music, is a low priority for symphony orchestras these days."

MICHAEL CHING
Composer



ALAN DEIMER

ing the new from the old implies a sense of disparity, as if a musical piece written by a living composer didn't merit the same attention as one hundreds of years old. To appeal to a large cross-section of ticket-buyers and still give proper due to contemporary repertoires, the business of making music is becoming more sophisticated—for the survival of orchestras around the country.

"Times have changed," said the North Carolina Symphony's Parkhurst, after the last school bus had pulled away from Memorial Hall. "For many years, it was assumed arts organizations would have a deficit: 'Oh, don't worry about that, someone will come along and write a check to make up the difference.' That doesn't happen anymore. Artistic reasons are very important, but if you can't afford to keep an orchestra, all the artistry in the world is out the window. There are some good managers coming along who will have to make some unpopular decisions. But that's true of any business. It's true at General Motors, it's true at universities."

The dilemma isn't endemic to the larger budgeted operations, but those are the ones that make headlines. The American Sym-

phony Orchestra League (ASOL), a national member service organization, classifies the more than 1,500 orchestras in the United States and Canada according to annual income. At the top of the list are major orchestras with budgets ranging to more than \$20 million. In descending order are regional, metropolitan, urban, community, chamber, college, and youth orchestras. In 1988 alone, the New Orleans, Nashville, Illinois, and Vancouver symphonies cancelled or suspended their seasons. San Diego, Denver, Detroit, Oakland, and Tampa have also run into labor or budget problems. All nine groups fall into either the major, regional, or metropolitan classification.

Catherine French, chief executive officer of the ASOL, lists warning signals for orchestras to be aware of in the February-March issue of *Symphony Magazine*, the league's official publication. The questions she poses are obvious: Is too much time spent talking about how to cut expenses, rather than how to increase income? Are you having problems understanding the orchestra's financial reports? Are you achieving your artistic and financial objectives? Are there too many empty seats in your concert hall?

Although French dismisses the idea that the problems of the larger symphonies bodes ill for all orchestras, she does concede that, as has been the case so far this year, a consistent failure to set and achieve realistic goals can quickly push an arts organization into the danger zone. She recommends that groups on shaky ground "beg, borrow, and steal" good ideas from successful orchestras, and use the ASOL's comprehensive comparative statistical reports on financial and operating data to assess past performances and plan for the future.

"Once you run up deficits, it eats at you," agrees Parkhurst. "Not just from having to pay off that debt with interest, but it also saps your strength for what you want to do in the future. If it doesn't get taken care of immediately, you're in big trouble."

He should know. In the early Eighties, the North Carolina Symphony found itself in that precarious position. Midway through the season, there was no money in the coffers and a barely-there trickle of cash coming in. The 1981 season's final five weeks were cancelled. The symphony has come back strong—the state legislature allocates a \$5-million budget for the symphony, and an ambitious ten-year, \$10-million endowment effort is on schedule. But having been to the brink of collapse, performing groups find a cautionary note prevailing. Business and artistic concerns become intertwined; choices about programming are made based on what the music director thinks will increase attendance.

"Doing new music, and particularly paying

Continued on page 48

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

PROFESSOR OF CHOICE

Kristen Neuschel, an assistant professor of history, was named recipient of the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award for 1987-88. General Alumni Association President Robert L. Heidrick '63 will present the award during the December Founders' Day convocation.

Established in 1970 to honor three professors a year, the award was changed in 1980 to select only one outstanding teacher annually based on the awards committee's criteria: originality and creativity in teaching, providing a climate for learning that engages intellectual curiosity, availability after class, and personal research that enhances undergraduate teaching. Previous winners include Ronald G. Witt, of the history department; Pauline Gratz, nursing; Bruce Payne, public policy studies; David L. Paletz, political science; Caroline Bruzelius, art; Sydney Nathans, history; and Jing Wang, international studies.

This year, students submitted forty-four nominations, with six for Neuschel. The number of nominations doesn't always carry a great deal of weight in the selection process, says Barbara Pattishall, associate director for alumni affairs, who oversees the awards committee. But, she says, "Professor Neuschel stood out as the person who best fulfilled our criteria."

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa in 1973 from Denison University, Neuschel did graduate work at Brown, where she earned her master's and Ph.D. Her book, *Word of Honor: Interpreting Noble Culture in Sixteenth-Century France*, will be published this fall by Cornell University Press, and she has another work in progress, *Noble Women, Noble Men: The Construction of Gender, Power, and the State in Early Modern France*. At Duke, she is also involved in the Women's Studies program.

"It is rare when a professor can capture the imagination of a class and inspire interest in an emerging discipline," wrote one student in nominating Neuschel. "This professor accomplishes that unusual feat." Wrote another student: "Our professor made us care about the issues of early modern European



Neuschel: in a class by herself

history by demonstrating that where we are today is a product of where we have been, and that the way we see the past is inextricably a product of who we are now."

As a teacher, Neuschel told the student *Chronicle*, "I like playing with ideas, bringing things together and getting students engaged." She frequently brings original sixteenth-century documents to class so that her students can come "face to face with those people."

The General Alumni Association sponsors the award, which includes a \$3,000 stipend and an additional \$500 for books for the Duke library of his or her choice. Neuschel selected Perkins for her library grant.

DISTINGUISHING JONES

Edwin Lee Jones Jr. B.S.C.E. '48, past president of the General Alumni Association, Duke trustee emeritus, philanthropist, and former chairman of the board and president of one of the world's largest general contracting firms, received the 1988 Distinguished Alumni Award at

commencement ceremonies May 8.

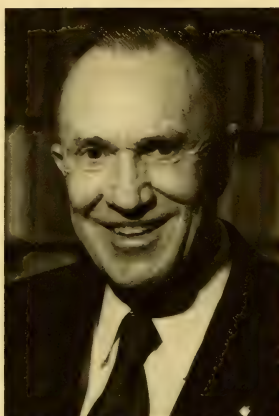
Established by the General Alumni Association in 1982, the award recognizes alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions made in their own fields of work, in service to the university, or in the betterment of humanity. Past recipients are former Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48, novelist William Styron '47, former Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58, Duke Endowment Chair Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39, and author Reynolds Price '55.

"His career is a remarkable combination of public service and personal achievement," wrote North Carolina Senator Jesse Helms in endorsing Jones' selection. "I believe he is one of the outstanding businessmen and civic leaders that North Carolina has produced," wrote former governor James B. Hunt Jr.

Jones, a native of Charlotte, entered the Marine Corps as a private during World War II and had achieved the rank of first lieutenant when his service was completed. After graduation, he joined the family business, J.A. Jones Construction Company, in 1948, working as field engineer on such projects as Duke's Physics Building and Doctors' Building. As special assistant to the president, he took over active management of contracts at Cape Canaveral, Florida, during the early Fifties. He was elected secretary in 1953, vice president in 1957, president in 1960, and chairman of the board and president in 1978.

Under his leadership, the company consistently ranked in the top five major construction companies in the world, with projects in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Egypt, Algeria, West Germany, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Somalia, Nigeria, and Syria. He led the company on a course of diversification from real estate development to nuclear power plants, hotels, office buildings, museums, hospitals, schools, and roads. In 1984, he was elected chairman of the board and president of the Jones Group, the holding company for the parent business and its subsidiaries. He retired in 1986.

Jones is listed in *Who's Who in Finance and Industry*, *Who's Who in Engineering*, *Who's Who in America*, and *Who's Who in the South*



Jones: alumnus of the year

and Southwest. A trustee of Queens College, he has served as president, director, or chairman of nearly a dozen civic, business, and educational concerns, including Charlotte's Mint Museum of Art, YMCA, Chamber of Commerce, Symphony Orchestra, and American Red Cross chapter; the Heineman Medical Research Center, North Carolina Citizens Association, Foundation for the Carolinas, and the board of overseers of Duke's Comprehensive Cancer Center. He is a member of the School of Engineering Dean's Council and board of visitors, and in 1980 he received its Distinguished Alumnus Award.

Jones is married to Lucille Finch Jones and they have five children: Edwin L. Jones III '66, M.D. '70; Annabel Jones Link '68; Sam Finch Jones; John Wesley Jones; and David Gilchrist Jones.

Nominations for the 1989 Distinguished Alumni Award can be made on a special form available in these pages, or from the Alumni Affairs office. The deadline is September 1. To receive additional forms, write Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706; or call toll free in North Carolina 1-800-3DU-ALUM, outside North Carolina 1-800-FOR-DUKE.

WINTER RETREAT

The General Alumni Association held its annual retreat at the Sheraton University Center in February and reviewed the best in Duke academics and athletics—from Provost Phillip Griffiths

speaking on "Duke's Academic Plan" Friday afternoon to Saturday's Duke-vs.-Kansas TV party. After a Saturday night cabin party and pig-pickin' victory celebration, the GAA board of directors met Sunday morning before a send-off luncheon.

The opening luncheon on Friday at the Sheraton University Center, site of the retreat, was followed with a keynote address by Raymond Willemain, director of alumni relations at Northwestern University. Willemain compared his school's alumni program with Duke's and categorized Duke's as a successful model for all schools.

Provost Griffiths explained the new five-year academic plan Duke is instituting to foster excellence. Within Trinity College and Arts and Sciences, the student-to-faculty ratio is being lowered from 13-to-1 to 11-to-1 by increasing the number, quality, and diversity of the faculty and decreasing the size of the student body to 5,700. The plan stresses interdisciplinary programs, independent study, and internships, as well as enhanced advising, tutoring, and career-counseling services. Other speakers for the weekend were John J. Piva, vice president for alumni affairs and development; Richard Steele, director of undergraduate admissions; and Richard A. White, dean of Trinity College and Arts and Sciences.

GAA standing committees, which met twice during the weekend, presented reports to the full board on Sunday morning. Some of the items discussed included an update from the Marketing Committee, chaired by W. Barker French '63, on the Duke affinity credit card. Branch Banking and Trust Company will offer the official Duke Alumni Mastercard in a June mailing to all alumni. The card will have no fee the first year and interest rates will be based on the prime rate plus 5 percentage points, or a current rate of 13 percent. The General Alumni Association will receive a fee from BB&T for each approved application and a small percentage of all charges made to the Duke cards.

The Alumni Admission Advisory Committee (AAAC) standing committee, chaired by Ed M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77, reported that 2,500 alumni volunteers from 196 committees across the nation interviewed 9,000 of the 11,000 applicants for the Class of 1992. Hanson also noted the special attention given alumni sons and daughters.

With the board's approval, the Class Programming Committee, chaired by Lee Clark Johns '64, was renamed the Reunion Committee. The board voted for a recommendation that the fiftieth, fifty-fifth, sixtieth, and Half Century Club reunions be moved to earlier in the spring before Commencement. The board also agreed to the following pattern of scheduling fall reunions: Homecoming—fifth, tenth, and twentieth; Parents' Weekend—fifteenth, twentieth, and thirtieth;

other—thirty-first, fortieth, and forty-third.

James A. Matthews III '78, who chairs the Students and Young Alumni Committee, reported that a Class of 1987 Directory was in production and a GAA-sponsored sophomore class event was scheduled for April. Student government president Dan Dertke reported that ASDU's Student Alumni Relations Committee was being restructured with a strong interest in involving students with reunion alumni.

The board's next scheduled meeting was Commencement Weekend, coinciding with reunions for the Classes of 1933 and 1938 and the Half Century Club.

FOUR FOR HALL OF FAME

Four alumni were inducted into Duke's Sports Hall of Fame in April, bringing the total to eighty-eight. The thirteenth annual banquet and ceremonies in Cameron Indoor Stadium honored Dan R. Farrar '38, M. Leo Hart '71, C.T. "Tee" Moorman II '61, M.D., '66, and Richard L. Siderowf '59.

Farrar, a boxer, won the NCAA championship at 145 pounds in 1936 while leading the Blue Devils to the state title. He tried out for the 1936 Olympic boxing team, reaching the quarterfinals. In 1937, he was conference runnerup, helping Duke to its second straight state championship. As a senior and team captain in 1938, Farrar won the conference title once again. The Youngstown, Ohio, native is retired and living in Mineola, New York. Boxing was dropped as an intercollegiate sport at Duke after the 1940 season.

Hart virtually rewrote the Duke and ACC record books playing football. He called signals for the Blue Devil offense from 1968 through 1970 and remains one of only two Duke players to earn All-ACC honors for three seasons. In his junior and senior years, he was selected the team's most valuable player. He completed 487 of 872 passes for 6,116 yards at Duke, establishing ACC records in three categories. A player for the National Football League after graduation, Hart still ranks fourth in ACC history in attempts, completions, and total offense and stands fifth in passing yardage. He now lives in San Francisco as national sales manager for Fairmont Hotels.

Moorman was a standout end for Duke football from 1958 through 1960, senior class president, and one of the stars of the Cotton Bowl victory over Arkansas in 1961. It was Moorman who caught the game-tying pass in the last seconds of Duke's 7-6 win. As a senior, he had a then Duke record of fifty-four catches to rank second nationally in receptions while earning first team All-America

honors. In 1986, he earned an NCAA Silver Anniversary Award. A volunteer physician in Vietnam in 1970-71, Moorman now works as an anesthesiologist in Florida. Two of his sons, C.T. "Tea" Moorman III '83 and Tom O. Moorman '88, played football for Duke.

Siderowf lettered three times for the golf team from 1957 through 1959, when he led the Blue Devils to an ACC golf title, finishing second in the conference tournament. He competed as an amateur in eight Masters and four U.S. Opens, and was a member of four Walker Cup teams for the U.S., including 1979 as captain. He's won the Canadian Amateur, the British Amateur twice, five Connecticut Amateurs, four Metropolitan (New York) and two Connecticut Opens, and has played on two World Cup teams. Siderowf is a financial analyst for Shearson Lehman Hutton in Westport, Connecticut.

SILVER CELEBRATION

Homecoming, October 21-23, will feature the twenty-fifth reunion of the Class of 1963, whose members are planning to break all existing records for silver reunion attendance. The classes of '78 and '83 are also holding reunions that weekend.

Highlights of the Class of '63's weekend include a Friday night buffet at the Sheraton University Center featuring the Hot Nuts as entertainment, and a cocktail reception and dinner on Saturday night in the Great Hall on West Campus. Laurel Kimbrough Walsh, who was editor of *The Chanticleer* in 1963, is also editing a hardcover, twenty-fifth anniversary edition.

In addition to the general programming listed in the calendar in this section and available to all returning alumni, the Class of '63 will have a panel discussion, "The Way We Were, The Way We Are," based on the class' responses to an earlier survey of attitudes and experiences.

The reunion planning committee, chaired by Anne Irwin Powell '63, is encouraging class members to organize attendance networks. "A personal call or letter makes all the difference," she says. "Reunion attendees enjoy seeing friends they knew during Duke days and also meeting classmates for the first time—twenty-five years later!"

Other fall reunions are: classes of '43, '53, and '68 on September 23-25, the weekend of the Virginia football game; and the classes of '48, '58, and '73 on November 4-6, Parents Weekend and the Duke vs. Wake Forest game.

President H. Keith H. Brodie will deliver a "State of the University" address during each reunion weekend. His remarks will be followed by a question-and-answer period, the presentation of class gifts, and a cocktail

DUKE CAMPUS FALL CALENDAR

■ DUKE FOOTBALL

September 17 7 p.m.	Duke vs. The Citadel
September 24 noon	Duke vs. Virginia Class of '43, '53, '68 reunions
October 22 1:30 p.m.	Duke vs. Maryland Homecoming Class of '63, '78, '83 reunions
November 5 1:30 p.m.	Duke vs. Wake Forest Parents Weekend Class of '48, '58, '73 reunions
November 19 1:30 p.m.	Duke vs. North Carolina Medical Alumni Weekend Engineering Reunion and Centennial Engineering Open House, Teer Library

■ DUKE SOCCER

MEN'S		WOMEN'S	
September 9 8:00 p.m.	Southern Connecticut	September 3 7:00 p.m.	Alabama
September 11 3:00 p.m.	Seton Hall	September 7 7:00 p.m.	Berry College
September 14 7:00 p.m.	South Carolina-Aiken	September 12 3:30 p.m.	Guilford College
September 21 7:00 p.m.	North Carolina	September 15 7:00 p.m.	Elon College
September 25 2:00 p.m.	Clemson	September 21 5:00 p.m.	Methodist College
September 28 7:00 p.m.	North Carolina Wesleyan	September 23 7:00 p.m.	Erskine College
October 8 7:00 p.m.	Texas-San Antonio	October 5 7:30 p.m.	North Carolina State
October 12 7:00 p.m.	College of Charleston	October 21 3:30 p.m.	College of Boca Raton
October 19 7:00 p.m.	Belmont Abbey		
October 26 7:00 p.m.	Greensboro College		
October 28 7:00 p.m.	Wake Forest		

■ HOMECOMING

Friday, October 21 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. 10:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.	"The Sculpture of Leonid Lerman" Duke University Museum of Art Class of '63, '78, '83 Registration, Alumni House 3:00-4:00 p.m. Presentation and Tour Comprehensive Cancer Center, Morris Building Women's Studies Panel East Duke Building 3:30 p.m. Women's Soccer Duke vs. College of Boca Raton
Saturday, October 22 all day 10:00 a.m.	Hospitality Tents on the Quad Classes of 1978-88 "State of the University" President H. Keith H. Brodie, Bryan Center
11:30 a.m.	Alumni Association Pregame Buffet Cameron Indoor Stadium
1:30 p.m.	Duke vs. Maryland Wallace Wade Stadium
5:30 p.m.	Blue-White Basketball Scrimmage Cameron Indoor Stadium Blue-White Night, Bryan Center
9:00 p.m.	Worship Service, Duke Chapel
Sunday, October 23 10:55 a.m.	

reception for reunion class members. Brodie will speak on September 24 at 3:30 p.m. in the Bryan Center's Reynolds Theater, and on October 22 and November 5 at 10 a.m. in the Bryan Center Film Theater.

For more information, contact Anne Irwin Powell '63, Assistant Director, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706; or call 1-800-FOR-DUKE, 1-800-3DU-ALUM in North Carolina.

DUKE SPOKEN HERE

Graduates of Duke are far-flung, both stateside and abroad. But the clubs network has a growing international outreach, as evidenced by a recent gathering in Tokyo, Japan.

Craig Justice '81, before moving to Japan to work for Mitsubishi, looked for a way to establish a Duke network there. With assistance from Alumni Affairs, he set in motion the formation of the Duke Club of Japan.

"Craig had familiarized himself with Japanese culture and customs," says Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, assistant director, alumni clubs program. "He had the idea that a letter from Duke's president inviting Japanese alumni to a reception would be the proper way to begin. And if it were written in Japanese, it would be an even greater gesture."

A letter from President H. Keith H. Brodie, translated into Japanese by Yasumi Kuriga of the Center for International Studies, was mailed to Duke alumni, parents, and friends in Japan. According to Justice, who organized

the March 7 reception with Susan Beth Stewart '84, the response was "almost overwhelming."

"We had initially planned on a turnout of about thirty people," he wrote Alumni Affairs' Couch. "At latest count, at least fifty-seven persons came to what was, as far as anyone could tell, the first reception of its kind for alumni and friends of Duke in Japan. Not only were the numbers large, but people came from as far away as the northern city of Sapporo and the western city of Kobe. The enthusiasm for the event was perhaps best expressed by a physician who flew down from Hokkaido: 'We should do this twice a year!'"

Fred W. Caswell '57, who lives with his wife, Sandra Ratcliff Caswell '58, in Kobe, spoke to the group of Duke's international role. Jon Shalowitz, a rising Duke senior, explained the Duke Futures Program, which sets up summer internships for Duke students. He is a Futures scholar-intern himself, working with the Duke Club of Japan contacting alumni there who might have summer positions in their companies. Even though he was canvassing 1989 jobs, he has already found a position for this summer for a graduate student fluent in Japanese, according to Caroline Nisbet, director of the program at Duke.

Justice reports that the club might have another party in the fall, but younger alumni will be gathering "on a more or less regular basis, whenever the occasion dictates." Interest is high in Japan for videotapes of Duke basketball events—particularly after the arrival of the season's first Duke vs. Carolina tape, which came before the ACC tournament and the NCAA Final Four.

Other foreign videophiles are being tapped by Lauren Bender '83, who lives in London, England, and works for Reuters, Ltd. Assisted by the alumni clubs program staff, she organized a basketball videotape viewing party at The Chicago Meatpackers on Charing Cross Road on April 24 to see the Blue Devils beat the Tar Heels. The game dated back to March 6, but, as Bender would say, better late than never. Bender offered a ticket opportunity to attend the Henley Royal Rowing Regatta and party afterwards on July 2.

Meanwhile, back in the States, Duke football season is near and local clubs are planning pregame or victory parties for the Blue Devils on the road. The Duke Club of Chicago will stage an event when Duke plays Northwestern on September 3. The Duke Club of Knoxville plans a pregame buffet at the Knoxville Hilton, across from the stadium where Duke plays Tennessee on Saturday night, September 10. The club is holding a block of rooms at the Hilton for any interested out-of-town alumni. On October 1, Duke plays Vanderbilt at night and the Duke Club of Nashville will be holding a cocktail reception from 5-7 at the Vanderbilt Plaza Hotel, within walking distance of the stadium. And the Duke Club of Atlanta will be hosting its traditional post-game party at the Pierrepont Hotel, two blocks from the stadium, when Duke plays Georgia Tech on October 29.

For more information, contact Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, Bert Fisher '80, or Jeanine Poore Geraffo '84, Alumni Clubs Program, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706; 1-800-FOR-DUKE, or 1-800-3DU-ALUM in North Carolina.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

20s, 30s & 40s

George B. Johnson '26 took his fourth record-bow lion this past summer on safari in Northeast Transvaal, South Africa. He lives in Buffalo, Wyo.

Gloria Marx Lanius '39 is listed in the 1988 edition of *Who's Who in U.S. Writers & Poets*. A retired teacher, she has published poetry and *Violets Are Blue*, "a tale of love, terror, and suspense in the West Indies." She is currently completing a book of short stories. She and her husband, Vic, live in Destin, Fla.

Emily Cottingham Stuart '41 retired after 17 years as director of the Virginia Tech YMCA.

Terry De Marco Townsend '42, publisher of a Long Island weekly business newspaper, and partner with her husband in a public relations firm, is a trustee of the Family Service Association of Nassau County and an associate trustee of North Shore University Hospital. She was instrumental in finding the site of Dowling College, established in Oakdale, Long Island, in 1962. The college, with an enrollment of 3,100, is particularly attuned to students who must combine jobs with education.

Walter D. Knight A.M. '43, Ph.D. '50 was elected to the National Academy of Sciences, one of the nation's highest honors. A professor at the University of California at Berkeley since 1950, he was dean of the College of Letters and Science from 1967-1972. A physicist, he has made several significant discoveries relating to the understanding of properties of metal, alloys, and superconductors.

John P. McGovern '43, M.D. '45 received the president's medal from the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. The founder of the McGovern U.S. Army Clinic, one of the largest clinics of its kind in the U.S., he is president of the John P.

McGovern Foundation and chairman of the Texas Allergy Research Foundation. His contributions have led to the establishment of the John P. McGovern Professorship in Health and Human Values in 1981 and the John P. McGovern Lectureship in the Allied Health Sciences in 1982. He is the only physician to hold full professorships in each of the six degree-granting schools at the Health Science Center.

Richard L. Doyle B.S.E. '45 retired as vice president of engineering at C.P.I. Plants, Inc., in Shelton, Conn. He now lives in Titusville, N.J.

Willard C. Gating Jr. '49 retired after almost 37 years with the Suffolk Gas Corp. in Virginia. He started with the company in 1950 as an accountant and office manager, was treasurer for 35 years, and finally executive vice president. He and his wife, Dorothy, plan to travel and continue to do volunteer work with their church.

Robert Ward '49, senior pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Birmingham, Mich., since 1982, joined the Adrian College board of associates after serving on the college's board of trustees during the years 1965-1969 and 1978-1987. The board of associates consists of community leaders who help to identify prospective students, recommend new programs, pro-

vide internships and job opportunities, and assist in developing financial resources. He served as superintendent of the Ann Arbor district of the United Methodist Church in 1972-78.

MARRIAGES: William Brewster Snow '32 to Jean Savage O'Meara on Aug. 29.

50s

F. Elaine Penninger A.M. '50, Ph.D. '61 was installed as James A. Bostwick Professor of English at the University of Richmond in August. She is the first woman to hold an endowed chair at the university.

Sarah Baldwin Suplee '51 runs a bed and breakfast in Ithaca, N.Y. She chaired the social studies department for 19 years in Unionville, Pa., and retired in 1984 after 21 years of teaching. In addition, she served as supervisor of Pocopson Township for eight years, the first woman in Pennsylvania to be elected to that position.

L. Guilford "Gil" Daugherty M.Div. '53 is assistant to the president for World Vision in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. His office is in Raleigh.

Preston H. Leake A.M. '53, Ph.D. '54 is director of research and development at the American Tobacco Co. in Hopewell, Va. He has been with the company since 1965, and as assistant director of research and development since 1970.

C. Edward Ashdown '54, vice president of operations for Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., since 1966, was elected president of the National Peanut Council. He is responsible for promoting increased consumption, research, and the dissemination of new technology, as well as improving processing, storage, handling, and packing techniques. He joined the GMA after holding management positions in distribution and marketing for REA Express and Exxon.

F. Donald Beaty '54, M.Div. '57, minister at Central United Methodist Church in Concord, N.C., is currently president of Conference Brotherhood/Sisterhood. He is also chairman of the Charlotte District Council on Ministries, a former president of the Conference M.Y.E., and a former secretary and chairman of the Conference Board of Global Ministries. He and his wife, Emily, have three children: **Rufus F. Beaty** '80, **Susan Beaty Hammer** '81, and **Harold Grier Beaty** '84.

Harald R. Hansen '55 was named president and chief executive officer of First Union Corp. of Georgia, where he was executive vice president in charge of First Union's general banking group. He joined the company in 1969.

Reynolds Price '55 was elected to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters and has recently completed a volume of memoirs called *Clear Pictures*.

Richard A. Bilas '56 was appointed to the California Energy Commission for a five-year term to end in March 1992. The commission is responsible for developing energy policy for the state of California. He lives in Tehachapi.

Judith D. Hines '56 was promoted to executive vice president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Vice president/director of ANPA Foundation since 1979, she joined the organization in 1974 as manager of educational services, supervising the Newspaper in Education program. She is also president of the First Amendment Congress.

Peter V. Taylor '56 is on the board of directors of the California Broadcasters Association for the 1986-88 term and was elected to serve as a director of

CREATING MODEL CHILDREN



From Dee Gentner Crowley's hands emerge the faces of innocents. Crowley '47 sculpts figures of children for distribution in art galleries, department stores, and gift shops around the country. With sales between 6,000 and 8,000 pieces annually, she's the top artist for Austin Productions in New York. No minor accomplishment, considering Crowley didn't take to clay until ten years ago.

A fine arts major at Duke, the Philadelphia native took art appreciation courses but received no training in a particular medium. After graduation, she moved to New York and did some advertising modeling for Chesterfield cigarettes, Nabisco, and Smith-Corona, which sparked her interest in photography.

"I became fascinated with what went on behind the camera," she says of her first foray into hands-on artistry.

When she moved to Wilmington, Crowley enrolled in art classes at the Delaware Art Museum to study painting, but sustained her interest in photography. A common thread in both pursuits was her subject—children. "They're so innocent, their little faces are precious," she says. "They lose their innocence around eleven or twelve years old; most of the ones I create are around four or five."

On a trip to the West Coast with her husband, Chuck, Crowley says she watched a sculptor at work and immediately knew that sculpting would be her

next obsession. She still paints commissioned portraits and sometimes works from photographs of children when she sculpts. But usually she creates from images in her head.

"I'm amazed at the things that come out. I was doing a piece for Father's Day of a little boy riding on his dad's back, and as I was working, his face just emerged and I thought, 'where did that come from?' I really think this is a God-given talent, the ability to create."

Her work for Austin Productions is called the Bright Eyes Collection; a smaller series was called Baby Bright Eyes. Last year's Christmas collection depicted traditional holiday scenes—a girl dressed up like an angel in a

school play, a boy taking a teddy bear out of a box, a group of young carolers. For the last ten years, she has been invited to be a part of the American Artist greeting cards holiday series, contributing oil paintings of the geese that live near her house.

But children remain the source of Crowley's inspiration. She's like an anthropologist in the field when they're around. "Sometimes I just introduce myself and ask their mothers if they would mind having the children fold their arms around a bag or stand another way so I can see how a shirt fits around the back... My children are wistful, never really smiling. I see them in their own world."

the director of the 560-member Rotary Club of San Francisco for the 1988-89 term.

O. Charlie Chewning Jr. '57 transferred from Raleigh to Charlotte with the international public accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins and Sells. He is one of 24 area managing partners with responsibility for the firm's 12 office practices in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. He also serves as partner-in-charge of the firm's office in Charlotte, where he and his wife, Ruth, live.

Gloria Meyer White R.N. '57, B.S.N. '59 was named an "Arkansas Hero" in *The Arkansas Times* in November for founding Project Compassion, Inc. The agency works "to further improve the quality of life for

older Arkansans." She and her husband, Earle, live in Fort Smith.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58 resigned her post as U.S. Secretary of Transportation to assist her husband, Sen. Robert Dole, in his presidential campaign. She served in the position for five years, longer than any previous transportation secretary.

Robert R. Waller '58 was named president and chief executive officer of the Mayo Foundation, as well as chairman of the Mayo Foundation Executive Committee, the Mayo Clinic Rochester Board of Governors, and the Mayo Foundation Hospital Management Board. He became a consultant in the Mayo ophthalmology department in 1970 and was appointed

THE ALTERNATIVE CANDIDATE

Ron Paul M.D. '61 wants to abolish the IRS, reinstitute the gold standard, cut domestic welfare and military spending, and turn government-run programs over to the private sector. Ron Paul is a four-time Republican congressman from Texas who now says there "isn't a dime's worth of difference between the major parties." Ron Paul, a Libertarian, is running for president of the United States.

Does he worry that a majority of Americans may not recognize his name? "Obviously, it's the case that the media and the American people are conditioned to think only in terms of two parties," says Paul, who switched from the GOP last year.

"But those parties have fouled up so often that people are getting disillusioned. They're tired of voting for the lesser of two evils."

His own conversion to Libertarianism was gradual: "Nothing seemed to be getting done, the deficit was getting worse, and then the Iran-contras scandal broke." In his farewell address to Congress, Paul expressed his frustration with a system that didn't seem to be working. "More government cannot possi-



bly offer the solution to the problems we face," he said. "Big government is the cause; freedom is the answer."

Libertarianism promotes personal freedom, "the right to live your life as you choose and not hurt other people, to work hard, and to keep what you earn." The latter part of that creed invokes objections to the Internal Revenue Service, which, Paul and the Libertarian party charge, encroaches on some of the basic prin-

ciples of the Constitution.

"The IRS interferes with economic productive wealth of citizens," says Paul. "We feel that if you have limited government, you don't need an intrusive agency like the IRS, which violates the Constitution on numerous points—they make us provide records that incriminate ourselves, for example. Taxes are too high; a growing number of Americans are becoming dissatisfied." Be-

cause of his voting record in Congress, Paul won an award from the National Taxpayers Union for the most pro-taxpayer record ever.

College campuses and western and southern states have been most receptive to Paul's platform of taking power away from the government and turning it over to the private sector. "Students are more open-minded to alternative philosophies. I'm interested in talking to young people because they will be the ones receiving the burden of debt from previous administrations. It will be easier to convince them to do something about it instead of older people, who are entrenched in the system."

Paul is realistic about his chances for setting up house at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. "Our main goal is to increase public attention, get the party in the public eye. We feel when people hear the Libertarian message, they'll be with us. Our long-term goal is to convert the country to the Libertarian system, and we think we have the opportunity to go all the way, whether it's in 1988 or 1992."

senior vice president and director of public affairs of First Republic Bank Corp., of Dallas, Texas, the largest bank holding company in the Southwest and the twelfth largest in the nation.

Robert A. Garda B.S.E. '61 headed Cleveland's Regional Transit Authority (RTA) from September to February. A senior partner in the management consulting firm McKinsey and Co. since 1978, he was hired temporarily by RTA, which had been cited for procurement and safety problems, to "clear the seas for a permanent general manager."

Amanda Rodgers McComb B.S.N. '61 works for the Department of Defense as an expert analyst on the Soviet Navy. She earned her master's degree with concentration in Soviet affairs in 1980 from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, Edward Werner, and their four children have lived in Alexandria, Va., for the past 16 years.

Isabel Wood Rogers Ph.D. '61, professor of applied Christianity at the Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Richmond, was elected moderator for the General Assembly. She has taught courses in theology, ethics, and women's issues at the Presbyterian School since 1961. She served as a full-time volunteer with the Richmond YWCA's shelter program for battered women and rape victims and received the organization's Outstanding Women's Award for 1986.

James F. Weekley B.Div. '61, pastor for Ebenezer United Methodist Church in Belmont, N.C., had his book *Titled Haves: Sermons for the First Third of the Pentecost Season* published by C.S.S. Publishing Co. The author of *Praise and Thanksgiving, Recycled Hal-leluahs, and Wings of the Spirit*, he is also included in *Who's Who in Religion in America*.

John D. Butts Jr. '62, M.D. '72 was named chief medical examiner for North Carolina, only the second person to hold this position. He has been with the medical examiner's office in Chapel Hill for more than 11 years and has served as associate chief medical examiner. An associate professor of pathology at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school, he is certified by the American Board of Pathology in forensic, clinical, and anatomic pathology.

Cleveland C. Kern B.S.M.E. '62 was elected vice president of the American Tobacco Co. A resident of Wilton, Conn., he has been with the company since 1962 and has held positions in manufacturing in North Carolina, Virginia, and New York. Promoted to manufacturing director in 1977, he was named vice president of manufacturing and leaf in 1980 and became vice president of operations in 1985.

Mary Turner Lane Ed.D. '62 was named a distinguished alumna of Salem College in Winston-Salem. She received her master of education degree at UNC-Chapel Hill, where she helped to establish the Women's Studies Program and served as its director until her retirement in 1986. She has also served on the Governor's Study Commission on Education and on other state-wide education task forces. The Association of Women Faculty at Salem established an award in her honor to recognize her outstanding contributions to the lives of women.

Roger M. Williams B.S.M.E. '62 was promoted to assistant chief mechanical engineer for Bechtel Eastern Power Co. He and his wife, Nancy, live in Gaithersburg, Md., with their three children.

George T. Baker '63, Ph.D. '70 was appointed to the faculty of New Mexico State University in Las Cruces. He teaches in the Center for Latin American Studies and also serves as executive secretary of PROFMEX, an association of academic research programs related to Mexico.

Ann Ketterman Covington '63, a partner in the law firm Butcher, Cline, Mallory and Covington,

professor in the Mayo Medical School in 1980. He served as the department's chairman from 1974 to 1984, has been a member of the board of governors since 1976, and vice chairman since 1982.

Judith Anthony Grybowski B.S.N. '59 earned her Ph.D. in education at the University of Illinois and returned to the nursing division of the University of the Virgin Islands, where she has taught nursing since 1968. During a two-year hiatus, she developed the Health Sciences Institute in Swaziland, Africa, for the U.S. Department of State. She and her husband, **Kirk Grybowski** '60, live in the Virgin Islands.

W.L. Harrison '59, M.F. '60 was named vice president and division manager of the engineering group's division of the Houston-based CRS Sirrine Inc. in the Research Triangle Park.

M. Stephen Mahaley Jr. Ph.D. '59 was named associate director for clinical research at the University of Alabama-Birmingham's Comprehensive Cancer Center. The director of the Cancer Center's neuro-oncology program, he has been a professor of surgery and director of the division of neurosurgery at UAB since 1986.

MARRIAGES: Robert John Levine '55 to Jeralia

Fooshee Hesse on Nov. 28. Residence: New Canaan, Conn.

60s

Kirk Grybowski '60 is the project director for Emergency Medical Services in the Virgin Islands, where he and his wife, **Judith Anthony Grybowski** B.S.N. '59, live.

Frank Wood Swafford '60, an executive in the U.S. Navy Department, received one of the 1987 Presidential Rank Awards from President Reagan. These awards recognize excellence in the federal government's Senior Executive Service and are presented each year to federal managers for "extended exceptional performance in government."

Richard S. Anderson '61 is president, CEO, and chairman of Community Services Inc. in Rochester, N.Y. He entered the brokerage business in 1966 after serving in the U.S. Army following graduation. He and his wife, Erin, live in Webster, N.Y., with their three sons.

Joseph C. Bowles '61, B.Div. '65 was elected

is the first woman to be appointed to the Missouri Court of Appeals. A former assistant attorney general, she began to practice law in 1977. During her tenure at the attorney general's office, she represented the state Department of Higher Education and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. She and her husband, Joseph, have two children.

V. Anne Flowers D.Ed. '63 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Georgia Southern College.

Dennis M. Smith '63 is president of the Ohio Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, an educational, scientific, and professional organization that offers programs for the advancement of this type of surgery. He has been practicing in Milford, Ohio, for 18 years.

Cynthia Batte Aten '64 was elected to fellowship in the 32,000-member American Academy of Pediatrics.

F.L. "Skip" Bowman '66, a captain in the U.S. Navy, was replaced as commanding officer of the nuclear powered fast attack submarine USS City of Corpus Christi by naval commander **Stephen I. Johnson** '69. The ship's home port is Groton, Conn.

Peter W. Hochachka Ph.D. '65 had his book *Metabolic Arrest and Biologic Time* published by Harvard University Press last year. He is a professor of zoology at the University of British Columbia.

Richard Moore Morgan J.D. '65 is an attorney in the law firm Stevens, McGee, Morgan, Lennon and O'Quinn. And his wife, Rebecca, live in Wilmington, N.C.

Larry E. Tise '65, M.Div. '68, director of the American Association for State and Local History, has served as executive director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission since 1981 as well as adjunct professor in the Graduate School of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania, where he taught history, philosophy, and policy of historic preservation. Before going to Pennsylvania, he directed the N.C. Division of Archives and History.

Nick Homer '66 was selected from over 4,000 applicants from around the world to compete in the Bud Light Ironman Triathlon World Championship in Kona, Hawaii, in October. More than 1,200 athletes participated in the event, which was televised on ABC-TV's *Wide World of Sports*. A partner in Price Waterhouse, management consultants, he lives in Irvine, Calif. He once held a Duke record in the pole vault.

Glenn Rupp B.S.M.E. '66 was named president and CEO of Illinois-based Wilson Sporting Goods Co., the largest sporting goods company in the country. A member of the National Golf Foundation's board of directors, he received his M.B.A. from Harvard University.

Josephine Humphreys '67 had her second novel, *Rich in Love*, published by Viking Press. The novel, set in Mount Pleasant and Charleston, S.C., chronicles "the dynamics of a small, troubled family." A Charleston native, she is also the author of the 1984 award-winning novel *Dreams of Sleep*.

Reece E. Cook Jr. M.Div. '68, pastor of New Salem Methodist Church in Statesville, N.C., since 1983, was selected in 1981 to serve as a Parish Ministry Fund Fellow at Duke Divinity School. He has had several articles published in church magazines and also wrote the weekly "Ask a Minister" column in *The Salisbury Post* while he lived there.

Jack G. Brown '69 joined the Manhattan Life Insurance Co. as associate general counsel after serving as senior attorney and associate general counsel to the Union Central Life Insurance Co. A member of the Ohio and Kentucky bar associations, he is respon-



WHAT YOUR DUES DO FOR YOU

Your General Alumni Association spends the following to provide benefits and services to you the alumni—and even future alumni, the students:

\$50,000 for REUNIONS

More than a dozen classes—and various affinity groups—come back to campus each year for reunion weekends. It costs about \$10 to contact each member, provide information, and set the planning process. What you pay for class functions is only a supplement to the costs.

\$63,000 for LOCAL CLUB EVENTS

Eighty clubs across the nation and abroad plan events to keep you in touch with Duke and alumni in your area. Just to notify alumni in an average club of an upcoming meeting costs about \$200. Your club dues or other charges for local functions merely supplement the overall costs.

\$11,200 for ALUMNI ADMISSIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Another national network—2,500 strong—provide interviews to prospective students and identify potential leaders at a time when admissions' standards have never been higher.

\$66,500 for DUKE MAGAZINE

Your \$15 voluntary subscription provides a small percentage of the half-million-dollar budget required to bring you six times a year one of the nation's Top Ten university magazines. You'll receive the magazine if you: 1) pay alumni association dues, 2) pay the \$15 voluntary subscription, 3) contribute to the Annual Fund, or 4) contribute to other Duke campaigns. **DUKE MAGAZINE WILL BE SENT ONLY TO ALUMNI WHO MEET THESE CRITERIA.**

\$47,200 for OTHER SERVICES

We also provide awards programs; picnics for graduate students, alumni parents of students, and the freshman, sophomore, and senior classes; directories for all reunion classes, graduating seniors, and entering freshmen; and much more.

DUKE ALUMNI MASTERCARD

To meet our financial needs, we've come up with an affinity credit card that has combined features better than any card offered anywhere:

- first year free • annual percentage rate: prime + 5 • 25-day grace period • credit limits to \$25,000 • card protection and valuable document registration • free additional cards • free credit-access checks
- emergency cash at 20,000 ATMs worldwide • 5 percent automatic rebate on commissionable travel • guaranteed lowest air fares • corporate discounts on lodging and car rentals • \$25,000 collision damage waiver on car rentals • \$300,000 travel accident insurance • emergency tickets • \$1,000 lost-luggage insurance

We urge you to apply. Your participation in the Duke credit card program helps support the General Alumni Association. We receive a sign-up fee and a percentage of all charges made on the card. So you're helping Duke while we're helping you with the best full-service card in the marketplace.



WIN AN ACC WEEKEND!

If you return your dues card by October 1, you're eligible to win an all-expenses paid trip to Atlanta—transportation and lodging—and tickets for the ACC Tournament in March 1989. **The drawing will take place Homecoming Weekend, October 21-23.**

Good Friends + Good Food = **GREAT TRADITION!**

THE DUKE UNIVERSITY GENERAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
invites you to join your friends and classmates at the traditional
PREGAME FOOTBALL BUFFETS

five fun & food filled feasts featuring
barbeque 'n' beer, chicken 'n' slaw,
& other lip-smackin' goodies...

September 17

5:00-6:30
Lacrosse Field
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September 24

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Reunions of '43, '53, '68
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October 22

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Reunions of '63, '78, '83
Duke -vs- Maryland

November 5

11:30-1:00
Cameron Indoor Stadium
Parents Weekend
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Stephen I. Johnson '69, a commander in the U.S. Navy, relieved naval captain **F.L. "Skip" Bowman** '66 as commanding officer of the nuclear powered fast attack submarine *USS City of Corpus Christi*. The ship's home port is Groton, Conn.

Mona Mangan A.M. '69 is executive director of the Writers Guild of America, East Inc., which represents writers for film and television. She received her J.D. from Columbia University's law school.

Patsy Brown Yaeger A.M. '69 was recently on the staff of the *Arkansas Gazette*. She and her husband, Gary, live in Arkansas with their son and both plan to continue careers in journalism.

MARRIAGES: **Richard Moore Morgan J.D.** '65 to Rebecca Lynne Owens on Sept. 12. Residence: Wilmington, N.C. . . . **Mona Mangan A.M.** '69 to Roy Noboru Watanabe on Oct. 24.

BIRTHS: A son to **Patsy Brown Yaeger A.M.** '69 and Gary Yaeger on Oct. 15, 1986. Named Christopher.

70s

Elizabeth L. F. Locke '70 was named a contributing editor of *Town & Country* magazine. She lives in Millwood, Va.

Joan Shepherd Pedersen '70 received her doctorate in January in the field of human resource development and counseling from George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. She works as a career counselor at the University of Virginia.

Mary C. Whitton '70 is marketing director for application accelerators at the California-based Sun Microsystems, Inc. She and her husband, Nick England, sold their second start-up company, Transcept Systems, Inc., to Sun in June 1987. They live in Raleigh.

Ruel Walker '71 is an associate professor of law at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles.

Judy Bronso-Bechtold '72 is an associate professor of anatomy at Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, where she began working in 1983 after two years as a research assistant professor in the anatomy department at Vanderbilt University's medical school. She studies the developmental neurobiology of sensory systems.

Bonnie Belk Dowell A.M. '72 works in the biomedical engineering department at Duke.

J. Preston Stainback '72, associate pastor and minister of education at Berea Baptist Church in North Carolina, worked at Duke Hospital's patient accounting department before entering the ministry in August 1984. He served extensively as lay leader in Durham's Gorman Baptist Church, where he was ordained in June 1987. He and his wife, Sheryl, have a daughter.

Todd W. Dickinson '73 received the Robert E. Stipe Award from the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, the highest award presented to working professionals who show outstanding dedication and commitment to promoting preservation. The owner of Dickinson Restorations, he directed the restoration of Ayr Mount, a 19th-century Hillsborough house that has been called "one of the state's most discussed and admired endeavors."

Randall J. Rost B.S.E.E. '73 was promoted to vice president of investment administration with Lehndorf and Babson Real Estate Counsel, a national real estate investment and management company. He and his wife, Christy, and their two children live in Dallas.

STREET SMART



High staff turnovers, inexperienced management, and fickle customer tastes have closed the doors on many fast-food pit stops and gourmet eateries. But Jill Edwards Coter '73, co-owner of Durham's Seventh Street Restaurant, has found the recipe for success in the restaurant business and applied it three times over. Adjoining the natural foods side of Seventh Street is a full-sized bar catering to the late-night crowd, which often congregates after a concert downstairs in the music venue known as Under the Street.

After working at Duke for six years as an employment manager,

Coter wanted to learn the ins and outs of private business. "I like the difference in terms of accountability," she says. "When you operate a small business, you can have a real and immediate impact on how things work, and whether they work. In a large organization, you're not always sure if what you're doing is having an impact, either positive or negative."

Two years as a manager at a gourmet health restaurant and a short stint running a private catering company gave Coter a chance to learn about the food industry. In 1985, she became a co-owner at Seventh Street, logging sixty-to-seventy hour work

weeks to become cross-trained in every area of the restaurant (she still pulls an occasional kitchen shift). The menu is constantly revised to take advantage of seasonal produce or cultural activities—an authentic Italian menu during last spring's Umbria Jazz Festival, or Olde English fare during the Christmas season. The first week of every month is devoted to Indian cuisine, making Seventh Street the only place in the Triangle area where you can get a *samosa* or *biryani*.

Recipes are made from scratch, the soups are homemade, and the bread is baked on the premises. That means a higher payroll allotted for a kitchen staff, which spends hours on prep work. But Coter feels that start-to-finish assembly of recipes results in faithful, well-fed customers who have tired of MSG-laden and microwaved dishes common in other restaurants.

"I think people my age are very aware of the difference between real and processed food," she says. "In the Fifties, women were looking for ways that would free up their time—canned and frozen vegetables were very popular. My mother never made a cake that didn't come out of a box. Now, there are so many convenience foods that are frozen, completely prepared that you just pop in the oven. At Seventh Street, we use all fresh ingredients, nothing

that's been treated with chemicals or additives. It's a lot more expensive to do it that way, so you find very few restaurants with that same commitment to natural foods."

In the last year, Coter has taken on the added responsibility of Under the Street, a large, vault-style room originally built as a garage for cement mixers. When a New Year's Eve party in 1986 brought mobs of students and locals to the restaurant's basement to hear a live blues band, Coter sensed the time was right for Durham to have its own music club. Substantial renovations followed, and in its first year of activity, Under the Street booked some big names in blues, rock, progressive, and traditional music, including Koko Taylor, Johnny Winter, Buckwheat Zydeco, Fetchin' Bones, NRBQ, and the Red Clay Ramblers.

Although Seventh Street is firmly entrenched in the Durham community, Coter wants to increase interaction with students, many of whom settle in the area after graduation.

"It's nice for them to be connected to Seventh Street from the time they were in school. Besides we're neighbors; it's safe, you can walk here from campus, it's very much a community meeting place. And we're all getting older; they help keep us young."

Susan Matamoros Stalnecker '73 was promoted to treasurer of Conoco (U.K.) Ltd. and elected director of the subsidiary. Manager of investment studies in the Du Pont Co.'s finance department since 1984, she joined the company in 1976.

Kenneth G. Starling J.D. '73, former chief counsel for antitrust at the Senate Judiciary Committee, was appointed deputy assistant attorney general in the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He and his wife, **Susan Parker Starling J.D.** '72, and their two children live in McLean, Va.

Joseph Allen Boone '74, associate professor of English at Harvard University, recently had his book *Tradition Counter Tradition: Love and the Form of Fiction* published by the University of Chicago Press. The book focuses "on the role that the myth of

romantic marriage and its attendant ideologies have played in the evolution of the Anglo-American novel over the past three centuries."

David S. Diggs '74 is regional operations manager with Bell Atlantic Mobile Systems for the Washington/Baltimore region. He and his wife, **Darcy Lewis Diggs B.S.N.** '77, live in Timonium, Md., with their son.

Douglas P. Walters '74, a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, began in September a six-month deployment to Bermuda with Patrol Squadron-56, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. He participated in operations out of Iceland, Scotland, Puerto Rico, and the Azores as well as in exercise *Unitas XVIII*, a multinational exercise designed to enhance the "interoperability" of the U.S. and South American navies.

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Morris J. "Mo" Brooks Jr. '85 is serving his third term in the Alabama Legislature and was elected chairman of the Alabama House of Representatives Republican Caucus. He and his wife, Martha, and their three children live in Huntsville, Ala.

Karen L. Roberts '75 was named one of 1987's Top Ten Business Women of the American Business Women's Association (ABWA), in recognition of professional achievements and community involvement. A pediatrician connected with the Diagnostic Clinic of Longview, Texas, she chairs the Task Force on High Priority Infant Tracking project and belongs to the Gregg County Child Welfare Board, Gregg County Medical Society, and Texas Pediatric Society.

Ralph P. Baker Jr. '76, M.D. '80 is an anesthesiologist in private practice in Sarasota, Fla., where he, his wife, **Susan Moran Baker** '79, and their daughter live.

Jeffrey M. Charles Ph.D. '76 was promoted to senior toxicologist for Rhone-Poulenc Ag Co. After working for the EPA in its Inhalation Toxicology Group for three years, he joined Ciba Geigy Corp.'s agricultural division in 1979. He is a member of the Society of Toxicology and a diplomate of the American Board of Toxicology, and serves as a manuscript reviewer on several technical journals.

Linda Gregg '76 is secretary-treasurer of the 4,200-member Local #435 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, a union that is 95 percent men. A member of Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU), she first became involved in labor organizing during a unionizing effort at a Durham hospital and had her first union job at a Denver rubber factory, where she joined the United Rubber Workers Union and later joined the Coalition for Labor Women and began speaking at meetings.

Marcellus C. Kirchner '76 was named director of human resources for Norfolk Southern Corp.'s personnel and labor relations. He was first promoted to senior labor relations officer in 1982 and then to assistant director of human resources.

Douglas M. Brandt '77 was appointed to the medical staff of the Institute of Living and was assigned to the hospital's adult service. A graduate of Emory University's medical school, he recently completed a fellowship in psycho-pharmacology and consultation-liaison psychiatry at the New England Medical Center in Boston. The Institute of Living, a teaching hospital with programs in nursing, psychology, social work, and occupational therapy, is the nation's largest nonprofit psychiatric hospital.

Lexie I. Walton '77, a vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, is in charge of executive compensation in its corporate personnel department. She lives in New York City.

Charles R. Wright '77 is a partner in the accounting firm Ernst and Whinney in Baltimore.

Michael Jay Berger '78 opened his own law practice in Beverly Hills, Calif., where he specializes in business litigation and entertainment law.

Christopher "Kit" Dahl '78 earned his master's in 1986 from the Institute for Marine Studies at the University of Washington. A Sea Grant marine extension agent for the Federated States of Micronesia, he lives on the island of Pohnpei.

Reid N. Harris '78, Ph.D. '86 is an assistant professor of biology at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Va. He and his wife, Sherry, recently celebrated their seventh anniversary.

Roy D. Knight M.Div. '78 was recently appointed by the W.Va. Annual Conference of The United Methodist Church to the pastorate of St. John United Methodist Church. He lives in Vienna, W.Va.

Paul E. Phillips Jr., M.M. '78 was appointed controller of Brandmet USA, Inc., where he has been since 1974. He is responsible for corporate accounting, financial reporting, and financial planning. He and his family live in Allendale, N.J.

Rosemary Unger '78, M.B.A. '82 was hired as a consultant by Communication Solution Inc. in Durham.

Michael W. Alston B.S.E.E. '79 is pursuing his M.B.A. at the Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business Administration. He, his wife, **Nancy Ern Alston** B.S.C.E. '80, and their daughter live in Charlottesville, Va.

Susan Moran Baker '79 is assistant vice president for NCNB Corp. and specializes in private banking. She, her husband, **Ralph P. Baker Jr.**, '76, M.D. '80, and their daughter live in Sarasota, Fla.

Karen Sperry Chatten '79 completed four years on the staff of The Way International, a biblical research, teaching, and fellowship ministry, as administrative assistant for distribution. She and her husband, **Robert T. Chatten** '79, coordinator of The Way International's finance department, joined The Way Corps, a Christian leadership training program. They live at Camp Gunnison in Gunnison, Colo.

Corinne Schultz Ellis B.S.N. '79 was listed in the 1987 edition of *Who's Who in Professional Nursing*. She works as an adult nurse practitioner and teaches in a B.S.N. program at Felician College in Lodi, N.J.

E. Hervey Evans III '79 is operations and marketing manager for Cricket magazine, an award-winning children's monthly. He was earlier associated with Lark Communications, Inc., in Asheville, N.C., a firm that published specialty books and magazines. He lives in Atlanta.

Jeann Guyton M.D. '79 comes from a family of ten brothers and sisters, all of whom have pursued careers in medicine. She is an internist and rheumatologist and lives in Nashville.

Rhesa Hipp Rudolph '79 is a legislative analyst with the Fla. Senate Judiciary-Criminal Committee in Tallahassee, where she and her husband, John, live.

R. Scott Shively '79 is on a three-year assignment as marketing information manager for Europe with Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals. He and his wife, **Christine Marsh Shively** '82, live in Zurich, Switzerland.

Barbara Crnekovic Smit '79 is a writer with Arthur D. Little Decision Resources in Burlington, Mass. She and her husband, **Kornelius "Neil" Smit Jr.** '80, live in Duxbury, Mass.

MARRIAGES: **Bonnie Faye Belk** A.M. '72 to Russell Thomas Dowell on Nov. 7 . . . **Barbara Crnekovic** '79 to **Kornelius "Neil" Smit Jr.** '80 on May 16, 1987. Residence: Duxbury, Mass. . . . **Jill Stauffer** B.S.C.E. '79 to James Ware Cobbs Jr. on Oct. 17. Residence: Cos Cob, Conn.

BIRTHS: Second child and first daughter to **Joan Shepherd Pedersen** '70 and Eric Pedersen on Sept. 15. Named Kate Ashley . . . Fourth child and second son to **Molly Barber Griffin** '72 and Robert Griffin on Sept. 13. Named Charles Edward . . . First child and son to **David S. Diggs** '74 and **Darcy Lewis Diggs** B.S.N. '77 on Oct. 11. Named Keith Everett . . . Second child and son to **Thomas E. Hendrick** '75 and Susan Hendrick on Oct. 25. Named Charles Thomas . . . First child and daughter to **Ralph P. Baker Jr.**, '76, M.D. '80 and **Susan Moran Baker** '79 on Aug. 4, 1987. Named Susie Elizabeth . . . Second child and first son to **Anna Gulinarsson Pfeiffer** '77 and Leonard Pfeiffer IV. Named Leonard V . . . First child and daughter to

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October 1 • 5:00-7:00 pm
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DUKE -VS- VANDERBILT

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Sponsored by the Duke Club of Atlanta
DUKE -VS- GEORGIA TECH



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Susan Booth VanSant '77, M.R.E. '83 and **Charles McDonald VanSant** '83, M.Div. '86 on Jan. 13. Named Cameron Alexander . . . Second child and first daughter to **Charles R. Wright** '77 and **Patricia Kurgan Wright** '79 on Feb. 7, 1987. Named Christina Jeanette . . . A son to **John Yates** '78, J.D. '81 and **Ellen Cobb Yates** '79 on Oct. 18. Named John Paul . . . First child and daughter to **Michael W. Alston** B.S.E.E. '79 and **Nancy Ern Alston** B.S.C.E. '80 on Aug. 12, 1987. Named Molly Elizabeth . . . First child and son to **Corinne Schultz Ellis** B.S.N. '79 and Robert Gregory Ellis on Feb. 2, 1987. Named Gregory William . . . First child and daughter to **James C. Howell** M.Div. '79, Ph.D. '84 and **Lisa Stockton Howell** '80 on April 2, 1987. Named Sarah Stockton Howell . . . First child and daughter to **Mary Jo McCalley** '79 and **Gray McCalley Jr.** J.D. '79 on Sept. 16. Named Catherine Marie . . . A son to **David N. Soloway** '79 and Carolyn Frazier Soloway on Oct. 15. Named Daniel David . . . Second child and first son to **Bruce D. Wilhelmsen** M.D. '79 and Lisa Wilhelmsen on Sept. 15. Named Jon David.

80s

Robbie Jane Roycroft Brasier '80 works for the N.C. architectural firm O'Brien/Atkins Associates.

Stewart Alexander Joy '80 is the senior handbag and small leather goods designer for Liz Claiborne Accessories.

Clint C. Makino '80 received his Ph.D. in physiology/psychobiology from Florida State University in August 1987. Now pursuing postdoctoral studies at Stanford University's medical school, he lives in Menlo Park, Calif.

Elizabeth H. Miller M.S.N. '80, a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, reported for duty at Marine Corps Development and Education Command in Quantico, Va.

Pamela Pinto Millman '80 graduated from Emory University's law school and is now an associate with the Hartford, Conn., law firm Cohn and Birnbaum.

Tholeif Axel Ake Orndahl '80 received his M.B.A. from New York University and is a manager in the Prudential Mortgage Capital Co. in New York.

William Devereux Palmer '80 is a student in the electrical engineering master's program at Duke.

Amy Rosenfeld '80, an associate with the Chicago law firm Phelan, Pope and John, received her J.D. from the University of Chicago's law school.

Jennifer Jane Scheck '80 is a Russian specialist at Global Outlook, a research and public-education organization in Palo Alto, Calif. After graduating from Duke, she received her master's in Russian studies from Georgetown University as well as an honors certificate from the Pushkin Institute in Moscow for advanced study of the Russian language.

Samuel Sheng '80 graduated from St. George's University School of Medicine in Grenada, West Indies, in a ceremony held at the United Nations in New York.

Kornelius "Neil" Smit Jr. '80 is in the M.A.L.D. program at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He and his wife, **Barbara Crnekovic Smit** '79, live in Duxbury, Mass.

Paul E. Snyder '80 is product manager for Hanes Printables in Winston-Salem and is responsible for marketing adult and youth fleecewear as well as its classic sportshirt line.



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Lenny Stadler M.Div. '80, formerly of the rock band *Blackfoot*, spoke at a county-wide youth rally sponsored by Caldwell United Methodist Ministries at Hibernian High School in North Carolina. A pastor of Christ United Methodist Church at Drexel University, he recently completed work toward a Doctor of Ministry degree at Asbury Theological Seminary. He and his wife, Shana, and their two children live in Philadelphia.

Ellen Weiler Stieffer '80 served as director of development for the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia before moving to Minneapolis with her husband, Jeffrey, and their son. After a maternity leave, she may resume the practice of law.

Thomas F. Brennan M.B.A. '81 was elected vice president of the banking division of the Boston-based Shawmut Bank, N.A. He joined Shawmut's corporate lending staff in 1981 and is a member of Robert Morris Associates.

Henry Miot Cox A.M. '81 retired after 34 years as director of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln examinations service. He joined the university in 1939 and helped to establish a bureau of instructions, now the examinations service. The registrar for the Nebraska Huguenot Society, he is also the secretary-treasurer of the Nebraska Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Ann Wood Gregg '81 is a project designer at Space Design Inc. in Philadelphia. She studied at the Parsons School of Design.

David Dolan '81 is an attorney in the corporate section of the Dallas law office Aken, Gump, Strauss, Haer and Fisk.

James D. Fisk Ph.D. '81, an associate chemistry professor at Samford University in Birmingham, Ala.,

received the George Mason Memorial Award for "outstanding performance as a teacher, counselor, and friend to students." The coach of Samford's College Bowl team for the past few years, he was a chromatology training specialist with Varian Associates Instrument Division in Walnut Creek, Calif., before joining the faculty. He also taught at Duke. He and his wife, Rosemary, have two sons.

John Matthew Jordan '81 received his master's in religion from Yale University and is now a doctoral candidate in American studies at the University of Michigan.

Anthony Marzullo B.S.M.E. '81 is a standards engineer for Sikorsky Aircraft and is pursuing his master's in applied mechanics at Yale University.

Desmond S. O'Neill B.S.M.E. '81 is a systems analyst at the Grid Systems Corp., a computer concern in New York.

Bart Pachino '81 is the assistant corporate counsel of Kaufman and Broad Home Corp. in Los Angeles. He lives in Marina Del Rey.

Carolyn Logan Rupp '81 is a doctoral candidate in art history at the New York University Institute of Fine Arts.

Janet S. Willy '81 received her J.D. from the University of Georgia in 1986 and is a clerk for the Western Judicial Circuit in Athens, Ga.

Sherrylyn Quinlan Bates B.S.N. '82 is a public health nurse and a captain in the N.Y. Air National Guard. She and her husband, Richard, live in Babylon, N.Y.

Mary Louis Dolan '82 is a technical editor at Electronic Data Systems in Plano, Texas.

Nicholas A. Gravante Jr. '82 graduated from Columbia University's law school and is an associate

attorney in the N.Y. law firm Cravath, Swaine and Moore.

Victor Ho '82, M.D. '87 began his residency training in radiology at the University of California at San Francisco. He writes, "All visitors are welcome, especially if they want to tour the wine country."

Daniel William Koenig '82, M.D. '86 is a resident physician at the Duke Medical Center.

Frank Caldwell Patton III '82 was sworn in as a member of the N.C. Bar Association in September. A graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill's law school, he is a law clerk for Federal Appeals Court Judge Sam J. Ervin III and will begin work with the Charlotte law firm Moore and Van Allen later this year.

Laurie Samet M.S. '82, the athletic trainer for the Columbia University football and women's basketball teams, joined the staff after two years as an athletic trainer and physical therapist at Purdue University. A licensed physical therapist, she has held clinical affiliations in athletic training and sports medicine at the University of Virginia and in adult rehabilitation at Good Shepherd's Hospital in Allentown, Pa.

Christine Marsh Shively '82 is a senior tax specialist with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. She and her husband, **R. Scott Shively** '79, live in Zurich, Switzerland.

Barbara W. Short M.B.A. '82 is in her second year of a four-year term as vice president of the Methodist Board of Publication Inc., which oversees publication of the official newspaper of North Carolina's two UMC conferences. She will also chair the group's nominating committee this year and will serve on the executive board. She is president of the Durham-based marketing company InfoMarketing Inc.

Michael Sugarman '82 graduated from St. George's University School of Medicine in Grenada, West Indies, at a ceremony held at the United Nations in New York.

John Winthrop Walton '82 is sales manager for the catering department at Duke.

Loren A. Weil '82, J.D. '85 is an associate with the Chicago law firm Winston and Strawn.

Palmer Leon Whisenant '82 is an attorney at the Del. law firm Morris, Nichols, Arshat and Tunnell. He and his wife, Pennie, live in Wilmington, Del.

Susan McDonald White '82 is the Frohlich Fellow in the department of objects conservation at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Wayne F. Wilbanks '82 was awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst designation by the trustees of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. The distinction requires the candidate to have adhered to IFCAs Code of Ethics and Standards of Personal Conduct, to have passed three six-hour examinations over a minimum of three years, and also to have at least three years' experience with investments.

William Walter Woodruff III M.D. '82 practices diagnostic radiology at High Point Radiological Services since completing four years of residency training in diagnostic radiology at Duke Medical Center. He specializes in ultrasound, interventional radiology, and magnetic resonance imaging. He and his wife, Carolyn, live in High Point, N.C.

Sandra J. Allen '83 is completing a J.D./M.S.W. degree at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., and is working in the legal department of the St. Louis County Juvenile Court.

David McDowell Bennett B.S.M.E. '83 is manufacturing program manager at General Electric's Astro Space in Philadelphia.

Edwin Brassel '83, M.B.A. '85 is an associate research manager in the market research department at H.J. Heinz, U.S.A. He lives in Pittsburgh.

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Brian Butterfield '83 received a grant from Institut National des Telecommunications for study in France. He is with the consulting division of Arthur Andersen and Co. in Chicago World Headquarters.

Kurt Hughes Dunkle '83, a member of the Florida bar, joined the law firm Holland and Knight as a commercial litigation associate after serving as a summer associate in 1986.

Timothy C. Hutchins '83 is a project manager for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Springfield, Mass. He and his wife, Donna, live in Agawam, Mass.

Evelyn Kling Gravante '83, a graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, works as an assistant marketing manager for PepsiCo in Somers, N.Y.

Kathryn Lewis Heidt '83 is an institutional salesperson at Smith Barney, Harris Upham and Co. in New York. She is also a member of the Junior League of New York.

Michael Jakubik '83 received his master's from the Sloan School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Thomas A. Martin Jr. '83 was awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst designation by the trustees of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. The distinction requires the candidate to have adhered to the Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct, to have passed three six-hour examinations over a minimum of three years, and also to have at least three years' experience related to investments.

George Robinson '83 works for Whitehall Laboratories as a division manager in Birmingham, Ala. With Whitehall since 1983, he is in charge of all facets of sales and merchandising of the company's over-the-counter drugs and toiletries in Alabama and Central Tennessee. He and his wife, Kay, live in Birmingham.

Bryan R. Rogers B.H.S. '83 is vice president of Anaheim Memorial Hospital in Anaheim, Calif. He received his master's in hospital administration in 1985 from UCLA.

Ernest B. Tracy III '83 is the dean of boys in the lower school of Ryer Country Day School in New York. He is married to **Karen Rieger Tracy '83**, the computer coordinator for the Hewitt School in Manhattan.

Daniel Bruce Willingham '83 is a graduate student of psychology at Harvard University. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Hudson '84**, live in Cambridge, Mass.

David Amaro '84 is a diagnostic consultant and sells medical instruments for Brentwood, Inc. He and his wife, **Jennifer Tiffany-Amaro B.S.N. '84**, live in Philadelphia.

Colette Brown '84 is taking a year off from the University of Miami Medical School in Florida to pursue her master's in public health at Harvard University.

Jill Allison Edwards '84 received her M.B.A. from the Amos Tuck School at Dartmouth College in May.

Bridgette Fallon '84 graduated from St. John's University law school in New York in June 1987. She is a real estate attorney with the law firm Rivkin, Radler, Dunne and Bayh, and lives in Albertson, N.Y.

Van Ray Groce Jr. B.S.M.E. '84 is an engineer for Varian Associates in Charlotte.

James Hopkins '84 has been working for three years as an investment executive with Paine Webber, Inc., in New York City and Los Angeles. He and his wife, Mary, live in Malibu, Calif.

Elizabeth Worth Hudson '84 is a project editor at Little, Brown & Co. in Boston. She and her husband, **Daniel Willingham '83**, live in Cambridge, Mass.

Richard C. Jackson M.Div. '84 reported for duty with the 66th Maintenance Battalion, West Germany. A chaplain, he is a captain in the U.S. Army.

Brian N.G. McDonald M.F. '84 is assistant plant manager of the Westfield, Mass., Central Finishing and Warehouse complex of the Strathmore Paper Co., where he has worked since 1987. A resident of Easthampton, Mass., he has participated in the Boston Marathon and various local 5K and 10K events.

Aurel Z. Schmidt '84 is a second-year medical student at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. He recently transferred from the Medical University of Pecs in Pecs, Hungary.

Jennifer Tiffany-Amaro B.S.N. '84 is a primary nurse for the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. She and her husband, **David Amaro '84**, live in Philadelphia.

Frank Wierengo B.S.M.E. '84 is attending graduate business school at Northwestern University after working as a project engineer at General Motors for three years. He and his wife, Barbara, live in Evanston, Ill.

Sarah Converse Wilson '84 is a chef for New York Parties in Manhattan.

Andrew H. Banoff '85 is the director of ambulatory care at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He received his M.B.A. in June 1987 from the Baruch College/Mount Sinai School of Medicine program in health care administration.

David C. Blivin M.B.A. '85 is a controller for Montrose Capital Corp. in Durham. He was previously executive vice president at Construction Control Services Corp., also in Durham.

Diane Beal Covington B.H.S. '85 is a physician assistant in sports medicine at Duke Medical Center.

Ellen P. Dracos '85 is an account executive with Wells, Rich and Greene advertising agency in New York City and is currently working on the York Peppermint Patties account. She lives with **Marianne Shivanandan '85**.

Jacquelyn Michelle Hatch B.S.M.E. '85 is a senior computer analyst for E.I. du Pont de Nemours in Charlotte. She received her M.B.A. from the University of Delaware in May.

Lisa Azenberg Hayes '85 is a nursery school teacher at the Jewish Community Center in Rochester, N.Y.

Michael A. Korman B.S.M.E. '85, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, reported for duty with the 3rd Marine Corps Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station, Tustin, Calif.

William Webster Millsaps '85 is president of Nortex Development Group in Raleigh.

Marianne Shivanandan '85 is an accountant in New York City with the Financial Services Center of the international accounting firm Touche Ross and Co. She lives with **Ellen Dracos '85**.

Claudia P. Weaver '85 is in her third year at East Carolina University Medical School.

Philip Henry Weiss '85 is a tax consultant for the accounting firm Deloitte Haskins and Sells.

Madelyn R. Adams '86 is in her first year at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business.

James C. Blaine M.B.A. '86 was elected a director of the N.C. Automated Clearing House Association.

He served as president and CEO of the State Employees Credit Union for seven years and was selected Outstanding Credit Union Officer of the Year in 1985 by the N.C. Credit Union League Inc. He now works at the credit union's main office in Raleigh.

Paul A. Burke '86 traveled with the crew of the USS Key West to Key West, Fla., after commissioning it in Newport News, Va. He currently lives in Watertown, Mass., and works as a labor consultant in Suffolk Construction Corp. in Boston.

Frederick Gortner '86 is a yacht broker with **Adam Hect '86** in Monte Carlo, Monaco, for Gortner Worldwide Waters.

Jon Gotow B.S.M.E. '86 is a student at Carnegie Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh, where he and his wife, Jessica, live.

Adam Hect '86 is a yacht broker with **Frederick Gortner '86** in Monte Carlo for Gortner Worldwide Waters.

Stephen Labaton J.D. '86 was named legal affairs reporter for the business section of *The New York Times*.

Keith E. Mandel '86 has entered his second year at the University of Pittsburgh's medical school.

Joanna Miller '86, M.Div. '87 is an associate minister at First Methodist Church in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. She is responsible for youth and young adult fellowships, Christian education, worship leadership, and home visitation.

John T. Mollure '86, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, made a port visit to the coastal city of Mombasa, Kenya, aboard the dock landing ship USS *Spiegel Grove*, whose home port is Norfolk, Va.

Robert C. Peng '86, an ensign in the U.S. Coast Guard, studied navigation, seamanship, communications, leadership, as well as search and rescue and law enforcement procedures during a 17-week course at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center in Yorktown, Va. In preparation for his work as a commissioned officer, he also participated in a physical training program and studied Coast Guard missions, history, and human relations.

Rhonda Sukin '86 attends law school at UCLA. She and her husband, **Jeffrey Kaye '87**, live in Los Angeles.

Oren Cohen M.D. '87 is a resident in internal medicine at the N.Y. Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

V. Stuart Couch '87 is a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Alfred F. Gilman IV '87 is the equipment and supply manager in Peshawar, Pakistan, for International Medical Corps, an organization formed in 1984 to help alleviate human suffering related to the medical crisis in Afghanistan. He is also an expeditor for clinic patients who require further attention at more advanced medical facilities located elsewhere in the region.

Jeffrey Kaye '87 enrolled in the Hebrew Union College Rabbinic program this year. He and his wife, **Rhonda Sukin '86**, live in Los Angeles.

Maria Keehn '87 was named general manager of Bruegger's Bagel Bakery on Ninth Street in Durham. She was assistant manager and has been with the company since it opened in 1985.

Devon Lanier Moore '87 is an engineering aide at Science Applications in Raleigh, where he and his wife, Kirsten, live.

Jeffrey S. Muti '87, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, reported for duty at Fleet Training Center, Naval Station, San Diego, Calif.

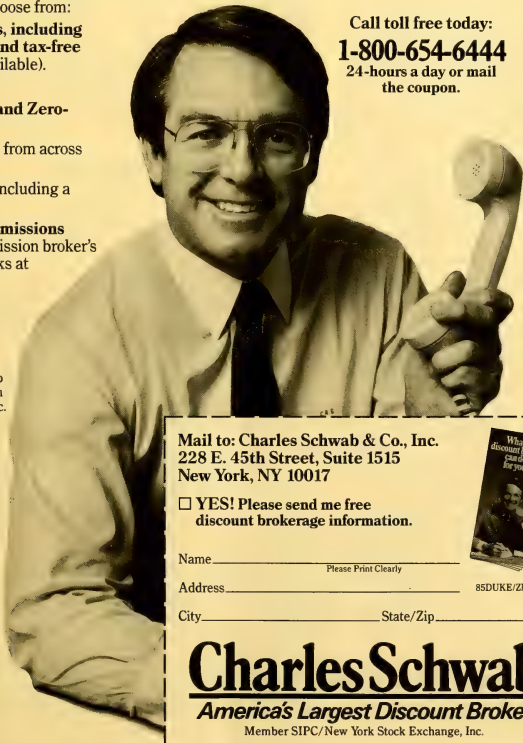
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Allison Smith M.S.C.E. '87, a James B. Duke Scholar, is pursuing her doctorate in structural engineering at Duke. A graduate of Clemson University, she is married to John Gordon, a third-year medical student at Duke.

MARRIAGES: **Rufus F. Beaty** '80 to Elizabeth Grace Hicks on Oct. 3. Residence: Charlotte. . . **Thorleif Axel Ake Orndahl** '80 to Anne Barrows McCrea in Honolulu in August 1987. . . **William Devereux Palmer** '80 to Colleen Maria Carrigan in Duke Chapel on Oct. 17. . . **Pamela A. Pinto** '80 to William G. Millman Jr. in Nantucket, Mass. . .

Amy Ruth Rosenfeld '80 to Daniel Alan Kaufman in September. . . **Robbie Jane Roycroft** '80 to Cris Eugene Brasier in Duke Chapel on Aug. 22, 1987. . . **Jennifer Jane Schack** '80 to Gary Wayne Lee in May. . . **Kornelius "Neil" Smit Jr.** '80 to **Barbara Crenkovic** '79 on May 16, 1987. Residence: Duxbury, Mass. . .

John Matthew Jordan '81 to Heather Corbally Bryant in July 1987 in Cambridge, Mass. . .

Carolyn Gisele Logan '81 to Christopher Foy Rupp on Nov. 14. . . **Desmond Sean O'Neill** '81 to Elizabeth Wilkins McDonough in October. . . **Nan McKown Wallis** '81 to Britton Scott Galloway on Oct. 3. Residence: New Orleans. . . **Ann Jones Wood** '81 to David William Gregg on Sept. 26. . .

Karin S. Bannerot B.S.N. '82 to Michael H. Braithwaite on Sept. 12. Residence: Jenkintown, Pa. . . **Nicholas Andrew Gravante Jr.** '82 to **Evelyn Edwards Kling** '83 in August 1987. . . **Daniel William Koenig** '82, M.D. '86 to Alice Bennett Coker on Sept. 12. . . **Marshall David Orson** '82, J.D. '85 to Jennifer Deskins Cole on Oct. 17. . . **John Winthrop Walton** '82 to Sandra K. Jones in Duke Chapel on Sept. 5. . . **Palmer Leon Whisenant** '82 to Pennie Jean Vandever on Oct. 17. Residence: Wilmington, Del. . . **David McDowell Bennett** B.S.M.E. '83 to Penny Aileen Levitt in August 1987. . . **Charles Lorenzo Curry** '83 to **Elaine Louise Barbour** '85 on Sept. 12. Residence: Boston. . . **Timothy C. Hutchins** '83 to Donna Marie Schmidt on Sept. 26. Residence: Agawam, Mass. . . **Kathryn Suzanne Lewis** '83 to Douglas Carl Heidt on Aug. 15, 1987. . . **Elizabeth Crosley Ray** '83 to Klaus Dieter Schallmayer in West Germany on Aug. 1, 1987. . . **Karen Bailey Rieger** '83 to **Ernest Bell Tracy III** '83 on Oct. 10. . . **David M. Amaro** '84 to **Jennifer Tiffany Smith** B.S.N. '84 on June 14, 1986. Residence: Philadelphia. . . **Jill Allison Edwards** '84 to David Peter Paul on Sept. 5. . . **Van Ray Groce Jr.** B.S.M.E. '84 to Debra Roanne Hilliard on Oct. 24. . . **James Hopkins** '84 to Mary Hopkins in August 1987. Residence: Malibu, Calif. . . **Jill Elizabeth Kibler** M.B.A. '84 to Bruce Edmond Barton on Nov. 14. Residence: Palm Bay, Fla. . . **Sarah Converse Wilson** '84 to Mark L. Stewart on Aug. 22, 1987. . . **Lisa Beth Azenberg** '85 to Christopher Charles Hayes on Oct. 25. . . **Diane Marie Beal** B.H.S. '85 to R. Hurt Covington in Duke Chapel on Nov. 14. . .

William Webster Millsaps '85 to Martha Anne Trotter on Oct. 10. . . **Susan R. Setzer** M.B.A. '85 to Tony A. Ritz on July 17, 1987. Residence: Oliver Springs, Tenn. . . **Kenneth Nathaniel Smith** '85 to **Robin Bonner Rudd** '86 in Duke Gardens on Oct. 3. . . **Shelly Anita Branson** B.S.E.E./B.S.M.E. '86 to **Weldon Williams** B.S.M.E. '86 on June 20. Residence: Philadelphia. . .

Mary Lynn Carroll '86 to **Warren Mendel Sepkowitz** '86 on June 27, 1987. . . **Mary Elizabeth "Mimi" Harkins** '86 to K. Alvin Lloyd on Aug. 1, 1987. Residence: Chapel Hill. . . **Rhonda Rose Sukin** '86 to **Jeffrey Andrew Kaye** '87 on June 21, 1987. Residence: Los Angeles. . . **Oren Cohen** M.D. '87 to Marla Frances Wald on Nov. 30. . . **V. Stuart Couch** '87 to Kimberly Jean Wilder on Dec. 19. Residence: Pensacola, Fla. . .

Devon Lanier Moore '87 to Kirsten Lynn Dickey in Duke Chapel. Residence: Raleigh. . . **Shawna Lynn Nickell** M.B.A. '87 to David Powell Corten on Aug. 8, 1987. . . **Harriet Allison Smith** M.S.C.E. '87 to John David Gordon in December.

BIRTHS: First child and daughter to **Nancy Ern Alston** B.S.C.E. '80 and **Michael W. Alston** B.S.E.E. '79 on Aug. 12, 1987. Named **Molly Elizabeth**. . . First child and daughter to **Lisa Stockton Howell** '80 and **James C. Howell** M.Div. '79, Ph.D. '84 on April 2, 1987. Named **Sarah Stockton Howell**. . . A son to **Ellen Weiler Stiefeler** '80 and **Jeffrey E. Stiefeler** on April 26, 1987. Named **Zachary Maxwell**. . . First child and daughter to **Charles McDonald VanSant** '83, M.D. '86 and **Susan Booth VanSant** '77, M.R.E. '83 on Jan. 13. Named **Cameron Alexander**.

DEATHS

George William Henry Britt '16 on Feb. 7 in Hightstown, N.J. A feature writer for 14 years with *The New York World-Telegram* and *The New York Post*, he began his career in journalism in Chicago and worked on newspapers in Kansas City, Mo., and Oklahoma City. He joined the Office of Strategic Services during World War II and later moved to Beirut, Lebanon. A Sigma Chi at Duke, he wrote two books and taught news writing at Columbia University for more than 15 years. There are no immediate survivors.

Ida May Cheatham '25 of Weldon, N.C., on June 26, 1987. A Durham native, she began her teaching career in 1925 in Weldon and retired as principal of Weldon Elementary School in 1966. She is survived by her sister and several nieces and nephews, including **Ida Applewhite Barber** '36, B.S.N. '39, **William L. Barber** '37, **Elizabeth Applewhite Grant** '41, **H. Boone Grant** M.D. '41, and **Henry B. Grant Jr.** M.D. '81.

Ethel Neal C. Lepper '25 of Durham. A teacher in the Durham County school system for 41 years, she retired in 1967. She was an honorary member on the administrative board of McMann United Methodist Church and belonged to the N.C. Educational Association, Delta Kappa Gamma sorority, and the Home Demonstration Club. She is survived by her husband, Albert Louis Lepper, a son, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Leonard B. Suther '26 in Greensboro on Aug. 5, 1987. A native of Concord, N.C., he received his B.Div. from the Yale Divinity School and was on the faculty of the Presbyterian Mission School for Boys in Santiago, Chile, for three years. He was also on the staff of Goodwill Industries in Jacksonville, Fla., a U.S. Air Force veteran of World War II, and an instructor and supervisor in the Aviation Ordnance school of the U.S. Naval Air Station in Jacksonville. He is survived by his sister, **Irene Suther Best** '30.

Fay Faucette Poole '31 of Chapel Hill on Sept. 13. A native of Alamance County, she received her bachelor's in library science from UNC-Chapel Hill. She worked as a librarian at the Holt School and was a member of the honorary teacher's sorority, Delta Kappa Gamma. She is survived by two daughters, a sister, three brothers, and three grandchildren.

George C. Harwell '32, A.M. '34, Ph.D. '39 on Oct. 25 in Danville, Va. A professor emeritus at Duke, where he taught for 50 years, he was a member of the Erasmus Club in Danville. He is survived by his wife, **Kathleen Harwell**.

Richard McIntosh Street '32 in New Orleans on Aug. 18, 1987. A graduate of the Tulane School of Medicine in 1935, he retired from the U.S. Navy in 1970 with the rank of captain and had served in World War II. He had been a member of the New Orleans

Parish Medical Society, the La. State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and president in 1967 of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He was past president of the first aid unit, Jerusalem Temple, and was a Mason. He is survived by his wife, J. Yvonne Russell Cameron, two sons, a daughter, a stepson, nine grandchildren, and a great-granddaughter.

Conlet Hall Dillon A.M. '33, Ph.D. '36 of Silver Spring, Md., on June 26, 1987. He was a professor emeritus at the University of Maryland, where he had taught international law and public administration. He joined the faculty of Marshall University in West Virginia in 1934 and left in 1960 to join the staff at Maryland. He was a past president of the American Society for Public Administration and was a consultant on international law to several government agencies and other organizations. He is survived by his wife, Virginia Bull Dillon, a son, a daughter, two sisters, and two grandchildren.

Harry Boyd Ingle '35 on Sept. 20. A Charlotte native, he was chairman of the board of Hicks and Ingle Corp., Mechanical Contractors. One of its major projects was the development of the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Kennedy, Fla. He belonged to the Charlotte City Club and was a founding member and past director of the industry association Allied Mechanical Contractors, Inc. He is survived by his wife, Adelaide, a son, a daughter, four grandchildren, and a sister.

Worth Edward Perry '35 on Aug. 13, 1987, at Hillcrest Convalescent Center in Durham. A lifetime resident of Durham, he was in the laundry and dry cleaning business before retiring. He is survived by his wife, Beulah Holt Perry, and a daughter.

Troger Francis Adkins M.D. '37 of Newport, Va., in September. A Durham County native, he practiced obstetrics and gynecology in Durham for 40 years and was a veteran of the Army Medical Corps during World War II. He belonged to Sigma Chi fraternity and the American Medical Association and was a fellow in the American College of Surgeons. He is survived by two daughters, a son, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Oliver Wilson Mathison M.Div. '38 in September. A native of Skipperville, Ala., he served as pastor for nine years in the N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church and in the Alabama-West Florida Conference for 28 years. After retiring, he organized Law Enforcement Ministries, a prison chaplain ministry for both city and county jails in Montgomery, Ala. He is survived by his wife, Rachel Cole Mathison, two daughters, a son, three sisters, two brothers, and five grandchildren.

Lillian Gibson Whittaker '39 in Tarpon Springs, Fla. A resident of Holiday, Fla., for the past 17 years, she worked as social editor of *The Daily Journal* in Elizabeth, N.J., during the 1950s and 1960s. She is survived by her husband, Leslie H. Whittaker, a brother, and a sister.

Ernest F. Canaday Ph.D. '40 on Sept. 5 in Richmond. A Missouri native, he taught at the University of South Dakota before serving as a mathematician in World War I. He became head of Meredith College's math department in 1920 and served there until he retired in 1965. He taught military personnel at N.C. State University and Fort Bragg during World War II while he continued teaching full-time at Meredith in Raleigh. A scholarship funded by family, students, and colleagues to honor Canaday was established at the college to be awarded each year to a rising senior who "gives promise of contributions to the field of mathematical sciences." He is survived by two daughters.

Dare Hartley Filipksi R.N./B.S.N. '41 in Hong Kong on July 9, 1987. A World War II veteran with 24 months of service as an officer in the U.S. Army Nurses Corps, she received the Florence Nightingale

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The Senate intell
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to wait until new sele
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Emergency workers
were killed and 176 injured when an Amtrak
passenger train collided with Conrail freight
locomotives. Federal investigators, saying it
was too early to determine the cause, inter-
viewed those probe of the accident, to assess
any possible human error or equipment fail-
ure. Story on Page 10

centuries ago, but now it is arguably the
game of the world's elite.

The dominance of rackets once was as
wide as the British Empire. But now the
game is so obscure that it is played by only
200 or so in North America and by an addi-
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private clubs, the social strata of racketeering
structure itself was formed and the game
is long and and the sole supplier of the

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Award upon graduation from Duke. She was a retired nursing director of the Student Health Center at UNC-Greensboro and past president of both the American Legion Auxiliary and the Greensboro Lady Lions Club. She is survived by her husband, James E. Filippski; three daughters; a son; two sisters, including **Kitty Jean Hartley Vaughan R.N.** '43; three brothers; and four grandchildren.

Kenneth J. Arwe LL.B. '42 of Keene, N.H. A partner in the law firm Goodnow, Arwe, Ayer, Prigge and Wrigley, he was admitted to the N.H. Bar Association in 1943. After serving in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II, he began to practice law in 1952 and later became Keene's city attorney. He helped to form the Community Chest, forerunner to the Monadnock United Way, and was on its board of directors. He served as president of the Keene Country Club and the Keene Lions Club and was chairman of

the board of the Salvation Army. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Robertson Arwe, a son, a daughter, and his stepmother.

Kenneth G. Kuehner Ph.D. '42 in July 1987. A graduate of Allegheny College, he earned his M.A. from the University of Pittsburgh. He taught in both Pa. and N.C. public schools and at Furman University before becoming academic dean at Coker College. He is survived by his wife, **Mildred Bobbitt Kuehner** '39, two daughters, a sister, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Daniel George Cook '43 on Oct. 14 in Tryon, N.C. Chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department at Fairview General Hospital in Cleveland from 1969-70 and twice chief of staff, he was the first physician there to be made an honorary member of the medical staff upon his retirement in 1982. He practiced for 30 years and belonged to organizations

both in and out of the field of medicine, including the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Medical Association, and the Cleveland Yachting Club. He is survived by his wife, Barbara Cook; two sons, **Russel C. Cook** '72 and **Dale D. Cook J.D.** '82; a daughter-in-law, **Elisabeth Stanger Cook** '73; and two grandsons.

Henry Meador Grant B.S.C.E. '47 on Aug. 27, 1987, in Charleston, S.C. A native of Andrews, S.C., he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, reaching the rank of captain. He was a former member of the board of directors of Andrews Bank and Trust Co. He is survived by three brothers, a sister, and his nieces and nephews.

Lillian Fuller Adcock '48 on Oct. 31. A native of Granville County, she was a schoolteacher with the Granville County Schools before her retirement. She is survived by a son and two grandchildren.

Rhoda Christena Edmeston A.M. '48 of Nashville on Aug. 6, 1987. A professor emerita at Scarritt Graduate School, she retired in 1958 as a professor of Old Testament and Latin American missions. She belonged to the American Association of University Women, the P.E.O. Sisterhood, the United Nations Association, and Church Women United. She was also the first woman named by Tenn. State Church Women as a "Valiant Church Woman." She is survived by her friend, Mary Ruth Coffman, with whom she shared her home for many years.

James A. Summers '49 in Salisbury, N.C., in October. Town manager of Cary since 1985 and former state secretary of natural resources, he made a name for himself in local politics as Salisbury mayor from 1975-79, especially on environmental matters, by proposing a ban on phosphate detergents and by encouraging expansion of water and wastewater facilities. He is survived by his wife, Jean Cruse Summers, his son, **J. Craige Summers** '81, two daughters, and a sister.

Katherine Kao Ni Ph.D. '52 on March 5, 1987. A clinical psychologist at the Peking Union Medical Center until leaving China in 1941, she worked from 1954 until her retirement in 1979 with the V.A. Hospitals in Downey, Ill., and Perry Point, Md. Two programs she initiated in the hospitals were later implemented on a national level: the "night hospital" encouraged veterans to work during the day and return to the hospital at night; and the "community residence" gave veterans the opportunity to live with local families until they were healthy enough to re-enter the community. She also had a private practice in Havre de Grace for several years. She is survived by two sons, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Roy C. Putnam M.Div. '52 on Sept. 5. A Greensboro native, he was widely known in evangelical circles for his gifted preaching and biblical interpretations. He served as a pastor in High Point and Browns Summit, N.C., before becoming the founder and pastor of Trinity Church in 1955. He was a board member of Oriental Missionary Society and spoke at Bible conferences in the U.S., Canada, England, and France. He is survived by his wife, Flada Bunting Putnam; his sons, **Ren Putnam M.Div.** '77 and **Mark Putnam M.Div.** '87; his mother; and a sister.

James Howard Blair Jr. '56 on Aug. 15, 1987, in Columbia, S.C. After beginning a private practice in Columbia in 1961, he became associated with Sandhills OB-GYN Associates in 1982. A U.S. Army veteran, he belonged to the S.C. Medical Society, the Columbia Medical Society, and the South Atlantic Association of OB-GYN. He is survived by his wife, Margaret Myers Blair, two sons, and a daughter.

William P. Tudor '56 in August 1987 in New York. He was a Phi Kappa Sigma at Duke and a member of the board of trustees of the North Carolina Society of New York.

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Harris A. Marshall Jr., '57 of Orangeburg, S.C. Commissioned in the U.S. Navy after graduation from Duke, he earned his pilot's wings in 1960 and was honorably discharged as a lieutenant commander in 1964. He began to practice law in 1967, alternating between private practice and firms. Former Orangeburg County Democratic Party chairman, he was involved in many community activities, including the Boy Scouts, the Orangeburg County Cancer Society, and the Orangeburg Kiwanis Club. He was director of First Union Bank in 1975 and was a member of the advisory board of the Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College business administration program. He is survived by his wife, Theresa Ann Weathers Marshall, two daughters, his mother, and a brother.

R. Ross Rippel Jr., B.S.M.E. '59 in January 1987, Manager of Thermal Hydraulic Development at Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (KAPL), in Niskayuna, he received the Gerald Phillippe Award for community service and also the Elfyn Society's Community Service Award. In 1969 he was named Outstanding Young Man of the Year by the Schenectady Jaycees. A Baltimore native, he was past president of the United Cerebral Palsy Association and chairman of the Cloverpatch Camp Building Committee as well as a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Nuclear Society. He is survived by his wife, Linda Shumate Rippel, his mother, two daughters, and a son.

Robert O. Tilman A.M., '59, Ph.D. '61 in Smithfield in August 1987. The dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at N.C. State until 1984, he first joined the faculty in 1971. He taught previously at Duke, UNC-Chapel Hill, Tulane, Yale, and the University of the Philippines. From 1985-1986 he served as interim head of the political science department and public administration. Regarded as one of the world's leading experts on the politics of Southeast Asian nations, he was named a James B. Duke Fellow and an American Society of International Law Fellow and received a Yale University Senior Faculty Fellowship. A Fulbright senior research fellow, he worked as an intelligence analyst for the National Security Agency from 1954-1957 and was in the U.S. Army Security Agency from 1951-1954. He is survived by his wife, Jo Tilman.

Blanche Manning Perry, '61 on Sept. 11 in a car accident in Lake Wales, Fla. A resident of Gaffney, S.C., she is survived by her husband, former major league pitcher Gaylord Perry.

William E. Pursley Jr., '65, J.D. '69 on Nov. 25 in Arlington, Va. A native of Little Rock, Ark., he was a Senate lobbyist with Shell Oil Co. for the past five years. He began his career in Washington, D.C., in 1970 and worked as a lawyer with the Senate Judiciary Committee and former Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.). He was also legislative director in the office of former Sen. Richard Stone (D-Pa.) and then spent a year on the staff of Sen. Frank H. Murkowski (A-Alaska) before joining Shell. He is survived by his parents and sister.

Durant "Randi" Williams Escott J.D. '74 of Charlotte on Sept. 16. An assistant city attorney for Charlotte since 1980, she had been in private practice before joining the city attorney's office. In 1980, she also ran unsuccessfully for a Mecklenburg County district judgeship. She is survived by her husband, **Paul Escott A.M.** '72, Ph.D. '74, a daughter, a son, her parents, a brother, and a sister.

Endowment Trustee Felts

James Rone Felts Jr., a trustee of The Duke Endowment, died in August 1987 at the Grand Strand Hospital in Myrtle Beach, S.C. He was 75. An alumnus of UNC-Chapel Hill, he joined the staff of Duke Power Co. in 1933 and became an administrative assistant for Charlotte Memorial Hospital in 1940. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II as a medical administrative officer and was dis-

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charged as a major.

Elected a trustee in 1971, he began his 31-year career with The Duke Endowment in 1946 when he assumed the position of field representative in the hospital and child care division, eventually becoming its executive director. Formerly an instructor in the Duke health administration program, he served as assistant secretary to the endowment from 1961-1973 and was a member of the board of visitors of the Duke University Medical Center.

He is survived by his wife, Frances Miller Felts, a daughter, a son, a brother, and five grandchildren.

Instructor Dana Wheeler

Dana Irene Wheeler, an instructor in the department of Romance languages and a research associate at the Duke Primate Center, died in an automobile

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Eugenia Pittman Dixon '25 and Central Carolina Publishing Co. (Universal Printing) have announced the first printing of HOW TIMES DO CHANGE—A Series of Short Sketches of Durham and Her Citizens. The book is a 405-page anthology of Wyatt T. Dixon's articles published in the *Durham Sun* and *The Durham Morning Herald* from the early Twenties. The books are available by mail from Central Carolina Publishing, 905 W. Main St., Durham, NC 27701, and at Brightleaf Books in Brightleaf Square for \$23.95. (Please add \$1.20 tax and \$2.50 shipping for each book ordered by mail.)

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accident outside Barcelona, Spain, on March 5. She was 35.

An instructor of Portuguese and Spanish at Duke since 1983, she also served as coordinator of language instruction in the Romance languages department from 1983 to 1987. She was also an active member of the Duke University Council on Latin American Studies.

For the past two years, Wheeler studied lemur behavior at the Primate Center, researching subjects including conservation of tropical rain forests and the environmental impact of development on Latin American countries. She had planned to do field work eventually on these problems in Brazil. She was also a core member of the Duke University Conservation Biology Group.

She is survived by her parents and a sister.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

CORNERSTONE FOR NEW CAMPUS

The Seventy-sixth Commencement program was replete with interesting events from June 3 through June 6 when 295 degrees were awarded, the largest number in the history of Duke University. The climax of the Commencement program was reached on Tuesday afternoon when Miss Doris Duke, only daughter of the late James B. Duke, placed the mortar about the cornerstone of the main unit of Duke University.

The outstanding feature of Commencement took place on the new campus, amid the paraphernalia of a construction camp, the roughness of an area under construction, the booming of derricks, and the rattle of riveters—with the laying of the cornerstone in the Union, which occupies the approximate center of the main unit of buildings on the new campus.

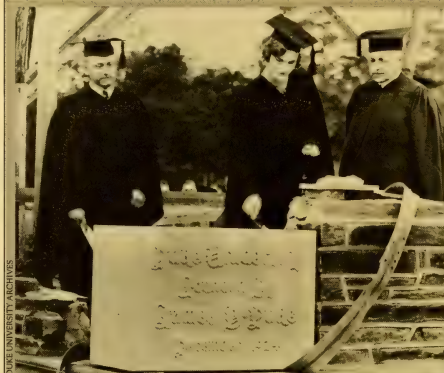
In opening the exercises [Duke President] W.P. Few spoke as follows:

"We are met here today to lay the first corner stone on this campus, and in this way to support the founding of a new university. But this new university is being built around an old college; and in Trinity College, which remains as a part of Duke University, we have a precious heritage—in its long educational record, its traditions, its ideals, its thousands of graduates . . .

" . . . In a vivid sense of that sacred presence and with gratitude for the past, we face the future confident that, in the new day to which it goes as in the old out of which it comes, Duke University will be dedicated to truth and disciplined in the hard services of humanity."—July 1928

HOME IMPROVEMENTS

Since 1932 the senior class of Woman's College has each year made a gift to the university. A marker credits the girls of the class of 1932 with planting shrubbery in the plot in front of the East Campus Library.



Mortar-fied: "Without haste but yet with that same directness which characterized her father," the *Alumni Register* reported, "Miss Doris Duke placed the mortar about the cornerstone." Flanking the daughter of James B.

Duke are George G. Allen, chairman of The Duke Endowment, right, and A.C. Lee, in charge of construction of West Campus, left. No one knew until forty years later that the Union Building was removed after this historic commencement

ceremony in 1928.

One of the construction supervisors at the time, Seth Myatt, informed Duke Archives in 1968 that the cornerstone did not fit. He took the strong box, containing historical papers, from the stone and put it in his safe to await the cutting of the

new stone. But by the time the new stone was ready, the Union Building was so far along that the new stone and strong box were used for the corner of the general library building, now Perkins Library.

Among other things, the box contained: the last will and testament of James B. Duke; the Duke Indenture, which established The Duke Endowment; photostatic copies of news articles and editorials printed in North and South Carolina newspapers immediately following the "benefactions" of James B. Duke in 1924; copies of the daily papers; copies of three issues of the *Alumni Register* from 1925 and one from 1928; a copy of the current university catalogue; and a photograph of the trustees of Duke made December 29, 1924, when they decided unanimously to change the name of Trinity College to Duke University.

The class of 1933 gave a new tower for the college bell, while the seniors of '34 continued the work of the class of 1932 and planted shrubbery around the Union.

In 1935 the seniors made plans to have painted a portrait of Miss Baldwin [dean of women] which was to be hung in the reception room of the Union . . . The following year the class of '36 made its contribution to this same fund.

A stone bench placed on the circle behind the statue of Washington Duke was given by the women of the class of 1937.

The last official act of the class of 1938 was the presentation by Jane Love, class president, of a painting . . . a landscape by Julius Caesar Ibbetson, an English painter whose work was done in the period from 1785 to 1812 . . .

Senior women secured this painting on the advice of Mr. Carl Bock, noted decorator of New York City, who supervised the redecoration of the Anna Branson Memorial Room and the Alumnae Room in East Duke Building.—June 1938

HOT COLLEGE

Enrollment for the 1948 Summer Session is approximately 2,000. The student body is composed of undergraduates, many veterans hastening the education processes, graduates, and the traditional quota of teachers from other institutions and school systems taking advantage of the summer months to work toward a degree.

Temperatures hovering in the mid-nineties, sometimes tipping the hundred mark, have kept electric fans buzzing in dormitories, classrooms, and offices. The air-conditioned places of business in town, particularly the theaters, are playing host in the evenings to many Duke men and women in search of a refuge from the heat . . .

Aware of the limited recreation available to the summer students, the Summer School Office organized a broad recreational program . . . The Men's Gymnasium was thrown open for the use of all students during the

daylight hours and equipment for badminton, shuffleboard, horseshoes, and croquet was made available. In addition the swimming pools on East and West campuses were open during the hot spells for mixed swimming parties.

Each Friday night an all-campus dance was held in the Men's Gymnasium with the music supplied by a juke box. Attendance at these affairs was usually heavy. On July 16th a square dance was held by popular request with fiddlers and a professional caller on hand to keep the festivities moving at a lively pace. Plans for the conclusion of the term included a semi-formal dance and the crowning of a Summer School Queen.—July 1948

PARKING PERILS

Until June 1, 1957, the penalty for unauthorized parking was \$1.00 for each of the first three offenses within a twelve-month period. The fourth violation resulted in a fine of \$5.00. As long as a person stayed within three violations this, apparently, wasn't too large a financial bite. Some were taking advantage of the low fines just for the privilege of parking where they pleased.

Since last September this has been changed. Penalties are \$1.00 for the first violation, \$2.00 for the second, and \$3.00 for the third. For each subsequent violation in a twelve-month period the fine is a whopping \$10.00.

"Regardless of what some people might think," declares Mr. Whitford [of the Duke traffic commission], "the fines aren't designed to bring in revenue for the university. They do not pay for the cost of the clerical work. They have been increased simply to alleviate

a traffic problem."

What if there are repeated violations or an individual fails to pay a fine?

Such persons are reported to the proper authority, a dean or supervisor, as the case may be, with recommendations for disciplinary action.—May 1958

VOTING WITH THE VIGIL

University trustees . . . authorized the administration to implement the recommendations of a special Trustee-Administrative Committee calling for a program to improve relations between the university and its non-academic employees.

This authorization is the latest step in a series of actions taken following an April strike by some 2,000 non-academic employees who were supported by the Vigil and, in part, by the faculty.

This new program provides for the establishment of two new agencies . . . and for reconstituting the university's Personnel Policy Committee . . . designed to give the employees a greater voice in matters affecting their jobs, to provide them with a mechanism through which they may express themselves as groups, and to provide an avenue of appeals . . .

Earlier recommendations of the special Trustee-Administrative Committee resulted in a hike in Duke's non-academic employee minimum wage from \$1.15 to \$1.45 per hour . . .

The strikers had demanded higher pay, union recognition, and collective bargaining rights. They were supported by the Vigil both during and after the strike.

Robert Creamer, chairman of the Vigil,

which now exists as an informal campus organization, said after the trustee action that "many of the issues which gave rise to the Vigil have been confronted by administrators, trustees, and faculty in an enlightened and determined manner." However, "the Vigil is concerned that Duke not relax into apathy after enacting many improvements resulting from actions taken by the Vigil and the non-academic employees. Consequently, Vigil supporters will wear white arm bands at graduation ceremonies." And there were numerous such arm bands in evidence.—May-June 1968

GRADUATE'S GOOD-BYE

Roommates—a triple in a coed dorm; one girl from Florida and one from Connecticut, geez! I've never even been to Connecticut . . .

First semester exams—breaking into the Pink Room in East Duke to study; it was hard to take Chem 11 too seriously if you were studying it with a dear friend on a pink brocade lounge chair . . .

Development of friendships—trying to explain to my old-fashioned father how you could have opposite-sexed friends without sleeping with them; in fact, those were the most common kinds these days . . .

Going to Europe—moving into some poor Viennese woman's apartment and not knowing enough German to say "thanks," much less to limp through a semester abroad . . .

Moving into Wilson House—and finding that my friends ranged from a disco-crazed sophisticate to a wino, from a Bible-quoting virgin to open and proud gays, from small-town North Carolinians who never cracked a book to prep school prodigies who spent four hours a day in the library . . .

And now, watching it wind down slowly with: Senior Happy Hours; a superlative basketball season (thanks for some super home games, fellas) and a number two slot in the nation to become an alum with; a silly, romantic crush on a gorgeous junior from last semester's seminar; looking up friends who've moved off-campus through the years; and finding that some of those teachers you felt sure that you were only an alphabetic entity to actually remember your name, your face, even the topic of your term paper—and you wish you could have a cup of coffee or a smoke with them before you go.

It's been glorious, it's been a pain in the ass, it's been discovery of self, it's been discarding worthless ideas and friends—it's been the best and happiest four years I can imagine.

So long, Duke—I'll recommend you to my friends' kids someday.—by Donna Daniel, May-June 1978



Splish, splash: Members of the Nereid Club, an honorary swimming organization for Duke women, put on an annual spring pageant featuring synchronized, group swimming. Here with parasol is Gwin Barwell of the Modern Dance Club and a former Nereidian, who performed during intermission.

As *The Chanticleer* for 1945 described it, "Especially effective were the large paintings decorating the pool in the barn dance manner. White suits were worn for the group swimming when the club presented its intricate stars and wheels and square dance figures."

FOREVER FRIENDS

Editors:

I just finished reading "Running with the Dreams" by Taffy Cannon in the [November-December] issue. It was wonderful: I could imagine myself among the eleven women participating in the counter-reunion weekend. I have also felt a long-lasting bond to my friends whom I met while at Duke that I have found in few others since.

Thank you for such pieces.

Rebecca A. Stilson B.S.N. '79
Johnstown, Ohio

Editors:

Issue after issue, I pick up your alumni magazine and am enthralled by at least one article. This issue, it was the article on the counter-reunion. My congratulations again to you and your staff who put out yet another quality effort.

Linda Carl
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

SHOCKING PICTURE

Editors:

On page 13 of the March-April 1988 issue of *Duke Magazine* is a photograph of the shooting and dying of an animal which appears to be a deer. This was a despicable act and the showing of same in *Duke Magazine* is disgraceful. My wife and I were very upset that you showed the picture.

I respectfully request that you be more considerate of what you publish and that you not show such degrading acts again.

Silas J. Maxwell '42
Austin, Texas

Editors:

I am appalled that you would show such poor taste in printing the picture appearing on page 13 ("Single, Still Moments,"), the mechanized killing of a stately caribou, run down by a snowmobile!

If [Alex] Harris' documentary photography is meant to arouse the viewers' emotions to a high pitch, it did just that to me! I trashed the publication post-haste, never getting past that picture.

I'm embarrassed and angry that the university would associate itself with such a cruel picture, sending it to thousands of alumni, friends, and benefactors. I am sure many will not forget it.

Robert M. Failing, M.D. '56
Santa Barbara, California

Alex Harris responds:

Regarding the letters of concern over my photograph of the Eskimo man hunting the caribou, I am sorry the photograph has upset some of your readers.

The Eskimos have survived as hunters for thousands of years. In remote Alaskan communities, Eskimos continue to live as subsistence hunters, feeding their families almost entirely from hunting and fishing. I spent almost a year and a half between 1973 and 1978 living and photographing in Alaskan Eskimo communities. Not once during this time did I see an Eskimo kill an animal for sport.

If the population of caribou and other Alaskan wildlife substantially diminishes in the future, I can assure your readers this loss will not be a result of Eskimo subsistence hunting. If Alaskan wildlife begins to disappear, this will be a result of pressures from various forms of industrial pollution, commercial fishermen and sports hunters, and the seemingly inevitable exploitation of oil, gas, and mineral reserves in Alaska.

Frankly, I understand your readers' concerns over Alaskan wildlife, but I am disappointed that the article's emphasis on living conditions for black South Africans failed to generate a similar response.

JUDGING BORK

Editors:

I'm not sure that an alumni magazine should take on a subject as controversial as that in "Advice and Dissent" (March-April 1988), without remarking that reasonable people may hold an opposite view.

Certainly the article falls short of even-handed treatment in failing to suggest that Judge Bork's views are considered intellectually respectable by a lot of people, even including Duke alumni.

However, good reporting would have included identification of Walter Dellinger of Duke and Laurence Tribe of Harvard as men whose partisanship colors their interpreta-

tion of the law to such an extent that their views on any question are entirely predictable.

My point is not that the magazine should shun controversy, but rather that it should be fair to the contrary view. Like it or not, the magazine represents a university where, one hopes, debate is not simply an exercise in drowning out the other side.

James B. Wilson '46
Cambridge, Maryland

The magazine was covering the prominent participation of Duke faculty in the Bork debate. If there had been other Duke faculty or alumni who had engaged in public debate on the issue, we would have incorporated those viewpoints. [See "Gazette" section in this issue for news coverage of Bork's appearance on campus discussing the confirmation issue.]

Editors:

I have read with great interest the article entitled "Advice and Dissent" by Joe Arena, which appears in the March-April 1988 edition of *Duke Magazine*.

I was ashamed of the position taken by the Duke Law School faculty members in the opposition to Judge Bork and was further ashamed of the position taken by Senator Sanford, who had had the honor of being president of the university.

In my opinion as a lawyer who has practiced in the federal and state courts, the positions taken by the opponents to Judge Bork were a shallow attempt by people who did not understand the separation of powers under the Constitution, nor appreciate the advantage of having judicial scholars sitting on the Supreme Court as well as on the Circuit Court.

One need only look to the array of opponents of Judge Bork to appreciate the caliber of people who opposed his appointment. Senators Metzger, Kennedy, and Biden all have records which raise serious questions as to their ability to determine proper judicial appointment, and the facts which have been developed since the rejection of Judge Bork as to why certain senators voted against him should cause people like Mr. Arena to hang their head in shame rather than to defend the vote.

Senator Hefflin, from Alabama, has publicly disclosed that his vote was politically directed and he felt it was necessary to vote as he did in order to retain his seat.

There are many of us who are proud to be Duke graduates, but when we see some of the positions taken by some of the faculty of the

Duke Law School, we are not so sure that a full presentation of the law is being presented to the law school students.

There is no question in my mind but those of the faculty of the Duke Law School who opposed Judge Bork's nomination did it for political reasons and not on any basis of judicial scholarship or perfection.

Malcolm D. Young LL.B. '48
Omaha, Nebraska

HEARTWARMING PICTURE

Editors:

As an alumnus, and as a magazine editor, I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your March-April issue, particularly the article on the trials and tribulations of Peggy Payne and the one on Judy Woodruff.

You might be interested also to know how two small items in the issue, which many readers hardly noticed, brought back a glow of warm memories to one particular reader.

One such item was the picture of the snow devil which the caption said was "circa 1940." I remember that day well. It was Easter Sunday. My roommate and I were at our desks in our room around 11 a.m. and happened to notice what looked like a small flurry. We thought it was quite amusing to see snow in

Durham on Easter Sunday. By noon, when the "flurry" had grown to a full-fledged snow storm, we thought it might not look so funny to the church-goers who had trooped into the chapel in their Easter finery an hour or so earlier. We couldn't resist going over to the chapel to watch their reactions as they emerged. It was very funny to watch and it was even funnier for two northerners to watch the students from the South trying to make snowballs and to watch the maintenance crews try to clear the snow in the only way they could think of—by hosing it down. That didn't work very well because we got a foot of snow before the "flurry" stopped that afternoon.

I believe that was then an all-time record—and probably still is. As Casey Stengel used to say, "You could look it up."

Another such item was the one in the class notes on the retirement of Donald R. Buffington '42. I never met Don Buffington, but he was involved in one of the funniest things I ever saw while at Duke. Don Buffington was captain of the Duke tennis team when another, more famous, Don involved in tennis visited the Duke campus. It was Don Budge, who had only a month or so earlier completed the triple crown of tennis (winning the Wimbledon, U.S., and Australian championships). Someone got the bright idea of arranging an exhibition match between the two Dons. It was a last-minute arrangement

and the word was only spread by hand-written notices on a few bulletin boards and by what we editors must admit is the best word-spreader of all, word-of-mouth.

At any rate, the stands were full by the time the two players began to warm up. Budge took the first three games in a row and someone in the stands broke the silence which always prevailed during tennis matches in those days by calling out, "Hey, Buff. You're not doing so well." Budge promptly responded, "He promised to spot me the first three games." The spectators roared with laughter and applause for Budge's graciousness.

It was even funnier when the silence was broken again during a long rally by the following conversation in loud voices by a passer-by behind the stands and a spectator on the top row:

"What's going on?"

"Tennis match."

"Who is playing?"

"Buffington is playing some red-headed kid."

Budge was getting set to smash a high lob when the last line was uttered, but he dropped his racket and literally collapsed in laughter. It was a great illustration of the Duke mentality. You can win the triple crown in tennis, but if you are not from Duke, you are just "some red-headed kid."

Warren H. Goodman A.M. '41
Ossining, New York

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All nominations should be addressed to the Awards and Recognition Committee, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706. Nominations received by September 1 will be considered by the Committee. *All background information on the candidates must be compiled by the individual submitting the nomination.*

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ADDRESS: _____

FIELD OF ACHIEVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Please attach curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents):

Submitted by: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ (Day)

_____ (Evening)

*It is essential that the person submitting the nominations send **all** materials pertinent to the nominee. The Awards and Recognition Committee will not do further research.*

For additional information call: Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, Duke University (1-800-367-3853 outside of North Carolina or 1-800-338-2586 in North Carolina).

A REPORT FROM THE CHANGING TIMES

FRED ANDREWS

BY EDWARD PREWITT

Important events in the career of Fred Andrews '60, now business and finance editor of *The New York Times*:

- Black Monday, the stock market crash last October 19, prompting a huge front-page headline and five weeks of heavy coverage.

- The settlements of the IBM and AT&T anti-trust cases on the same day in January 1982, warranting a five-page spread in *The Times*.

- The accounting scandals of the early Seventies, subjects of expert, authoritative reports by Andrews for *The Wall Street Journal*.

- And, "A Christmas Story," a blasphemous satire on the life of Jesus Christ published in the *Duke Chronicle* in November 1959. Andrews, editor of the paper, was fired. Hardly an auspicious start for a young reporter from Richmond. With hindsight, however, it could be said to prove that brilliance, fortitude, and luck can overcome even the worst of beginnings.

Andrews has succeeded in one of modern America's most intensely competitive environments and now heads the largest of four daily sections at the nation's flagship newspaper. It is a closely watched position at a jealous institution, where achievement or failure is measured daily.

After last fall's stock market debacle, media watchers debated not only the cause of the crash, but the quality of coverage by blood competitors *The Times* and *The Wall Street Journal*. At least one observer, *Manhattan, inc.* magazine, felt *The Times* won hands-down. The magazine article singled out Andrews as both the force behind and the beneficiary of *The Times*' coverage, calling his performance during the hectic days after the crash proof that he has come into his own since taking over the Business Day section in 1985 from John Lee '51.

Andrews thinks that's overstated. "Yeah, we did well. I thought our coverage was very good. But it's a true characteristic of *The Times* that it's very good on big stories," he says. In April, nevertheless, the Business Day section greatly expanded its weekday

After last fall's stock market debacle, media watchers debated not only the cause of the crash, but the quality of the coverage. The business-finance editor of *The New York Times* earned top marks.



FRED ANDREWS/THE NEW YORK TIMES

listings of financial data, charts, and company news briefs, in an apparent bid to challenge the comprehensiveness offered by *The Journal*. "Fred has expanded the newshole. That's not lightly done at this paper," says Lee, now an assistant managing editor. "The fact that he's been allowed to do that is a vote of confidence. I think it is a reward for October."

The link between Andrews and Lee long predates Business Day. Both hail from Richmond, both graduated from Duke, both worked at *The Richmond News Leader*, and it was Lee who lured Andrews to *The Times* from, ironically, *The Wall Street Journal*. Andrews notes that "there's a myth at *The Times* that John Lee and I knew each other way back. He was at Duke much earlier, of course." No nepotism here.

In fact, Lee was reacquainted with Andrews only in the early Seventies after noticing his byline in *The Journal*. "He had distinguished himself on the national student marketing case, involving some accounting shenanigans. I was delighted to see his name on it and resolved to look him up if I had the chance."

At some point—neither man could remember the year—Lee received an invitation to one of the numerous black-tie business dinners held—neither man could remember by whom—for the benefit of New York journalists. "I asked who else was coming to see if it would be worth my while, and when I heard this fellow Andrews from *The Journal* would be there, I said I would go," Lee recalls.

At lunch a short time later, Lee, who was then deputy business-financial editor at *The Times*, began his recruiting job. The rumor mill at the paper conjectured a shake-up in management at "biz-fin." "Maybe I was going to be editor [of the business pages], maybe not. I quite frankly was thinking about deputies, maybe prematurely," Lee says. "The more I thought about it, the more I convinced myself I wanted to work with Fred."

World events conspired at that time to push business news out of the back and into its own separate section at many newspapers—or often, the front page. "The growth of Busi-

ness Day was a response to the events of the Seventies," Andrews says. "Starting with OPEC, economic news was pushed to the forefront." The shedding of the gold standard in 1971, wage and price freezes under President Nixon, oil price shocks in 1973 and 1978, severe recession in 1974-75, and double-digit inflation under President Carter brought home financial news with an immediacy not seen since the Great Depression. "The world is a lot more complicated," Andrews says. "The whole panoply of life is full of many more economic choices that people have to make."

The Times was one of the first newspapers to respond with a visible shift of emphasis. The conventional two-section daily display was broadened to four sections, which remain today: in order, the front page with national and international news, Metropolitan News, Business Day, and a fourth rotating between various departments such as Sports, Science, and Weekend.

Lee was indeed named editor of the new business section in 1978. Andrews, lured by the opportunity he foresaw, had joined *The Times* in 1976 as a biz-fin reporter. "I had been off-and-on happy with *The Journal*," he said. "It was a little frustrating in that I came to it very late in life—I was thirty years old—and it had grown very fast. Almost all bureau or editing jobs were filled by people younger than me."

After a short stint as a reporter—getting some stellar tax and accounting stories under his belt, according to Lee—Andrews became the section's number two man. "It was a big move because it was unusual to take someone from out of the paper and move them so quickly to a position of responsibility," Lee recalls. "But Fred was a *Times* person from the minute he walked into the door. I mean that he was always prepared to solve the messiest problem of the day. That's what a deputy should do; while the editor is inspiring colleagues, there are real-world problems."

Andrews, coming to his career at a late stage, ironically found himself entering *The Times* at the ideal moment. The famous paper was undergoing a regilding and reorganization. Andrews, who moved up in July 1985, oversees about ninety-five people, only a third of whom are based in Times Square in New York. He is responsible for the Sunday business section, although he effectively leaves it to a deputy. Mostly, he is responsible for outdoing or staying within striking distance of *The Journal* (depending on whom you talk to). "*The Times* as a whole dwarfs *The Wall Street Journal*, but we're only a part [of the entire paper]; ninety-five reporters is not a lot compared with 200," he says.

While he is quick to list the multitudes of Business Day's competition, many electronic rather than in print, Andrews clearly sees *The Journal* as his benchmark. "I don't know

"The Wall Street episode," says Andrews, "was like covering a natural disaster—the financial equivalent to the Cuban Missile Crisis."

any other paper in the country that presumes to compete head-to-head with *The Journal*. It's a very zesty competition, as long as you realize we're different papers. *The Times* is first and foremost a public policy paper. We're part of that," he says.

Another of New York's media watchers, the hard-to-please Jude Wanniski, found "dramatic improvement" in the business pages during Andrews' first two years. His praise was backhanded, though; in the 1987 version of his annual book *The Media Guide*, he wrote, "If we only have time for one business reading during the day, we prefer *The Journal's* for comprehensiveness. But if we know we can read both, we'll read *The Times* first."

Andrews admits to feeling that eight years as deputy was too long. Yet in his tenure at the helm, the business section has changed little in appearance. On the margin, coverage has been increased in futures and options trading, now in decline after its role in the stock market crash was widely criticized, and in business law. A Media page was recently added, but he declines credit. His response is logical: "I didn't come in with any dramatic new agenda because I had such a strong part in the old agenda. Neither had I been sitting on any pulsating issues I felt were being neglected. I have preferences, sure, but I want to move them smoothly along." His assignment now brings him into bartering with other departments—helping to decide whether a story on strategic trade, for instance, lands in the foreign section, in business, or on the front page.

The birth of the business section brought about the growth in prestige of the business reporter. Formerly the paper's backwater, the business desk is now peopled with reporters quite happy to stay there, Andrews says. Of the four main daily departments at *The Times*—also including national, foreign, and metro—business-finance claims one of the largest bodycounts and the largest "news-hole." It is an operation larger than that of many entire newspapers in the country.

A higher caliber of reporters has been the result. Where the business desk once combined underachievers with burnt-out police

and political reporters rotating out for a rest, today's graduates are recruited from law and business schools for their economic expertise, Andrews says.

Ironically, his own education included neither law nor business. While majoring in political science at Duke, he took his sole economics course with Juanita Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48—admittedly a good choice for one's exposure to the topic. An A.B.D. (all but dissertation) in politics followed at Princeton, along with a brief flirtation with academia. Journalism, an interest since high school, drew him back, however. "I have a good journalistic mind, as opposed to a professorial mind. I know an awfully lot about an awfully little—the proverbial mile wide and an inch deep."

In Durham, on an Angier B. Duke regional scholarship, he indulged that talent at *The Chronicle* for four years. He was a staff writer, news editor, managing editor, and during his senior year, editor of the triweekly. Then occurred the infamous Christmas Story scandal. "I'm sort of one of the legendary editors—it's part of the history of *The Chronicle*," Andrews says. The fuss was over a three-part satire on the life of Christ, recalls Leonard Pardue '61, who was managing editor of the paper at the time. Only one installment ever made it to print. Andrews and another editor "decided they wanted to 'elevate the level of sophistication of the campus—I believe that's a fairly close paraphrase. There was an incredibly negative reaction," says Pardue, who nevertheless went on to become senior managing editor of *The Courier-Journal* in Louisville and is now Duke's associate vice president for university relations. "It was pretty strong stuff. It depicted the Virgin Mary as being the product of a rape by Roman soldiers. So anyhow, Fred was fired."

William J. Griffith '50, now vice president for student affairs, says the alarm on the heresy was sounded by the paper's printer, ironically a Mr. Christian. He notified the Publications Board. An emergency meeting resulted in a vote in favor of Andrews. Undeterred, the Pub Board's chairman ordered an immediate halt to the printing. Andrews was dismissed. "Today the university would never do that," Griffith says. "I know because I'm in the position of the person who would order that, and I wouldn't do such a thing."

Recalls Pardue: "The paper was actually printed but not distributed. A few people managed to get copies. They're collectors' items, I suppose." Had Andrews, who was "an excellent editor," backed away from the satire, he probably would have remained editor, Griffith says. "But he stood his ground and said, 'I'm the editor and I take responsibility for what's in my paper.'" Rather than claiming the incident as an early example of intrepidity, Andrews says simply, "I have no particular eagerness to revive that."

After graduating from Duke, he spent two years at Princeton, then two years in New York working first at advertising for Union Carbide and then at the Fair Campaign Practices Committee. He accompanied his wife, Carol Corder '60, to Taiwan for her Chinese Studies program. There, the sting of censure at Duke faded and he returned to journalism. Andrews "got the only decent journalism job on the island," stringing for nearly three years for *The New York Times* and Time-Life News Service. His photographs

of the Taiwanese landed in a book he co-authored, *Old Hundred Names*—the title being the islanders' term for peasants.

But Andrews returned to New York in 1968. He and his wife divorced, and he began looking for a job. The foreign desk of *The Times* had no openings, but *Time* magazine and *The Wall Street Journal* were interested. Preferring the pace of a daily, he chose the latter. *The Journal* in 1968 was much slimmer than today's, dull compared to *The Times* but a "very good place to learn reporting. High

standards, and the education in economics was excellent," Andrews says. After six months, he was handed the tax and accounting beat, proving that his reporter's mind extends to intricacy.

Most notable about Andrews' editorial sense, says Fred Bleakley, his current biz-fin deputy, is his "ability to go beyond the obvious but not get into the obscure. It's a difficult thing to do—two masters, really. You've got to advance the knowledge of those who are experts in their field, and educate people who don't know the first thing about it. Fred is very good at it."

Andrews returned to Duke in the spring of 1985, as *The Times'* representative at the Institute of Policy Sciences' visiting journalists program. He spent five weeks there with his wife, Jane, whom he married in 1977, resting and "doing less than what I actually wanted to."

His eldest son, Ethan, graduated from Duke in 1984 without running afoul of the Publications Board, and is now safe in Tokyo at the Morgan Stanley bank office. Luke, seven, has time yet. But the stain has been erased: In late 1985, Andrews co-hosted a Duke journalism reunion with television correspondent Judy Woodruff '68. The reunion, the second of its kind in recent years, pulled together alumni of *The Chronicle*, *The Chanticleer*, and Duke's radio and television stations who remained members of the press upon graduating. "It was making the point that for a university without a journalism school, Duke is rather well represented" in the field, Andrews says.

More recently, he visited Durham to give a speech last fall before students at the Fuqua School of Business, on business news coverage. M.B.A.s are some of the business press' most suspicious adversaries. A few of Fuqua's future graduates "showed a bit of that Neanderthal attitude about the press, but that wasn't the rule."

Back at *The Times*, Andrews continues to move his preferences smoothly along: "The Wall Street episode certainly showed up how much more we could do. It was the only thing I've ever been involved with where literally every reader was coming to that story. Nothing like that has happened in my lifetime before. It was like covering a natural disaster... the financial equivalent to the Cuban Missile Crisis."

Business Day's future is "evolutionary," he says. "There are things to do here that we haven't done well in the past, and things to keep up that we have done well." His goal for himself is equally self-deprecating, "working, as it were, on being a mile wide and two inches deep."

Prewitt '85 is a reporter for *Fortune* Magazine in New York.



Black Monday: The stock market crash of October 19 pushed "biz-fin" coverage to the front page, where it stayed for five weeks.

SEARCHING FOR MURRAY

It was a memorable history lesson: Last fall, teaching assistant Spence Love assigned the students in her section of Professor William Chafe's modern American history course to write about "a historical question you want answered." The assignment centered on "one piece of independent historical research," and asked the students to explain "your question, your method of research, and what, if anything, you concluded from the research."

Bart Freeman, now a rising junior, called Love to ask if he could do a project that was "kind of unusual," his instructor recalls. "It sounded a little unusual to me at first, but intriguing—and he explained he thought it would be a good project for getting at those elusive questions of what history was all about. In the end, I think he was right. I might even make an assignment to a whole class resembling the project he took on."

This is the Freeman project—with a mysterious man named Murray at its core.

My idea was simple. Randomly pick a Duke student from the year 1941 and find out everything about him—that is, everything from his hobbies to his beliefs and values.

My "historical question" at this point was still vague—so much so, in fact, that I wondered if there was one. But as I delved deeply into research, I realized that it was the *process* that counted. I was questioning the individual's impression on history by trying to determine how difficult it is to research him.

Would an average "John Doe," despite his accomplishments, be visible to future generations, or would he be lost among the millions of other names and numbers? Slowly I came to understand the philosophical implications of the question as it came to bear on my own life. Indirectly, I was wondering: Would I be remembered?

Whether male or female, president or plebian, greek or independent, my subject had to represent a random sample. Why random? Because I wanted to give everyone a chance at fame. For once, a historical paper would



ILLUSTRATIONS: CAROL LEVY

ENCOUNTERS WITH HISTORY

BY BART FREEMAN

One student's term project led him through a maze of tantalizing clues and hidden information in tracing an average Joe College from bygone Duke days.

not be necessarily based on a famous general or politician and his influence on world affairs, but on an individual's effect, as "average" as he may or may not appear.

So first I needed to select the lucky devil destined to be the subject of 20 percent of my

grade. I went to the University Archives and pulled the *Student Directory of Duke University* for the years 1940-41. I noted that the students' names were listed from page thirteen through seventy-eight, a sixty-five-page spread. Now I needed the random guidance.

I went down four flights to the library basement and found a woman student whom I had never seen before. I surprised her by suddenly asking her to pick a number from one to sixty-five. Without hesitation, she answered, "twenty." Delivering a quick thanks and no explanation, I left the bewildered student and ran back upstairs. I added thirteen to twenty and turned to page thirty-three. I counted the names (from Frostick to Gibson) on the page and totaled fifty-five. So as not to be accused of being sexually biased, I asked a guy across from me for a number from one to fifty-five. He paused a bit and suggested thirty-six. I counted thirty-six names down and I had my man.

And he was a man. The victim was a junior named Murray. From careful examining of this directory and the previous ones, covering the classes from '38 to '41 (the University Archives did not have a 1941-42 student directory), I was able to gather several starting facts on my subject.

He was from the town of Edgewood (now Cranston) in Rhode Island. In his freshman year, he lived in House M, Room 207. From his sophomore year through his senior year, he resided in a variety of rooms—all in the same house, House T. Noting this consistency, I discovered that House T was located in Craven's Quad, then called Craven's Court. Furthermore, according to the index on residential housing, House T was the mailing address for the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity.

My suspicions were confirmed when I moved from the student directory to *The Chanticleer*, the university yearbook. Here I first laid eyes on young Murray. Other than showing a maturing Murray, four years of *The Chanticleer* could only confirm his Zeta Beta Tau affiliation. University Archivist William King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70, who was helping me, laughed at my selection. I could

understand why: While "brag lists" of activities and honors were lengthy for all the other students on the yearbook page, Murray had volunteered only his fraternity and hometown. I hoped he was modest.

I had thought through various plans of attack the night before. If he was in the student government, I would explore his politics, popularity, and influence. If he was on a student publication, I would read the stories, columns, or editorials he wrote. If he was an athlete, I would check the yearbook and newspaper for information on his competitions, and perhaps even question the athletic department to see if he held any records.

Unfortunately, Murray wasn't unduly modest, and I found myself following the only avenue open, his fraternity. Since the fraternity was small (averaging twenty-four members through Murray's four years), its membership was left with a lot of "white space" next to the yearbook's group picture. They filled in the gap with references to each fraternity brother. Through nicknames and vague references, I felt as if I was being teased by tantalizing bits of information that no one would ever know beyond the confines of this closed group.

Starting with 1939-40, the first year that Murray was in the fraternity, Zeta Beta Taus had the nicknames of "Zeebes" and were proud of it. The motto of the national fraternity was unfurled in the beautiful calligraphy at the top of the page: "By their deeds, so shall ye know them." I came to appreciate the irony of this statement. Murray was referred to as "the jockey," "the steamboat," "the possessor of *that* convertible, and patron saint of the Toddler House."

The '41 *Chanticleer* evasively explains that "When he can be stolen away from behind the wheel of his new Chrysler," Murray "tells about the advantage of a car when it comes to—." Another mystery reference—just what I never wanted. The '42 yearbook hints at some friends as well: "Next enters the second-floor clique," which included Red Backer, Murray "the-man-who-owns-one," and "their all-important sidekick," Hub Kanter. I suddenly noticed that they spelled Murray's last name with the wrong starting letter. And I sadly wondered if we were the only two who cared or even noticed.

When I finished intensely studying the directories, maps of the campus, and yearbooks, I looked about the small reading room recessed in the Archives. Almost in a daze, I wondered how long I had been lost in the past—a past in which Flowers, Few, and Wannamaker had "Dean" or "President" before them instead of "Building," "Quad," or "Dorm" after them. And I realized that the room had no clock in it: The records room was timeless.

Next, I turned to other primary sources of the time and more recent research aids.



Checking the bulletin for the 1942 Commencement, I was in for a sudden surprise: Murray did not receive a degree. I checked later commencement ceremonies, through the fall of 1943, and found no sign of Murray graduating.

I advanced my fact-finding arsenal to include modern technology. My new weapon was GRADS, the latest in computer technology, adept at tracing even the most reclusive alumni through the corridors of time. If

anything could find Murray, this system could. After spending several minutes bent over the computer, the GRADS assistant looked up in frustration, though: "Murray doesn't exist." I pointedly asserted the existence of the subject of my term paper—a paper whose grade was falling with each step backward. Eventually, she uncovered the fact that Murray did go to Duke but never graduated, and his whereabouts are strictly unknown.

As I returned to pore over pictures of ten-year reunions and newsletters, pamphlets, and bulletins of later years, my search culminated in the 1985 *Alumni Directory*. No listing for Murray. I identified with the investigative reporter in *Citizen Kane* searching in vain for the meaning of some fact obscurely lost in the past. As a researcher, I felt called upon to find Murray's past and, in so doing to preserve my future.

Logic suggested that if a young man of a particular age were to suddenly disappear at a particular time, then I might look at these "particulars." The year of 1942 suggested the prospect of enlistment in the war effort. In the search for war records, I received this suggestion from the Library of Congress: Look instead at the National Archives. The National Archives directed me to the Office of National Personnel Records for the Military. The final word was that "this office can neither affirm his enlistment nor confirm his death in World War II without written proof that you are next of kin." Besides, even if I had that distinction, the process would take up to two months.

This government worker didn't seem to understand that the paper was due in two days. Back at Duke, the Registrar's Office was equally obedient to privacy rules.

The typical suggestion was epitomized by a secretary at the Veteran Service Office: "The best thing, dear, would be to go talk to that person." What a great idea.

In trying to find the "true" Murray, the history books had tickled me, the bureaucracy had routed me, while the computer spat on me. When things and institutions fail you, turn to people. I had earlier tried Duke's electronic alumni network; now I would try the alumni.

I cross-referenced a list of the fraternity brothers who had graduated during Murray's senior year with a list of alumni whose whereabouts are known. Finally, I came across an address and phone number for a Dr. Edgar Marks. I was relieved to find someone who was more than pleasant. He described Murray as "nothing extra . . . he wasn't a leader but a pleasant fellow who dressed well." He helped with Murray's nicknames, too. "Jockey" was appropriate, Marks guessed, because Murray was as small as one: He was perhaps five foot three at best. The Toddle House was the "forerunner of MacDonald's . . . just off East Campus . . . where you could buy dinner for 26 cents." Murray drove some of the fraternity brothers there quite often. As I talked to Marks, I detected a bit of envy toward Murray's luck of being the subject of a paper. But he did provide the phone number of another fraternity brother.

Dr. "Hub" Kanter had indeed been a good friend of Murray's and had even inherited his dorm room in the second semester of 1942. Like Marks, he had no idea of Murray's whereabouts. But Kanter did have more background on Murray and a better insight into his nicknames. He doubted the nickname "Jockey" had to do with Murray's size. He offered the possibility that "Jockey" could refer to "disc-jockey" and Murray's avid love of contemporary music: "He knew every

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Would I be remembered?

record going out."

Kanter knew a bit about Murray's relatives as well. Murray's father was financially successful with a furniture business; Murray had an older brother named Walter who married a woman named Gladiis in Newark, New Jersey. (Later searches through directory assistance of Rhode Island and Newark turned up no appropriate references.) Kanter called Murray "independent, generous, and hyperactive." He speculated that few knew Murray that well because Murray had his independence, especially with that car. Kanter concluded with the thought that

Murray probably did enlist in the Army. He wasn't sure, though.

After getting information from still another fraternity associate, I felt a little deflated. One of his closest friends could hardly speak for very long about him. That final interview was with a Mr. Parker. Unlike the other two, Parker expressed no surprise upon learning that Murray never graduated: "He had no credits." Parker emphasized Murray's love for his car. In the days of the Depression, Murray was one of the few students so-equipped—first with a four-door convertible, and then with a dark green Chrysler. "He was the richest guy around," said Parker.

Parker commented that there was one close friend who knew Murray better than anyone else. My pulse quickened as I waited to hear the name of Murray's best friend, the confidante of Murray's hopes, dreams, and visions. If I could just reach this entrusted someone . . . "Robert 'Red' Backer," finished Parker. My heart sank as I recognized the name. I remembered it from the list of Duke alumni killed in World War II. I slowly began to realize how much history dies with the individuals who live and share it.

Parker described Murray as keeping to himself: "He wasn't prominent . . . no athletics . . . nor was he social . . . he never dated." Suddenly, Parker broke into an almost unsettling chuckle. "Funny," he observed, "the greatest achievement of Murray at Duke is to be noticed by you almost forty-five years later." I felt rather dejected, but forced myself to thank him before I hung up. Guess what, Murray: Wherever you are, you made History.

When I was younger, I would wonder where all the bums in the park came from. As I get older, I wonder where they will go. I guess this is the question I searched so long to develop. It was a good question, but hardly an answerable one.

I have no doubt that great men like Martin Luther King Jr. or Gandhi left indelible footprints in the path of history. But in proposing my question, I was secretly hoping that the smaller footprints of the ordinary people would not be forgotten as well. After all the effort I put forth, I feel a twinge of disappointment at how little I found out about a man lost in the past and the present. Perhaps I should have picked an easier subject, an athlete or an active student, but I think that would have avoided the issue. As I came to realize, I don't think that one man's impact on history can be undervalued.

In the very end, I tried tracing the present whereabouts of Murray directly. From Rhode Island to New York, I got coincidentally identical names and wrong numbers. Finally, with a surrendering sigh, I called the Duke Student Locator. But they didn't know where he was either. ■

Freeman '90 is a psychology major from Dallas, Texas.

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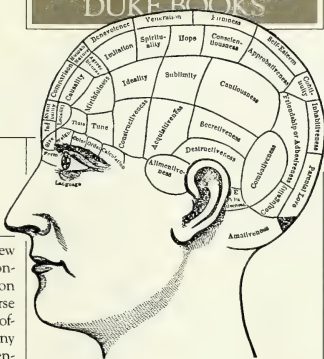
By Terence Hines Ph.D. '73. Buffalo:
Prometheus Books, 1988. 372 pp. \$17.95.

kind. A psychologist and a skeptic, Terence Hines makes his thesis clear from page one: Pseudoscience, that staple of the supermarket tabloids, is hardly a victimless business. Americans are losing billions of dollars each year to sophisticated quacks. Some are even losing their lives.

Paradoxically, pseudoscience is flourishing at a time when we possess more knowledge than ever about the way the natural world works. No biological scientist worth his DNA doubts the theory of evolution. Yet, as Hines points out in this solidly documented book, creation science (probably the best-known phony science) continues to attract many Americans with its claims that, among other things, evolution is an anti-religious hoax and the earth is only 6,000 years old.

Creationism and other guises of pseudoscience—there are scores of them—remain for many people an attractive explanation of natural phenomena. The reason lies in the peculiar nature of pseudoscience. Its hypotheses, unlike those of true science, can't be falsified. The doctrines of creationism, for example, can't be proven wrong, no matter how bizarre they may seem. A creationist can handily dismiss the evolutionary implications of the fossil record by simply declaring that God put fossils in the rocks to test our faith. Clearly, the creationist is putting forth an absurd argument—but can you prove that God *didn't* put fossils in the rocks?

Hines wrote *Pseudoscience and the Paranormal* as a textbook for a course on parapsychology and the occult he teaches at Pace University's Pleasantville, New York, campus. Fortunately, the sheer variety of colorful scams that Hines dismantles in the course of twelve chapters saves the book from its "Just the facts, mām" style. He casts the critical, unblinking eye of a scientific materialist on astrology, near-death experiences, channeling, biorhythms, UFOs, firewalking, psychic



crime detection, demonic possession, the Bermuda Triangle, faith healing, psychoanalysis, health quackery, and that cult favorite of the New Agers, pyramid power.

Hines revives his most scathing contempt for faith healers such as Oral Roberts and the presidential candidate Pat Robertson, both on the leading edge of religious fundamentalism in the 1980s. Faith healers, Hines charges, think nothing of using outright trickery in their services and thus are dangerous for a very special reason: *"They kill people"* (Italics are Hines'). Patients, convinced they are cured when in fact they are not, may delay or renounce medical treatment for cancer and other life-threatening diseases.

Hines considers parapsychology—extrasensory perception, psychokinesis, and clairvoyance—a subset of pseudoscience, and about as worthless. Ironically, Duke's emergence as a nationally known university in the 1930s came in part from the pioneering parapsychology experiments of the late J.B. Rhine and his wife, Louisa. The Rhines were among the first to carry out controlled laboratory experiments in search of ESP, using special cards designed by Duke psychologist Karl Zener. (Rhine himself held a doctorate in botany. Although he moved his laboratory off campus in 1965, the university still gets several letters each year addressed to a nonexistent department of parapsychology.)

The problem with ESP and other alleged psychic powers (often called "psi" for short) lies in the continuing lack of solid evidence for their existence. "Most people," says Hines, "having heard of ESP and related phenomena in the media, tend to think there is a considerable body of scientific evidence. . . . This is simply not so." Psi experiments are notoriously difficult to replicate. The sloppy research methods used by many investigators—and Hines believes

the Rhines' own work isn't above criticism—have only added to the burden of trying to establish the reality of psi.

Some psi investigators, true to the tradition of pseudoscience, have come up with a convenient explanation for the lack of evidence: Psychic phenomena don't like to appear in the presence of skeptics. Like God and the fossils, this explanation is nothing more than a non-falsifiable hypothesis.

Hines comes down hard on the news media for uncritical acceptance of many of the claims of pseudoscience. "A glance at the occult books section in any moderately large bookstore is all that is needed to convince one of the huge market for pseudoscientific and paranormal claims in this country," he says. "Unfortunately, communication of the real data on the truth of pseudoscientific claims is often hampered by the media. Television and radio programs and newspapers are frequently more interested in presenting sensational claims than in carefully evaluating the truth of such claims."

If pseudoscience is as vulnerable to objective, logical explanation as Hines believes, then why do so many intelligent people unhesitatingly accept its outlandish claims?

The reason for uncritical acceptance of pseudoscience can't be found in a "will to believe" or similar explanations, Hines says. It lies in the way our brains process information about the world around us, and in the nature of human memory and perception.

Perception consists of more than sights and sounds picked up by the eye or ear. It is, Hines explains, also a function of what we know and believe about the world—even if that knowledge and belief are wrong. Perception becomes *constructive* when the senses are weak, unclear, or ambiguous, “just the type of sensory input in most UFO sightings.” Memory, too, can be constructive; we can “remember” events or scenes that never happened.

Terence Hines has written a valuable exposé that deserves an audience outside colleges and universities. Much of the book makes for an entertaining read. Some of it, on the other hand, is more sobering than entertaining. Don't forget, Hines warns, that the Nazis found justification for the Holocaust in their pseudoscientific theories of racial superiority.

—Bob Wilson A.M. '88

Wilson, a free-lance writer living Chapel Hill, is writing a book on Vietnam veterans.

WILL THE MUSIC STOP?

Continued from page 16

for new music, is a low priority for symphony orchestras these days," says composer Michael Ching '80. "They all say it's something they want to do, but if they have to go outside their source of funds, it becomes something of a luxury." Nonetheless, Ching, music director and conductor of Duke's Triangle Music Theater, has been fortunate in his career. In as many years, Ching has been commissioned to write three new works: for the North Carolina Symphony, *The Gathering*, a work to introduce young audiences to the various instruments; *Floor Exercises*, which debuted at last summer's U.S. Olympic Festival; and an as yet untitled work for the Charlotte Symphony.

"Composers feel we're not playing enough new music," admits Parkhurst. "And we don't—that's risky. Just say the words 'new music' and audiences will stay away in droves. We will go with what we know people want to hear, because we need to sell tickets. If you're an arts organization with no money in the bank, you don't want to be too risky with what you've got. You play the safer pieces so that people will come, instead of an all new-music program series that cuts people out."

Duke professor Stephen Jaffe is in the enviable position of having the creative freedom to program innovative new works, as well as having a personal impact on expanding the repertoire of twentieth-century music. He is guardedly optimistic about the future of symphony orchestras and the atmosphere for young composers. "Often programs tend to be very conservative—you have the same 150 pieces that are played over and over again with different soloists. This isn't a healthy thing and I think orchestras recognize this. But [with new pieces], you may need to schedule extra rehearsal time, and that's expensive; it costs a lot of money just

"We will go with what we know people want to hear, because we need to sell tickets."

JACKSON PARKHURST
North Carolina Symphony Orchestra

to put the symphony orchestra up there on stage, and since a new piece (or a new soloist) is not assured of success, orchestras tend to program these sparingly. This is an unfortunate situation, for, unremedied, it impedes audiences and performing musicians from performing their traditional responsibility: sorting out good new pieces from bad ones. This can't happen with only one performance.

"I think some contemporary audiences are often more cued into the entertainment value of music, while the tradition has been to put more emphasis on intellectual and spiritual involvement. That's not to say something that's difficult is better, but if an audience can get everything from a piece with one listening, it's probably not worth much—a mass market paperback, to make a comparison to literature."

To break down what Atlanta Symphony Orchestra conductor and Duke honorary degree recipient Robert Shaw refers to as "a sort of residual distrust of intellectual activity" between audiences and the arts, the ASOL initiated Meet the Composer, Inc. Since it began in 1974, more than 44,000 musical events have premiered across the country, featuring almost 8,500 different composers and generating more than 6,500 commissions, making it the leading proponent of new American music. An offshoot of

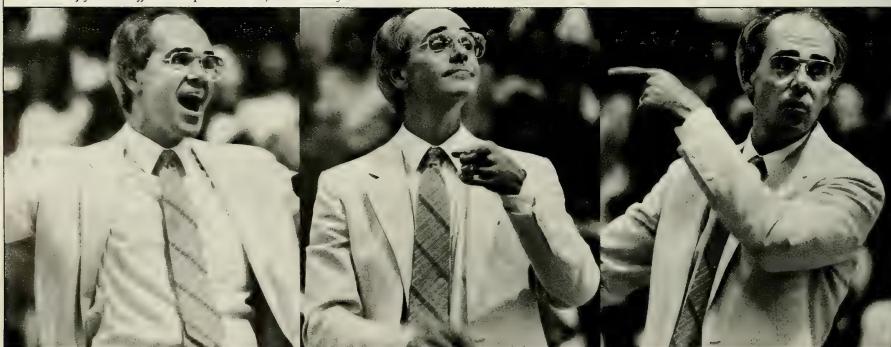
that, the Orchestra Residencies Program, places resident composers with host orchestras. During their two-year stint—with an optional third year—composers are expected to work closely with that orchestra's music director, act as liaison with other American composers, create a major work to be premiered with the host orchestra, review tapes and scores, and organize a new music series as part of the orchestra's annual performances.

Some grumbling persists despite the good intentions behind the residencies program. Enthusiastic plans for innovative programming are sometimes watered down to placate a board of directors or music director, who aim to please numerous constituencies. Still, the vibrancy they bring to an orchestra's routine can only serve—however gradually—to nudge the conformists, literally and figuratively, to the edge of their seats.

Speeding the assimilation along is the two-year-old New Music Project, another of the ASOL's Meet the Composer-affiliated avenues for emerging American composers. Submitted works are reviewed by the composers-in-residence; those selected are read in rehearsal sessions, discussed in a roundtable format with the composers, and then performed. The Southeast regional Meet the Composer hub is in Atlanta. Martin Herman '76 was one of three artists selected to participate in this year's New Music Project.

"Audiences shouldn't come to concerts expecting the music to wash over them," says Herman from his office at Berkeley, where he is a teaching assistant at the University of California. "Whether it's Mozart or Haydn, or something totally new, people should come with open ears. That's why the New Music Project is good; it invites people to come in and hear panel discussions and ask questions about the work. And you can't forget what the composer gets out of it. I learned more during the reading of the Hawthorne Symphony than I would have from two years

Parkhurst: "If you can't afford to keep an orchestra, all the artistry in the world is out the window"



of reading about orchestration. That's what writing music is all about; you have to hear it performed to gauge how it sounds."

For Herman, Jaffe, Ching, and other young composers, it's what happens after the premiere of a work that determines whether or not their contribution to the art form will reach successive generations of music patrons. As Ching pragmatically points out, "If you want to make a living writing music, the first performance is only the tip of the iceberg; you want a piece to keep being performed." The ASOL's Orchestra Library Information Service (OLIS) database supplies subscribers with extensive information on composers and repertoires. By punching in parameters on the office IBM-PC, a music director can zero in on a fifteen-minute work for violins written by an American woman composer in the last decade.

Corporate support—what Meet the Composer president John Duffy calls the "twentieth-century answer to Esterhazy and the Medicis"—is also helping to relieve dependence on subscription ticket sales that may result in compromised scheduling (the Exxon Corporation was one of the first benefactors for Meet the Composer). AT&T's *American Encore*, inaugurated with the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1986, promotes repeat presentations of already premiered work as part of the orchestra's regular subscription series. And the Baltimore Symphony's amazing two-year, \$40-million campaign succeeded because fund-raisers persuaded business community brass to compare the orchestra to the revitalized waterfront—both assets for the city, both points of pride.

But cultivating broad-based support prevents a dependency on any one source of income which, as the New Orleans Symphony found out, can quickly disappear when the economy is shaky. "I'd rather have 200 people give ten dollars because they want to and can, than to rely on ten big spenders whose business could go bad and then they're gone," says Parkhurst.

Some opera companies have attracted new fans through the use of "super titles," the complete or abridged translated text projected above or to the side of the stage during a production. Carlos D. Moseley '35, chairman emeritus of the New York Philharmonic, saw Wagner's *The Ring* with super titles in Seattle and says the audience's attention never wavered. "They loved it. There was no such thing as a boring stretch. It's attracting a lot of new friends for opera. Interest in music of any form helps all forms, it creates a better climate."

Still, Moseley admits reservations about packaging music as entertainment to bring more people into concert halls. "I worry that the spread of popularity in the arts is making a larger proportion of people look for instant amusement, and in the long run it won't



Running his finger down a page of the *New Jersey Symphony's* 1987-88 season brochure, Stephen Jaffe recites the alphabetical list of musicians whose work will be performed. "Beethoven, Brahms, Debussy, Dvorak, Jaffe!" As Duke's composer-in-residence, Jaffe joined the music department in 1981 to put together *Encounters: With the Music of Our Time*, a series of contemporary music concerts. But keeping company with the great classical composers puts Jaffe in the best of both worlds.

Calling Jaffe a "star among great names," the *New Jersey Register* music critic Joseph J. Szostak said the premiere of his *Four Images for Orchestra* was "a stunning contemporary work, colorfully orchestrated, intense and interesting, with enough roots in the Romantic traditional idiom to make it approachable by the audience."

And last year, Jaffe's *Autumnal and The Rhythm of the Running Plough* were commissioned and performed by the New Hampshire Symphony and the New York

Music Ensemble, respectively. Whether it's through his own work or that of other contemporary composers, Jaffe's mission is to broaden the audience for twentieth-century music.

"You could ask the question, 'Can regular audiences appreciate this music?' I think the answer is yes. There are series throughout the country which draw sizable audiences that don't want to hear the same old stuff. They want to be involved, to meet the composer halfway." *Encounters* programs aren't necessarily premieres; Jaffe knows it's easy enough for a work to get a first performance, but to have it become part of the repertoire of twentieth-century music, it needs to be sustained. He wants to see conductors consistently rallying behind five or six living composers, playing their work and encouraging other conductors to include it in their series.

Because the *Encounters* series is funded through a grant from the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation, Jaffe is free to pair an abstract variation with an electronic piece

without always worrying about ticket sales. "This is the kind of concert series that could only be done at a university. As befits a university, it serves an educational function, which is to give audiences an unprecedented degree of contact with the people who are creating, as well as re-creating, music today. And often we have visiting composers. Imagine if Beethoven came to give rehearsal and said, 'Well, I'd like to play this part louder' or 'It should go faster here.'"

For the 1988-89 *Encounters* series, Jaffe hopes to schedule composer/pianist William Bolcom, who won a Pulitzer Prize this year for his "Twelve New Etudes for Piano," and mezzo-soprano Catherine Ciesinski, to perform works by North Carolina composer Robert Chumley and American composer Michael Colgrass, also a Pulitzer Prize winner. "I'm also looking at a lot of music by the more classical twentieth-century composers," Jaffe says, "whose masterpieces need to be heard on college concert series—Bartok, Stravinsky, [Luigi] Dallapiccola."

produce the best results. It's a natural outcome of trying to reach the greatest number of people, but we need to focus and refocus on the substantive value of the art."

Symphony orchestras are becoming more shrewd in directing their artistic enterprises by adapting marketing strategies, conducting audience demographic surveys, and tabulating cost per performance. Making the music exciting and meaningful for audiences should be a parallel, not a sublimated con-

cern. "When I play for kids at education concerts, I tell them that it took a lot of time, effort, and money to bring us together," says Parkhurst.

"To get sixty-five people on stage all doing the same thing, producing something that is beautiful, is unusual. We hope as they grow up they realize that this is something exceptional. Caring for the human spirit is as necessary a thing as being warm and clothed. It survives if it's fed."

WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING TO DURHAM?



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ROBERT H. BOOTH, DUKE '54
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

QUESTIONS FOR COMMENCEMENT

Cartoonist and satirist Garry Trudeau came to Duke with a message for 2,400 graduating seniors during commencement ceremonies in Wallace Wade Stadium on May 9: Ask impertinent questions and you will get the important answers.

In a commencement address spotted with humorous criticisms of the Reagan administration and self-absorbed young people, Trudeau advised students that they must be introspective both in their lives and in their public affairs. "Whether revered or reviled in their lifetimes, history's movers framed their questions in ways that were entirely disrespectful of conventional wisdom," Trudeau said. Civilization has always advanced in the shimmering wake of its discontents.

"The value of the impertinent question should be self-evident to Americans, for at no time in human history has it been asked more persistently and to greater effect than during the course of the American experiment. It is at the very core of our political and cultural character as a people, and we owe our vitality to its constant renewal."

Trudeau, who won the Pulitzer Prize for the often biting satire of his comic strip, *Doonesbury*, also called upon students to find the compassion that should come with education. "If ours becomes a society intolerant of failure and uncompassionate in the face of suffering, then surely we are all lost. With the uncertainties of the future hedging in on you, you need to assess your commonalities. You need to say how you would treat other people, and how you would have them treat you back."

Trudeau, who received a Doctor of Humane Letters degree, was one of five people receiving honorary degrees. Noted social psychologist Kenneth B. Clark, whom President H. Keith H. Brodie described as "one of the major architects of integrated education in the United States," also received a Doctor of Humane Letters degree. Doctor of Science degrees were awarded to John Cocke '45, Ph.D. '56, one of the world's leading computer scientists with IBM, and Cathleen S. Morawetz, director of the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University. A Doctor of Fine Arts degree was presented to Atlanta Symphony conductor Robert Shaw.



CHARTING A PRIMARY COURSE

The current presidential primary system lasts too long and puts too much importance on early primaries and fund raising, according to an Institute of Policy Sciences' board of visitors seminar held at Duke in March. The panel discussion, moderated by U.S. Representative David Price, included Philip Lader '66, former Democratic candidate for governor of South Carolina; Charles Manatt, chairman of Paul Simon's presidential campaign and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee; and Eugene Patterson, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the *St. Petersburg Times*.

The system "is a terribly imprecise process," says Lader, who expresses doubts that the length of the primary system results in a more substantive discussion of candidate qualifications. He also predicts that Jesse Jackson will emerge as "the historical figure of this campaign," but criticized what he called the Democratic Party's "11th Commandment . . . Thou Shalt Not Touch Jesse."

Price, who is on leave from the university's political science department, called for primary elections during the three-month period preceding the conventions. The elec-

tions would be held on alternate Tuesdays, and each state would choose one of these dates for its primary. Price says that a "contained, paced, sequential" primary system would avoid the current overemphasis on the early primaries and limit the importance of raising funds. He also criticized "Super Tuesday," saying it could lead to a trend toward a national primary.

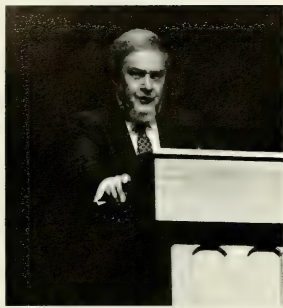
"I think [a national primary] would be a big-money, media-dominated event. I think it would be a disaster," says Price. The Super Tuesday goal of selecting about 40 percent of the delegates early in the season "seems to me a very dubious process."

Patterson says he didn't sense in any of the Democratic candidates or in Republican George Bush "the force and conviction of a United States president." He also expressed uneasiness about Bush's lack of diplomatic skills based on several cultural gaffes Bush made while heading the U.S. delegation to the People's Republic of China in 1975. "I don't think he has the right reflexes; I worry about that."

While both Price and Lader agree that the numerous television debates do not enhance the substance of the campaign, Manatt contends that the candidates are, in fact, addressing the issues. Instead, he says the press "won't let them filter through."

The institute's board of visitors, created in

1981, meets on campus twice a year. Board members—business and government executives, elected officials, consultants, journalists and scholars—work “to improve the quality of public governance.”



Bork: "rule of law over rule of politics"

BORK BOUNCES BACK

After a failed attempt to win approval to the Supreme Court, former U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Robert Bork hit the lecture circuit to argue for use of judicial restraint instead of judicial activism. He brought his message to Page Auditorium in April in a speech sponsored by the Major Speakers Committee of the University Union and the Duke Federalist Society.

The former Yale Law School professor says the system of judicial review is threatened by an increasing convergence between politics and law. "My nomination at least had the virtue of bringing the debates to the American public," he says. Judicial review gives the judiciary authority to declare acts of the executive and legislative branches unconstitutional. Judicial restraint and the concept of original intent are "essential if the courts are to maintain the rule of law over the rule of politics," says Bork.

Bork says the trend to judge political nominees on the basis of their political ideologies would lessen the number of candidates who can be approved. He says he knew of several judges and lawyers who withdrew articles and opinions based on the controversy surrounding his nomination. Judges won't print controversial articles, he argues, because of what it might do to their chances at a seat on the Supreme Court.

Commenting on the national outpouring of protest following his nomination, Bork says those who opposed his bid exemplified an "unprogrammatic radicalism," and that

they misrepresented his record in a "blitzkrieg" of negative publicity. "If I believed 10 percent [of what was said during the confirmation hearings] I would have closed the judicial hearings by committing hari-kari, which would have been a satisfying emotional climax for my opponents in the Senate."

LASER INNOVATOR LANDED

A California physicist who parlayed a scientific long shot into the world's most powerful lasers is joining the Duke physics department. John M.J. Madey, who has been a research professor of electrical engineering and high-energy physics at Stanford University since 1982, joins the Duke faculty as a tenured professor of physics.

Madey is credited with developing the free-electron laser, which uses microwave-driven electron accelerators to produce extremely powerful beams of light tunable across the spectrum. This flexibility gives Madey's laser a wide range of potential civilian and military uses. Most conventional lasers, which are not as efficient as the free-electron laser, emit light only within a narrow portion of the spectrum.

Although the free-electron laser has emerged as one of the leading candidates for anti-ICBM beam weapons being developed for the Strategic Defense Initiative, Madey's research at Duke will be directed toward biomedical and other purely scientific uses of the technology. The free-electron laser is capable of extremely precise surgery with little tissue damage compared to that produced by carbon-dioxide and other lasers.

Madey is bringing the Mark III, a working free-electron laser, with him from Stanford. It will be housed in the physics building in space now occupied by a four-million-electron-volt Van deGraff generator. He's also bringing an electron storage ring for a laser more powerful than the Mark III, which produces ten million watts at peak power. The laser, designed to operate in the far ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum, will go into a planned 20,000-square-foot laboratory near the Triangle Universities Nuclear Laboratory. Up to twenty graduate students and other researchers will join him at Duke over the years.

Madey was going against the grain in laser research in the mid-Sixties when, as an undergraduate at Cal Tech, he began to think about using electron beams to produce laser light. The laser itself had been invented only a few years earlier. His research, which some scientists believed to be intuitively wrong, took more than ten years to translate into a workable technology. In 1977, he powered

up the first free-electron laser, housed in a Stanford laboratory, and from that point the technology began to move forward rapidly.

Conventional lasers boost electrons surrounding the nucleus of an atom into an artificially high-energy state, producing highly amplified and coherent light when the electrons decay to their normal energy level. The photons that result from this process build up the intensity of the light in a kind of chain reaction.

The free-electron laser uses a beam of electrons stripped from atoms to produce light in much the same way a television picture tube does. Magnetic devices called wigglers and undulators cause the electron beam to move up and down extremely fast. As it does so under the influence of powerful magnetic fields, the beam's electrons give up photons.

"It's like driving your car over a washboard road. The faster you go, the faster you vibrate. Higher-energy electrons give a higher frequency of radiation . . . It will open up a whole new type of research in this area, with applications for physics far beyond Duke," says physics professor Lawrence Evans, who predicts that Madey's laser work could eventually top \$20 million in support from the federal government and other sources.

HEADING FOR THE HILL

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a new chancellor—a Duke graduate. Charlotte native Paul Hardin '52, J.D. '54 beat out more than 100 candidates for the position, which he assumed July 1. He is only the second UNC-Chapel Hill chancellor to come from outside the university.

As president of Southern Methodist University in the early Seventies, Hardin exposed payoffs to football players and proposed major changes in administering athletics. Angered by his actions, SMU officials and supporters pressured Hardin to resign in 1974. In 1975, he became president of Drew University in New Jersey. At Drew, Hardin is credited with starting a computer initiative that issued personal computers and software to every incoming student, every professor, and most staff members; initiating a Master of Letters degree in the graduate school; and raising the university endowment from \$22 million in 1975 to more than \$60 million by 1988.

At Carolina, Hardin will keep an eye on the big-budget athletic programs while working to improve academic excellence. "It's clear to me that the two can coexist," he said after his appointment as chancellor. "It's also clear to me that in the so-called 'big-time game' with the great deal of money, tele-

vision revenue and pressures to support the non-revenue sports with revenue sports, there is a requirement to be constantly vigilant and alert to the possibilities of abuses . . . We will insist on integrity in all that we do, including, of course, intercollegiate athletics."

After graduation from Duke, Hardin spent two years in the Army and worked with a Birmingham law firm before returning to Duke in 1958 to teach. In 1968, he became president at Wofford University in Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he worked until he moved to SMU. Even though he's taking on a Tar Heel role, Hardin's ties to Duke remain strong: His wife, Barbara Russell Hardin, and their four children all attended Duke.

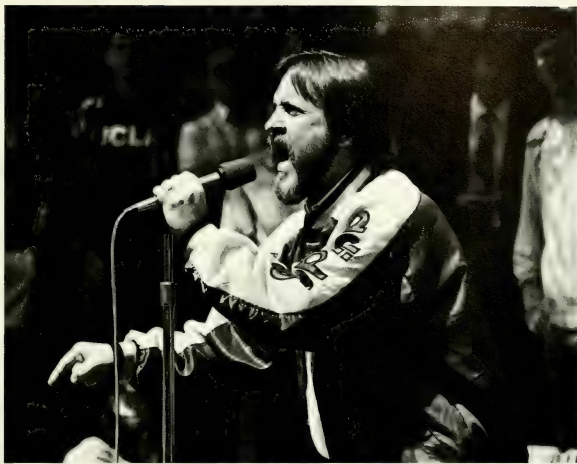


RETHINKING THE SIXTIES

While many college campuses were notorious for protest marches and activism in the Sixties, the face of campuses in the Eighties takes on a more conservative look. Duke's Student Activist Cooperative (SAC) set out to change that look for the week of April 3 through 9.

With the slogan "Action for a Change," Student Action Week brought noted speakers such as Julian Bond and Abbie Hoffman to Duke, giving students, professors, and community leaders a chance for debate.

The week began with a memorial service commemorating the twentieth anniversary of Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination. Divinity School professor Grant Shockley spoke at the service, encouraging students to do more than passively admire King and his



Deja vu: students, left, and philosophy professor Rick Roderick, above, rally for increased minority hiring

teachings. "These legacies call us to movement. [They are] not some static monument." Duke students contributed to the mood of the day by marching between East and West campuses in support of affirmative action, and by circulating petitions throughout the week to encourage the university to hire more minority professors.

Julian Bond, civil rights activist and former Georgia legislator, echoed Shockley's call for action. Bond said that students of today need to follow the lead of their predecessors but that they should not expect changes or rewards overnight. "There, unfortunately, is no utopia immediately ahead," he said.

Speaker Abbie Hoffman called the term "student activism" an oxymoron—"like 'military intelligence'"—and told the crowd not to succumb to the apathy of the current generation. Reflecting on his actions and his generation's activities, Hoffman said, "It was students, no different than you, making the change . . . don't be dazzled thinking it was our generation. It was people who cared."

Student Action Week continued with Keith Summa, a representative from the National Coalition for the Homeless. Although he advocated involvement on the part of federal, state, and city governments, Summa told the audience that the problem must first be tackled by the community.

Journalist Alexander Cockburn, a biweekly columnist for *The Nation*, blasted the way the press handles major issues, especially those involving the president. "If Reagan says that black is the same as white, the press' first reaction has been to say 'Well, not

really.'" According to Cockburn, the press needs to challenge Reagan and other politicians instead of just contradicting them.

Duke professor and writer Ariel Dorfman added both an international and an artistic dimension to Student Action Week. In a benefit for Durham Adoption Group No. 63 of Amnesty International, Dorfman performed a reading from his latest collection of poetry, *Last Waltz in Santiago*. Dorfman told the audience that people of oppressed nations—like his native Chile—can only achieve reform with help from the outside. "People who aren't touched directly by these matters . . . should do something about it," he said. "Hope is still happening in these countries, and until they kill the last human being that hope will remain."

NEW POLICY FOR FACULTY HIRING

After weeks of mounting pressure from students and faculty, the university approved a plan this spring to require each of the university's fifty departments to add at least one black professor by 1993 or, if unsuccessful, provide documentation of their efforts to that end. The Academic Council resolution was approved by a 35-19 vote after two hours of debate in which the council overrode a compromise resolution that encouraged, but did not make mandatory, hiring additional black faculty.

In supporting the final resolution, President H. Keith H. Brodie urged Academic

Council members to approve the proposal, pledging that the administration would implement such a plan. "The time has come to take a stand, and the time has come to require and request accountability," he said. "It can be done, it sends the right signal, and I believe in it."

On March 17, the Academic Council passed a resolution stating, "It shall be university policy to provide incentives" to hire more black faculty members. This weakened the original proposal by the Committee on Black Faculty to "require" each department to hire an additional black professor by 1993. In mid-April, all seven members of the council's Committee on Black Faculty announced they would not seek reappointment to protest what one member called the council's "Band-Aid" approach to increasing the number of black faculty.

By April 21, when the Academic Council met to vote on restoring the original resolution, the issue had created a community outcry that the amended decision was not effective or committed enough. Protests were highlighted by a rally on West Campus' main quad, which attracted nearly 400 people, and a petition for reconsideration with more than 2,550 signatures.

Along with the approval of the original proposal, the council supported two amendments proposed by philosophy professor Edward Mahoney and political science associate professor Peter Lange. The Mahoney amendment provides for the establishment of fellowships for black graduates of Trinity College and the School of Engineering for graduate study toward doctorates at other universities. The Lange amendment creates financial and other incentives for departments to hire additional black faculty as stipulated in the resolution.

Black Student Alliance President Chris Foster said the decision marks the beginning of change. "We're here to stay. We have the concern to see that it's done," Foster told *The Chronicle*. "The biggest issue is having fairness and equality on campus, having better support systems for blacks and other minorities." Brodie said implementation of the decision would begin immediately, and named a committee of students and faculty to evaluate how to put the resolution into effect over the summer.

JUDGED THE BEST

Pamela B. Gann's appointment as dean of the law school in July marked a number of firsts for the school: She will be the first woman, North Carolina native, Duke law graduate, and previously practicing lawyer in North Carolina to serve



Choosing one of its own: Duke law's new Dean Gann as law school dean at Duke.

Gann is a native of Union County and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she received her undergraduate degree in mathematics. A 1973 honor graduate of Duke's law school, Gann was elected to the Order of the Coif and served as articles editor for the *Duke Law Journal*. After graduation, she worked as an associate at the law firm of King & Spalding in Atlanta before becoming an associate with Robinson, Bradshaw & Hinson, P.A., in Charlotte. In 1975 she joined the Duke law school faculty as an assistant professor. She was promoted to associate professor in 1978 and to professor in 1981.

During her Duke career, Gann has held visiting appointments at Washington University, the University of Michigan, the University of Colorado, the University of Virginia, and the University of San Diego. She has also taught international and American law in Paris, France; Copenhagen, Denmark; Salzburg, Austria; and Chagchun, People's Republic of China. Gann's teaching and research fields include federal income taxation and international business transactions.

A member of the North Carolina bar since 1974, Gann is also a member of the tax committee of the American Association of University Professors, the American Law Institute, the International Fiscal Association, and the board of directors of the New York University/Internal Revenue Service Continuing Professional Education.

At Duke, she has been active in the Academic Council, the University Judicial Board, the Faculty Compensation Committee, the Advisory Committee on International Studies, the Trustee Nomination Committee, the trustees' Business and Finance Committee, the Luce Scholarship Committee, and the Women's Network.

Gann succeeds Paul Carrington, who was dean of the law school for the past ten years.

Carrington, who will be a visiting professor next year at the University of Michigan, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Texas at Austin, will remain a member of the Duke law faculty.

FINAL FOUR FUNDS

College basketball is big business, and if you need proof, take a look at Duke's new pair of artificially-surfaced athletic fields for varsity, club, and intramural sports activities. Those athletic improvements are legacies of the 1985-86 men's basketball team, which went to the finals of the NCAA Tournament and in doing so, netted the university \$650,000.

Duke's athletic coffers are \$801,660 richer because of this year's Final Four team. Unlike the Big Eight Conference and the Pacific-10, which split tournament money evenly among all the teams, the Atlantic Coast Conference, to which Duke belongs, allows teams to keep all the money they earn from the tournament's first round and 70 percent of everything after that, less expenses. The remainder is split by the other seven teams in the conference.

Tom Butters, director of athletics, says that \$200,000 will go toward the recently-established endowment for women's athletic scholarships, which was established last fall. The plan calls for the athletic department to contribute its first \$20,000 of surplus funds to the endowment fund in the next five years, with the goal of endowing ten scholarships for women athletes. The remaining \$601,660 will be used in conjunction with private gifts to fund ongoing renovations at Cameron Indoor Stadium. That project, which began last year with lobby, hallway, and concourse renovations, calls for the installation of new downstairs bleachers, a new scoreboard and sound system, and several cosmetic improvements to the interior of the forty-eight-year-old arena.

NEW FACES IN HIGH PLACES

A newspaper executive, the founder of a popular hamburger restaurant chain, and a recent Duke graduate have been appointed Duke trustees. Eugene C. Patterson, R. David Thomas, and Amy Sears '88 were named to the thirty-seven-member board during commencement activities.

Patterson, a resident of St. Petersburg, Florida, is chairman and chief executive officer for the *St. Petersburg Times* and its

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Washington publication, *Congressional Quarterly*. Patterson, who received a Pulitzer Prize in 1966 for editorial writing, has worked at *The Washington Post* and the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*. He taught a political science and communications course at Duke in 1971-72.

The Georgia native earned his bachelor's in journalism from the University of Georgia and numerous honorary degrees, including a doctor of law degree from Duke in 1978. He was vice chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Thomas, who lives in Dublin, Ohio, founded Wendy's Old Fashion Hamburgers in 1969 and is now chairman of the board for Wendy's International Inc. He is a member of the board of visitors at Duke's Fuqua School of Business, and the Thomas Executive Center now under construction at the school is named in his honor.

A native of Atlantic City, New Jersey, she has received several honorary degrees, including one from Duke in 1987. He sits on a number of boards, including the board of trustees for Children's Hospital in Columbus, Ohio, the board of directors for the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans, and the advisory board for the United Negro College Fund.

Sears, a resident of McLean, Virginia, is a Young Trustee. While at Duke, she majored in English and was active in the women's soccer club, the Sports Club Council, and the Athletic Council. She was a resident adviser and student marshal.

Patterson and Thomas will serve six-year terms and Sears will serve a three-year term.

THOROUGHLY MODERN MOTION



Leaps: Lar Lubovitch Dance Company



Luuges: Merce Cunningham Dance Company

Veteran companies—Pilobolus, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham—returned to Durham this summer as part of the American Dance Festival's 1988 season that featured ten world premieres and thirty performances by established and emerging artists.

The season opened in mid-June with Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane & Company, followed by Erick Hawkins (who received this year's Samuel H. Scripps Award), Molissa Fenley, Anita Feldman, Paul Taylor, Yves Musard, Lar Lubovitch, Pilobolus, and Merce Cunningham. Interspersed with those performances were premieres by members of the Young Choreographers and Composers in Residence Program, which received a grant from the Astral Foundation for its "development of outstanding young American artists." It was the second year in a row that the

ADF has won a grant from the foundation.

"The Black Tradition in American Modern Dance," a major three-year program created "to celebrate and preserve the intellectual and artistic contributions that black choreographers have made to American modern dance," debuted this year.

"We became alarmed that many classic modern dances were threatened with extinction," says ADF President Charles L. Reinhart. "As the home of modern dance for over fifty years, the American Dance Festival felt an institutional responsibility to assure the preservation of historically important dances. Since a dance is only truly alive when it's being performed, we sought ways to have classic works become part of the repertoires of professional dance companies. In addition to assuring the life of these dances, the project also offers companies the chance to perform major American modern dances."

With grants from the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the project combined programs with panel discussions, demonstrations, seminars, and videotaped interviews with the choreographers. A collection of essays about black dance was published and distributed before the performances and sent to other universities and colleges around the country.

The ADF took up residence in Durham in 1978, and has hosted all the major modern dance companies—Martha Graham, José Limon, Twyla Tharp, Alvin Ailey—while actively encouraging young talent. Its international projects have brought choreographers and dancers together to create and premiere new works in Durham. The festival, which took up residence in Japan in 1984 and 1986, was also the scene of the first Butoh theater productions in the United States.

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Deep reaches: Sylvia Earle, creating a new wave of awareness in underwater exploration (page 2)



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'LET'S GET ON WITH IT'

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

RESOLVING A HIRING DILEMMA:

BLACK REPRESENTATION AMONG THE RANKS

"My feeling was that it was time for Duke to put up or shut up," says one faculty member. "To say that this is a racial quota—which it is not—just to dismiss it that easily, is simplistic."

 In the door of Melvin Peters' office in the department of religion is a cartoon showing a five-person rowing crew. Four of the paddlers are pulling mightily in synch, but a man on the forward end of the shell, facing the opposite direction, has his oars dug in, battling against the collective force of his teammates.

When a resolution for increasing the number of black faculty members came up for discussion at the Academic Council this spring, Peters was a vocal proponent of the plan. "The thing I find most disquieting about Duke is how same the place is," he says. "A university should be the place where you find a decent cross-section of the world, whether in terms of real people or in terms of cultures and interests, and a discussion of these cultures and interests. That's the basic philosophical premise on which I proceed."

As of September 1987, Duke had 1,399 faculty members in the departments and programs of all of its divisions and professional schools, thirty-one of whom were black. Within that group, Peters is one of thirteen blacks with tenure. Last fall, the

Academic Council Committee on Black Faculty reported, after studying Duke's faculty hiring record, that it wasn't satisfied with those figures. Established in 1982, the committee works "to review the status of black faculty, make recommendations to the [Academic] Council and the administration to correct existing inequities, and aid in the implementation of solutions to those inequities." The committee, on which Peters served, submitted a resolution to the executive committee, for presentation to the entire council, outlining ways to correct the imbalance. The result of numerous meetings between the two committees, the Committee on Black Faculty's resolution read:

"Whereas blacks remain under-represented among Duke faculty and efforts to achieve the goal set by the Academic Council of doubling the number of black faculty by 1990 have been ineffective to date;

"Whereas the responsibility for correcting the under-representation of black faculty is shared by the entire university community;

"Be it resolved: 1. That the Administration require each hiring unit within the university . . . to increase the number of black



faculty (at regular rank) over its present number . . . by at least one, before the fall of 1993. Recognizing that some hiring units may have more difficulty than others in fulfilling this requirement, those that are unable to increase their black faculty must provide documentation of their efforts . . ."

The resolution went on to suggest four strategies for increasing the black faculty presence and procedures the administration should follow when a department did not meet the goal. The Academic Council's executive committee came back with two changes, one of which replaced the third paragraph with a resolution that "it shall be university policy to provide incentives, financial and other, to make it possible for each hiring department and hiring unit at Duke, where blacks comprise more than 1 percent of available black candidates for faculty positions, to hire at least one additional black faculty member, at regular rank, by the fall of 1993." That revision shifted the emphasis on hiring black faculty from making it a mandatory stipulation to encouraging departments, through incentives, to do so. The second modification called for building up the pool of black graduate students.

The next Academic Council meeting took place on March 17. The Committee on Black Faculty adopted the executive committee's recommendation calling for increasing the black graduate student pool, but insisted on retaining the "require" wording of their original proposal. Although the executive committee's resolution was withdrawn at the meeting, an amendment from the floor called for changing the wording of the Committee on Black Faculty's proposal from "require" to "make a good faith effort." That amendment was voted on and passed by one vote; and in its amended form, the Committee on Black Faculty proposal passed by a large margin.

In the following weeks, all seven members of the Committee on Black Faculty announced they would not seek reappointment to protest the reworded resolution, a petition circulated by students urged the full Academic Council to reconsider the Committee on Black Faculty's policy, and an open mike rally on West Campus' Main Quad, set up as part of Student Action Week, attracted between 300 and 500 people. The petition garnered 2,551 signatures, among them those of President H. Keith H. Brodie, Vice President for Student Affairs William J. Griffith '50, Trinity College Dean Richard White, and Durham Mayor Wilbur "Wib" Gulley '70. And, as it does every spring through the normal election process, the Academic Council revised half its membership.

On April 21, students lined the sidewalks outside, holding signs saying "Don't Just Try, Diversify," and "Please Vote Yes," while inside Room 139 of the Social Sciences Building,



All fired up: Student Action Week preceded faculty hiring decision

the new Academic Council, the members of the Committee on Black Faculty, and more students, faculty members, and top administrators convened. Academic Council chair and professor of Romance languages Philip Stewart reviewed the sequence of events regarding the black faculty issue since the last meeting, and opened the floor to discussion. What followed was almost two hours of debate about literal and implied interpretations of the proposal, and its feasibility given the paucity of black faculty in certain fields.

Mathematics chairman Michael Reed moved an amendment to substitute the "require each hiring unit to increase" wording with "require each hiring unit to make a good faith effort." It was similar to the amended Academic Council resolution in that it lessened the compulsory tone of the Committee on Black Faculty's proposal. The vote on Reed's amendment resulted in a tie, which was broken when council chair Stewart opted against it. More discussion ensued about the final wording of the modified resolution. Two amendments stipulating financial incentives for encouraging black students to pursue graduate work were passed, and President Brodie urged Academic Council members to endorse the modified resolution, pledging that the administration would implement such a plan. The resolution passed by a vote of 35-19, and the news was greeted with loud applause at the meeting, which continued as word spread to those waiting outside.

"The meeting took place in an entirely dignified setting," recalls Philip Stewart. "I think that's worth stressing because some of the editorial comment that followed gave the impression that the faculty had buckled in to intimidation, and that's a serious mis-

reading of what took place. Not that there weren't some emotions whipped up in some of the student demonstrations, but our dealings with the students were utterly straightforward and essentially uncomplicated by any kind of extremist factors. And I think that the people voting on the resolution ultimately felt that it was the sensible thing to do."

Duke's decision to rethink university policy came during a spring of discontent on campuses; and it attracted attention in newspapers ranging from *The New York Times* to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. In a *Times* opinion piece, City University of New York historian Gertrude Himmelfarb called the Duke decision a "perversion of the traditional idea of democracy . . . that individuals should be judged as individuals rather than as members or representatives of groups." The same week, an editorial in the *Harvard Crimson* lauded Duke's efforts, calling the minority hiring plan "bold and aggressive," and recommending that it be used as a model for increasing the number of blacks teaching at Harvard. Other campuses were forced to confront specific cases of harassment and less overt but equally embittered struggles concerning black faculty tenure decisions. At Berkeley, eighteen black students were cited for trespassing after an all-day sit-in to protest the harassment of a black student by three whites. And in an interim report in May, Stanford's University Committee on Minority Issues characterized the campus environment as one of "tension, frustration, and aggravation."

So the Academic Council vote to approve the plan was more than a culmination of efforts to have blacks represent more than 2.2 percent of the faculty, and a chance to examine how far Duke has come since political science professor Samuel Cook LL.D. '79, appointed with tenure, became Duke's first black faculty member in 1967. It also rejuvenated discussions about race in America that had waned following the protests of the late Sixties.

"The black faculty issue did more for black-white relations than anything I've been involved in since I've been here," says senior Chris Foster, president of the Black Student Alliance. "In everything we did, we wanted to be supportive and not destructive, because we thought that would be best for the university. I think this resolution and this past semester are clear demonstrations that a half-hearted effort is not enough; we've got to move. You know, 'There's been enough talk [about hiring more black faculty], let's get on with it.' If the university commits itself to its faculty and doing things that show that commitment, you'll get more black students here. Improving black student life by improving the diversity of the faculty will be the best faculty and student recruiting tool in the long run."

ACADEMIC COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON RECRUITMENT OF BLACK FACULTY

Whereas blacks remain under-represented among Duke faculty and efforts to achieve the goal set by the Academic Council of doubling the number of black faculty by 1990 have been ineffective to date; Whereas the responsibility for correcting the under-representation of black faculty is shared by the entire university community;

Be it resolved:

1. That the Administration require each hiring unit within the University (Departments and Programs in Arts and Sciences and in the School of Medicine, and the other professional schools) to increase the number of black faculty (at regular rank) over its present number (as of September 1, 1987) by at least one, before the fall of 1993, and that it provide incentives, financial or other, to make it possible for each department and hiring unit at Duke to do so. Recognizing that some hiring units may have more difficulty than others in fulfilling this requirement, those that are unable to increase their black faculty must provide documentation of their efforts as specified in Section 3.

2. That all faculty hiring units be encouraged to adopt *one or more* of the following recommended strategies for increasing black faculty:

a. Hire a black faculty person under the existing policy of "opportunity appointments."

b. Request new positions in sub-fields with relatively high proportions of black Ph.D.s, where such choice of sub-fields is consistent with other departmental priorities.

c. Use contacts with faculty at other institutions, especially senior black faculty, to locate promising black candidates for all positions open in the department, and invite candidates located in this way to apply for these positions.

d. Utilize the visiting professor program to identify and recruit candidates. (A visiting black professor,

it should be noted, does *not* meet the goal of adding a faculty member at regular rank.)

e. Recruit additional black graduate students to increase the availability of potential black faculty here at Duke.

3. That the Administration institute the following procedures for hiring units that are unable to increase their black faculty:

a. The hiring unit will be required to submit a review of its recruitment efforts over the past two years. A recruitment form will be provided.

b. A new recruitment plan will be filed with the equal employment opportunity officer, the appropriate dean, and must be approved prior to the start of another recruitment process.

c. A review and approval of the hiring unit's recruitment process and applicant pool *prior* to the extension of invitations for campus visits. Approval will be contingent on the inclusion of one or more black candidates among the invitees, or demonstration that every reasonable attempt to identify such candidates has been made.

d. If the list of invitees includes a black candidate, a review and approval of the hiring unit's selection process prior to an extension of an offer to other than the black candidate.

4. That to increase the pool of potential black faculty members:

a. Duke will double the number of black doctoral candidates enrolled here by 1993, with a commensurate increase in funding for such students; and

b. The University will develop a post-doctoral program to facilitate the recruitment of potential black faculty.

c. The University will set up and fund fellowships for black graduates of Trinity College and the School of Engineering to study elsewhere at a graduate school of their choice for four full years in pursuit of a Ph.D. degree.



The resolution would be deemed a success if thirty of Duke's fifty departments brought in an additional black faculty member by 1993.

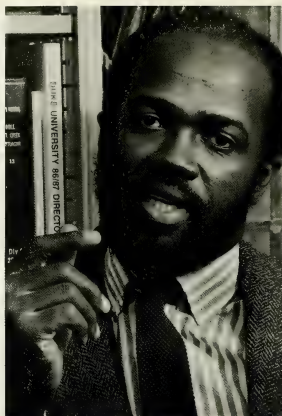


Wood: intellectual debate or moral commitment?

"My feeling was that it was time for Duke to put up or shut up," says religion professor Melvin Peters. "A time to put to rest all the doubletalk: 'Yes, we really want more black faculty here,' but then when a black faculty member was to be evaluated or related to in some way or another, you got the impression that people wanted to be triply sure that we had impeccable black people. The matter is not a trivial one. There are many dimensions—social, historical, personal. To say that this is a racial quota—which it is not—just to dismiss it that easily, is simplistic."

One of the arguments leveled against the resolution was that it might cause new minority faculty members to feel they had been hired according to different standards. Associate professor of psychiatry Jacquelyne Johnson Jackson, one of Duke's first black faculty members, wrote in an opinion column for the *Durham Morning Herald* that "black American professors who might be hired between now and 1993 would surely be branded as incompetent, simply because they were hired under adverse conditions."

William Turner Jr. B.S.E.E. '71, M.Div. '74, an associate professor of theology in Duke's Divinity School, says that just as Duke prides itself on attracting the best undergraduate and graduate students, it should be assumed that the university only goes after the best faculty, regardless of race. "How many C. Eric Lincolns are there? Only one, and Duke got him," says Turner. "The same is true of [history professor emeritus] John Hope Franklin and [professor of English] Kenny Williams—the tops. But the problem is these senior scholars have all proven themselves, there's no risk there." If Duke wants to compete for the best junior faculty, he says, it should be prepared to do what it takes to compete for them. Bringing



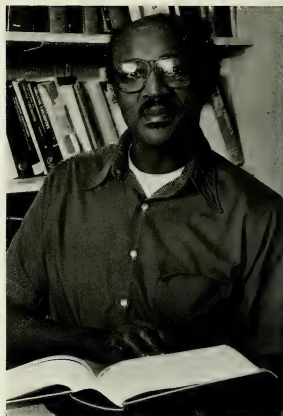
MELVIN PETERS
Associate Professor

"A university should be the place where you find a decent cross-section of the world."

in junior faculty is always more of a risk, he says, and no open-minded observer should be judging junior black faculty as being less qualified than their white counterparts.

History professor Peter Wood is a former member on the Committee on Black Faculty and serves on the boards of the Institute for Southern Studies and the Africa News Service, as well as the Harvard Board of Overseers. "I think similar things are happening at a lot of elite institutions now because the real heat of the civil rights movement was applied to public institutions at the primary level," he says. "Not just primary schools but drugstore lunch counters, starting with the working class. It was the attitude of, 'Well, those of you who are poor enough to send your kids to city schools and shop at Woolworth's, we expect you to be integrated. Those of you who live in Chevy Chase and send our kids to Exeter and join private clubs, that's a different story.' And we went through a whole generation like that where the lower echelon of culture coped the best it could through this struggle and it filtered upwards."

Faculty opposing the resolution say that

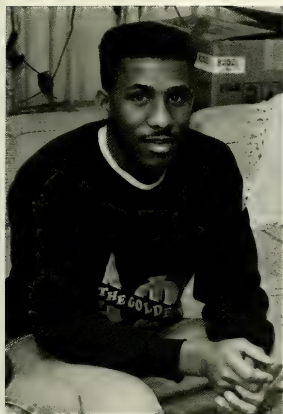


Fraser-Reid: start with the roots of black education

they support vigorous efforts to hire black faculty members. Their resistance to the proposal stems from a perception of intrusion and misguided idealism. They say that the unavailability of black faculty in their fields makes it virtually impossible to add a black faculty member within the five-year window.

Mathematics department chairman Michael Reed says his reservation about the resolution stems from the fact that the number of blacks earning Ph.D.s is dwindling. Of the 730 Ph.D.s awarded in mathematics nationally in 1986, only six went to blacks. "Many faculty members have stood up and said, 'Surely this is just a question of effort. Either the faculty must be racist because you're not hiring blacks, or you're just not trying hard enough,'" says Reed. "But in mathematics, the number of black Ph.D.s has been less than 1 percent for as long as I can remember. The reason is that the very best black students—of which there are plenty, and of which there are plenty at Duke—are choosing to go to law school, business school, and medical school. It is essentially impossible for us to hire black mathematicians unless some of the very best black students decide they want to become mathematicians and go to graduate school. This isn't happening very much now; I hope it happens in the future."

Reed's sentiments are echoed by James B. Duke Professor of Chemistry Bertram Fraser-Reid. Fraser-Reid, whose own daughter earned an organic chemistry degree but is going into law, points out that the chemistry and science faculty at many minority schools are white or Asian. Having written articles and presented lectures for more than a decade calling attention to the lack of black scientists, Fraser-Reid watched the events of spring unravel with a mixture of curiosity and cyni-



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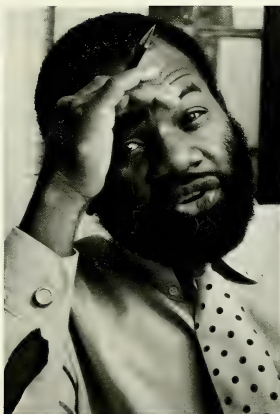
Foster: a supportive, not destructive move

cism. "One of my students who was collecting signatures came in to see me. I said, 'You are a very good student, but you have told me you are going into medicine. You have time to change your mind; right now you can decide that you are going to become a chemistry professor or chemical engineering professor. Or are you going to go into medicine, so that in twenty years' time, your children will be here demonstrating on the quadrangle saying, "Where are the black faculty?"' Because that is exactly the situation."

The numbers back him up. In a research report released this year by the Minority Graduate Education Project, titled *Increasing Minority Faculty: An Elusive Goal*, author Shirley Vining Brown concludes that among new minority Ph.D.s, the proportion choosing careers in academe is dwindling. In 1986, for example, less than 10 percent of all black Ph.D.s had plans for postdoctoral study. Jointly sponsored by the Graduate Record Examinations Board and the Educational Testing Service, the report states that current demographic trends in the educational pipeline are expected to lead to further declines in the size of the black Ph.D. pool, "resulting in a future supply of minority faculty that will be inadequate to maintain the status quo, let alone achieve parity."

"If you have a bachelor's degree in chemistry, you can be hired right out of school by a company who will pay you \$37,000," says Fraser-Reid. "There are jobs they can't even fill. I get several calls a week from chemists all over the country asking if I know anyone, particularly a black person, who might be encouraged to apply. And for fifteen years I've been trying to get this message out with absolutely no success."

For the third summer, Fraser-Reid is over-



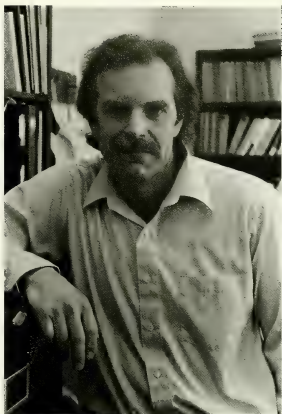
THE WITNESS

"Duke needs to take a critical look at itself. What does it take to make this a conducive and inviting place for black scholars?"

WILLIAM TURNER
Assistant Professor

seeing a program, funded by the National Science Foundation, that hires minority undergraduates and high school students for research internships in "a mature research environment." Although he usually tries for three high school and three college undergraduates every summer, this year Fraser-Reid wasn't able to locate any promising high school chemistry students for the program. Wes Schooler, a Durham native and rising sophomore at Northwestern, is back for his second summer working at Duke's chemistry department. As attractive as the NSF research internships are, Schooler is leaning toward a career in medicine or private business.

"I don't think I have the patience to teach," he says. "You have to really be able to communicate well, and to want to be in an academic environment. A job with a corporation is a sure thing as opposed to the uncertainty of academics, with [its accompanying] regard to tenure and whether your research will be successful." Schooler relates how his father, James, chairman of North Carolina



THE WALLACE

Reed: where are the black Ph.D.s?

Central University's chemistry department, has told of former students doubling their salaries two or three years after college graduation.

"I think it's really up to us in the sciences to do more than we've been doing," says Fraser-Reid. "I devoted an entire class lecture last year to talking about careers in chemistry. The opportunities are out there. Some people think they can't afford to go to graduate school, but there are a lot of programs that will pay your way if you have suitable grades. What it may cost you is lost earning."

While the number of natural science Ph.D.s pursuing careers in the academy declines, there have been similar disturbing trends in minority student enrollment. At the American Council on Education's seventieth annual meeting in January, council president Robert H. Atwell stressed the importance of encouraging minority students to continue their formal education. "Since the early Eighties," he said, "we have seen a steady downturn in black participation in education at every level after high school graduation." Atwell cited as reasons the failure to retain minority students, the small number of minority faculty members, cuts in student aid, and "the cycle of poverty, alienation, and low aspirations."

Putting the problem in a larger context, the Minority Graduate Education Project report concludes: "To ignore the problem of the decline in black Ph.D.s and faculty is to delay finding solutions to a problem that could have serious future national consequences in higher education as well as in other major sectors of the economy. By 2020, minority students will comprise about 35 percent [because of an overall decrease in the

Continued on page 46

INSIDE THE 'EVIL EMPIRE'

BY LEONARD G. PARDUE

GLIMPSES OF GLASNOST:

HOW I SPENT MY SUMMER VACATION

Would Russians greet us with special enthusiasm or eye us with suspicion? Would we well-off American tourists see anything, other than what Intourist wanted us to see?

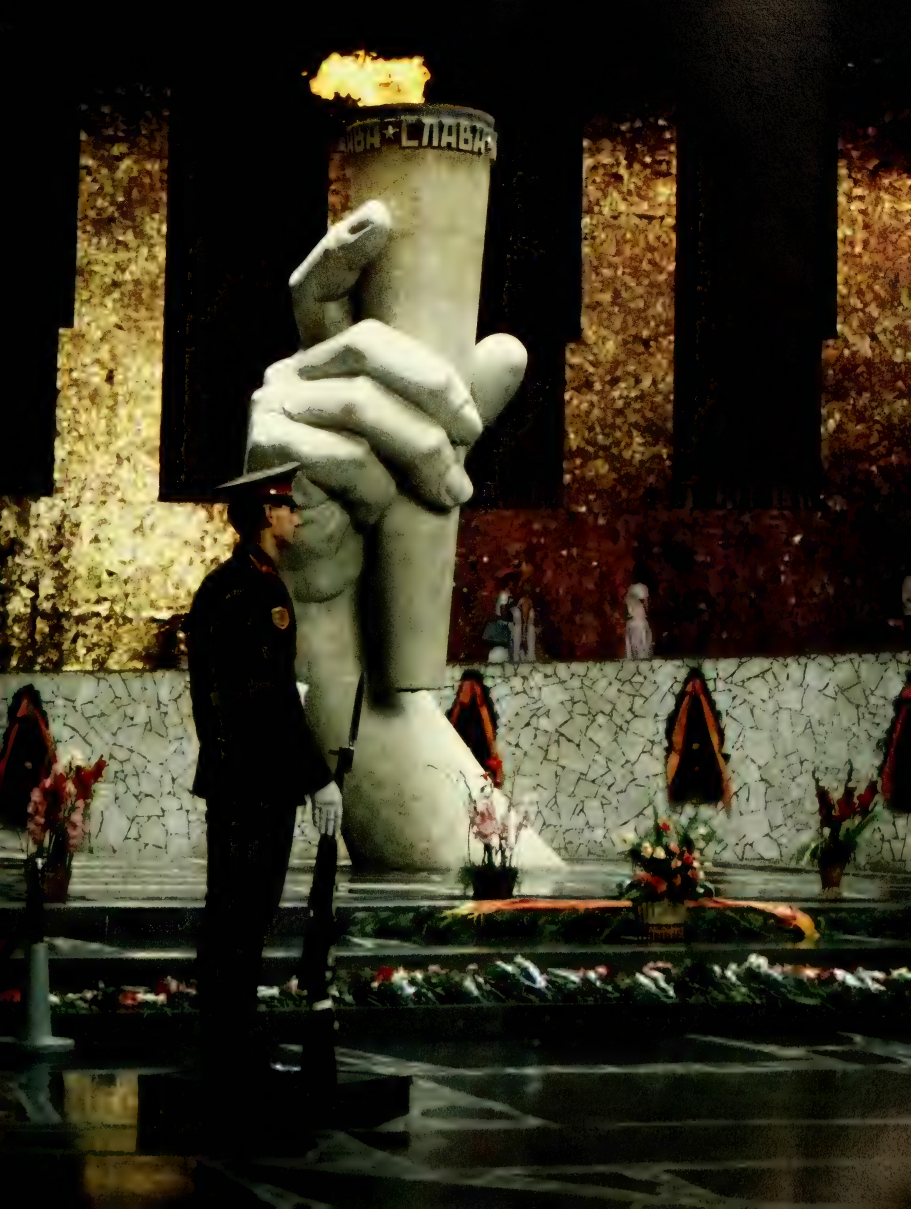
I remembered, of course, the lessons of childhood: The Russians meant to conquer the world. They invaded Hungary, blockaded Berlin, dominated Czechoslovakia, suppressed dissent. The Communists threatened our way of life. Their bombers might strike at any time, we thought, as we crouched under our desks in elementary-school drills of the late 1940s. When Ronald Reagan called the Soviet Union an "evil empire," he was voicing a consensus that our society developed over decades.

So here I was, preparing to visit the Soviet Union for the first time, and not really knowing what our tour group would encounter. Would we see signs of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, Mikhail Gorbachev's political and economic reforms? Would Russians greet us with special enthusiasm or eye us with suspicion? And what of the police-state structure, how visible would it be? Would we be searched as we entered or left the country? Would we see police or soldiers on every corner? Would we well-off American tourists see anything, after all, other than what the Soviet travel agency Intourist wanted us to see?

Unease. Excitement. Questions.

Returning home, I found the visit had produced many impressions but few crisp answers. It was as if we had peered quickly through the slats of Venetian blinds, catching glimpses of the realities beyond. The Soviet Union we saw was neither as chilling as my worst fears suggested, nor as happily transformed as a scriptwriter might wish. The country differed vastly from the shopping centers, supermarkets, expressways, and suburban homes that dominate our landscape. If ours is a land that offers breathing space and choices—a multihued painting—theirs is more nearly a monochromatic canvas, a place where things are packed tight, and options constrained.

This is what we saw: Vast tracts of high-rise apartments. Long lines in stores and at curbside stands. Crowded buses and subway cars. Crowded museums and squares. Giant memorials to Lenin and to World War II victories and heroes. Bright-faced children, tenderly treated by adults. Except in Leningrad, sometimes scruffy-looking parks and public gardens. Leningrad, the sparkling exception, as lovely in its central area as any Western Euro-



THE GORBACHEV CHALLENGE

By Jerry Hough

The first question that Gorbachev raises for us is whether we should try to encourage the Soviet Union's reintegration into the West and its opening to Western ideas. The question is not an easy one, for there are both potential pluses and potential minuses.

On the one hand, the United States has been winning the competition with the Soviet Union over the past decade, so there is a natural tendency not to change anything about our relationship with the Soviet Union. A Soviet Union that attacked protectionism seriously and improved its technological capability might be able to develop more effective weapons. A Soviet Union that had more contact with the West might be able to acquire more secret technology. A freer Soviet Union, a less alien Soviet Union, would be less of a public relations disaster for itself and conceivably a more attractive model for others.

On the other hand, a more open Soviet Union would be one in which the Soviet and East European peoples would have more human rights. Fanatical Marxism-Leninism in Moscow is dangerous to the world, and a mellowing of it and an erosion of the sense of paranoia found in all strata of the population would lessen the chance of some dangerous miscalculation. The Brezhnev generation, for all its misconceptions and old-fashioned thinking, was so inherently cautious on questions of war and peace that we may think that post-Brezhnev generations will be similar. We cannot, however, count on this, and it would be safer if these generations had a more relaxed attitude about the outside world.

My own weighing of the pros and cons suggests that, on balance, the benefits of a Soviet opening to the West outweigh the disadvantages for the United States. With the Soviet economy in the trillion-dollar-a-year range, many in the United States have developed a very exaggerated sense of what the introduction of a limited amount of Western technology can accomplish. A thoroughgoing economic reform, coupled with large-scale foreign investment, would have a far more important impact, but it is extremely difficult to believe that it would bring the Soviet Union to an equal position with the United States within the foreseeable future. Those who express great anxiety about the military and ideological consequences of cooperating with Gorbachev's economic reform are exaggerating his chances of ultimate success and underestimating the capabilities and attractiveness of the Western system . . .

The . . . most fundamental question Gorbachev raises for us is the goal of our foreign policy. In the past, the United States often defined its goals in economic terms—access of American investment to foreign markets, protection of American economic interests abroad, and the like . . .

Now that has changed very considerably. The driving force of policy is anti-Sovietism. If we think something helps the Soviet Union, we are strongly inclined to oppose it; if something harms the Soviet Union, we support it . . . One of the most frequently used instruments of foreign policy has become the economic embargo—the governmental regulation and restriction of American business in the name of political goals, normally anti-Soviet ones. It has become shameful for Americans to pursue their economic interests if they conflict with non-economic foreign policy ones.

The function of a foreign policy is to protect the interests of a country's citizens. If the country is under a serious military threat, then the defense interests become predominant. But if Gorbachev is going to deemphasize the military factor in his policy, if he is deliberately going to lessen any perception of a military threat to Europe, if he is going to change the secret and alien character of Russia as he opens it to Western ideas, we will . . . need to emphasize other instruments of foreign policy. ■

Hough is a political science professor at Duke and a staff member of the Brookings Institution. This excerpt from Russia and the West: Gorbachev and the Politics of Reform © 1988 by Jerry Hough is reprinted with permission of Simon & Schuster. Hough's other books include The Soviet Leadership in Transition and The Struggle for the Third World.

pean city I have seen.

This is what we heard: Acknowledgments of housing shortages. Assertions that political reforms were under way. A condemnation of Stalin. Pridelful comments about Soviet accomplishments in providing jobs, housing, and health care. Enormously prideful views about Soviet World War II victories. Occasional distortions of Soviet history. Now and then a wry comment about work habits and inefficiency.

Nearly all of us in a group of about 150 alumni and friends from Duke and the University of Illinois also experienced encounters of another kind: Young boys we met at sight-seeing spots who looked at us inquisitively and asked, "Bubblegum?" Youths who wanted to trade rubles for dollars or to buy jeans and running shoes (illegal transactions that probably happen regularly). As far as I know, none of our group did business.

Impressions. Glimpses. Nothing so solid as to support scholarly conclusions. But our companion, Professor Warren Lerner, chairman of Duke's history department and a Soviet specialist, put the case succinctly: "If you keep your eyes and ears open, you can learn some things." It was his third trip to the Soviet Union, his first in more than fifteen years.

Listen and watch:

The evil empire: Entering and leaving the Soviet Union produced feelings of euphoria mixed with fatigue and anxiety like those you experience during any adventurous long-distance trip. But there was something more. Would we be searched? Would something we carried with us be seized? I worried that a John le Carré spy novel I had read on the plane en route to Moscow might cause a problem.

Just inside the Moscow terminal, each of



Muscovite mall: Moscow's G.U.M., one of the Soviet Union's major department stores

us passed behind a maze of partitions and stood before a uniformed worker who sat in a booth, behind a glass window. Above my head and behind me was a sort of rear-view mirror, enabling the passport control officer, I suppose, to check out my bald spot. He looked young; I suppose he was a soldier. Though sleepy-eyed, he looked long and carefully at my passport, my visa, my face, my tour-group nametag. Finally, he detached a portion of the visa, returned the rest of it and my passport, and waved me on.

The large room where we awaited our luggage offered a strange mix of impressions: Bright signs on the wall advertised Pepsi Cola and American Express, recognizable by their logos. The room looked new, modern, a geometric pattern setting off its metallic ceiling; but the lighting level resembled the interior of an American theater before the movie begins.

The customs examination went quickly for most. As requested, we had listed on Soviet forms the valuables we were carrying or wearing—rings, cameras, watches—and specified how much currency we had brought into the country—declarations apparently designed to guard against illegal trading of dollars for rubles or Soviet goods. The customs official looked at my watch (Gold, he asked; No, I shook my head.) and my wedding ring, scrawled something indecipherable on the form, returned it to me, and with hardly a glance at my luggage waved me on.

Departure in Leningrad twelve days later went just as smoothly for all but a few. An Illinois man told me that ten or twelve decks of playing cards in his suitcase showed up as small rectangles in the X-ray viewer. Books? the guard asked. No, playing cards, the traveler replied, purchased for gifts. The guard insisted on seeing for himself, then allowed the man to pass through.

Another point of anxiety involved photo-taking. A popular guide book and a travel agent's brochure cautioned against photographing airports, factories, military installations or personnel, prisons, railway junctions or stations, hydroelectric installations, dams, bridges, slums, and "surface and panoramic shots" of industrial cities. Neither the book nor the brochure specified what might happen if we ignored the warnings. Many of us did, to some extent. As our cruise ship passed through locks on the Volga River, we photographed the gates and other features. Why not, I thought. Surely U.S. intelligence agencies have taken satellite photos that tell them all about this river; surely the KGB isn't watching, doesn't care, I thought. But I felt uneasy.

In Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace, accompanied by our Intourist guide, a group of us strolled through a neighborhood near the fine-arts museum. Down the street marched a group of soldiers wearing what appeared to

Would we be searched?
Would something we
carried with us be seized?
I worried that my John
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be dress uniforms. Many of us raised our cameras and clicked away. No one protested. Some of the soldiers smiled. In Moscow and Leningrad, twice we saw six or eight carloads of security agents accompanying black limousines. A police car, its lights flashing, a loudspeaker broadcasting a way-clearing message, led the Leningrad caravan as it sped down the middle of busy street. I kept my camera at my side.

Guards, some armed, some not, were fairly visible at places like museums and squares where crowds gathered. Mostly they seemed to perform routine duties, like keeping people out of the way of traffic. A uniformed man, presumably a pilot, passed us as we climbed the stairs to an Aeroflot plane in Moscow; he wore a pistol on his hip.

But on the whole, from our tourists' perspective, the evil empire seemed an overblown image.

Glasnost: Most striking was a list of names spotted by Professor Lerner in *Moscow News*, a Soviet weekly published in several languages, including English. The names were of people executed during Stalin's purges in the late 1930s. "You would never have seen something like that five years ago," Lerner said. He also pointed out letters to the editor bearing the writer's name and criticizing Communist Party policy. Even for Lerner, seeing firsthand some effects of Gorbachev's policies of openness carried a stronger impact than reading about them.

An Intourist-supplied expert, Eugeni V. Zinkovski, of the Znanie Society, an organization that popularizes knowledge, spoke to us on the cruise ship. A man in his fifties, Zinkovski described himself as a former Stalinist; "I cried my eyes out" when Stalin died in 1953, he said. Now, he said in polished English, he has been appalled to learn of the extent and mindlessness of the purges Stalin led, when thousands from all parts of society were executed or imprisoned. His comments made clear that in this land of sudden reversals of political standing, anti-Stalinist sentiment had again received official sanction.

But *glasnost* hadn't yet penetrated to some crannies of Soviet society. During a bus tour in Leningrad, an Intourist guide pointed out

a bridge named for Stalin's associate Sergei Kirov and told us that Kirov died in 1936. In fact, Lerner told us later, Kirov had been assassinated in 1934, leading to the purges. The incorrect year may have been an innocent mistake; omitting how Kirov died distorted his death's significance. Another guide told John Bernethich Jr. '71 that current English-language newspapers were readily available in libraries. He and his wife, Janet, decided to check; they found no English-language newspaper in the public library in Volgograd, a city of about a million. In the Lenin Library in Leningrad, the only English-language newspaper they could find was a May issue of *The New York Times*, and they found it in the archives, away from ready access.

Perestroika: Several of us, Lerner among them, went out on our own to visit stores and markets in Moscow and Volgograd. Nearly always we found crowds, lines, slim inventories, and a level of quality a few cuts below what we see in the U.S. In Volgograd, my wife, Esther Booe Pardue '62, and I went into a large store that sold toys and sporting goods. A pup tent on display was made of heavy canvas-like material; soccer balls were made of plastic. Outside the city market a few blocks away, crowds thronged the stalls that sold anything resembling Western jeans or name-brand sportswear. At one stall, the Nike name had been applied to ordinary-looking shirts and pants, an obvious case of counterfeiting.

Another afternoon outside the market, Esther and I saw thirty or forty Russians milling about, each carrying hand-lettered signs. With the help of a German tourist, we figured out that the people had gathered to try to work out three-way and four-way apartment swaps, getting around both the tight housing supply and cumbersome housing-assignment procedures.

We saw numerous buildings under construction throughout the visit, but hardly ever a construction worker. In Leningrad, we exclaimed to ourselves, "look, they're working," when we saw the Astoria Hotel restoration project. But later we learned that Finnish contractors were doing the job. I asked a guide in Volgograd if the construction industry was taking its vacation during our visit; I said we had seen no one working. She smiled, shrugged, and said, "sometimes things go slowly." In Leningrad, I found myself chatting with an Intourist guide for another group. She pointed out sunbathers at a popular embankment on the Neva River. I asked how so many people could get away from their jobs. She smiled and said something like, "Some people seem to find it no problem." The French built our Moscow hotel; the Swedes, our Leningrad hotel; the Austrians, our cruise ship.

The political half of Gorbachev's reforms,

of course, was less easy for us to observe. Zinkovski spoke convincingly about broader participation in the political process, with competing candidates seeking election to Soviets, or government councils. But Lerner pointed out that the Communist Party, the country's true seat of power, selects its own members and is inaccessible to most citizens. Until that changes, Lerner said, true popular rule will not have been attained. Zinkovski offered no persuasive rebuttal.

Encounters and experiences: Esther and I went early one weekday morning to a Russian Orthodox church near our hotel. The practice of religion is discouraged in the Soviet Union, but not forbidden, and we found there a few dozen worshippers, mostly

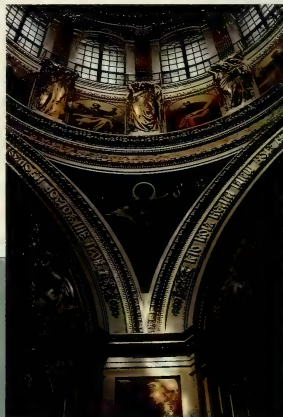
If ours is a land
that offers breathing
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a multihued painting—
theirs is more
nearly a monochromatic
canvas.

older women (*babushkas*). The singing of the choir and priests, the ornate murals and chandeliers, the dozens of candles, the practice of standing or kneeling during worship (there are no pews)—all that combined to put us in truly foreign surroundings. We stood toward the back of the church alongside a couple of the older women. At one point in the service, I felt a hand on my left arm. Quietly, with a twinkle in her eye, the *babushka* spoke to me in Russian. Gently, she took my arm from behind my back and placed it by my side, then by gesture showed me the proper way to stand. Once, later in the service, I caught myself again with my arms behind my back and quickly put them at my sides. She smiled.

In Volgograd, a group of us went to a performance of a visiting circus. We found ourselves among about 1,000 Russians, including many children with their parents. It was great fun to see the children's reactions to aerialists and acrobats, horses and ponies, reindeer and, yes, I swear it, trained roosters (they pulled carts, ran madly around the low railing at the edge of the ring, and danced).



Capitalizing: Socialist life in the marketplace at Volgograd



A CEO FOR THE SOVIETS?

By Thomas Naylor

If the new chief executive of a major U.S. company such as AT&T or IBM wants to introduce fundamental changes, he must come to grips with the company's culture—the attitudes, values, and customs of the firm's managers and employees. The failure to address strongly ingrained cultural factors has led to the demise of many a new CEO in the United States.

This is precisely the situation in which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev finds himself as he attempts to de-Stalinize the Soviet Union and open the closed society. His strategy calls for a direct assault on the legacy of Joseph Stalin—the centrally planned economy, the self-serving Communist Party, the inflexible government bureaucracy, and the police-state mentality. If Gorbachev is to succeed, he must confront the culture of the largest risk-free society in the world—a society

characterized by full employment, inexpensive housing, free education and medical care, low-cost transportation, the absence of bankruptcy, and cradle-to-grave socialism.

But that is exactly what he is doing, and he is doing it very effectively through the use of a management style that closely resembles that of a successful American businessman.

In 1986, Gorbachev had to deal with three major tragedies—the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the sinking of the *Admiral Nakhimov*, and a fire on the Soviet nuclear submarine in the Atlantic. Although the Soviets were initially subjected to widespread criticism for their two-day delay in reporting the April explosion at Chernobyl, they later displayed a high degree of openness in their explanation to the Soviet people and to the rest of the world. This was in sharp contrast to their blustery response to the international outcry following the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the shooting down of Korean Air Lines flight 007 in 1983. They admitted to human error in judging and to responding too slowly to the crisis; and they openly

sought the advice of Western physicians and nuclear engineers to help them deal with the resulting medical and technical problems. Within a month of the accident, the Soviets began releasing an enormous amount of very detailed information about its causes as well as its adverse effects.

Four months later, when the Soviet passenger ship *Admiral Nakhimov* was hit broadside by a freighter and sank in the Black Sea, the Soviet press was forthcoming with timely details. Nearly 400 people were killed. Not so many years ago, Soviet officials might not have even reported such a catastrophe. Then

In front of us, a mother combed her young son's hair and later cuddled him as he got tired. There or elsewhere during our visit we never saw a child spanked or yelled at. As we made our way out of the building, we noticed as we did on other occasions how shouldering your way by someone in a crowd is a common occurrence—nothing rough or rude, just different from us.

In Moscow, with Warren and Fran Lerner, Sondra Slovin '85 and her brother John, Esther and I were strolling through a park next to the Kremlin. A young man approached and said to me, "You speak English, sir?" He stood with his face close to mine, apparently characteristic of Russians in one-on-one conversation. He inquired if we had heard of *glasnost* and *perestroika*. Yes, we had. And what did we think of it, did we think there should be more trade between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.? Oh, yes, that seemed like a good idea, I replied, not knowing the conversation was headed toward forbidden ground. Ah, he said, he had a quantity of Russian T-shirts and other goods; would we like him to come to our hotel that night so we could do some trading? Perhaps we had blue jeans to trade or dollars to spend? No, thanks, we said, and moved on.

War stories: It sometimes sounded as if World War II ended in 1985 instead of 1945. True, the Russians suffered mightily at the hands of the Germans and fought heroically. They seem determined to keep the memories alive. A tour of Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad) brought this home most vividly. The bitter six-month battle for Stalingrad in 1942-43 is commemorated everywhere. We saw four memorials and toured the incredible Mamayev Kurgan complex, topped by

the statue we know as Mother Russia, which stands 300 feet tall. The complex includes sculpture, pools, an eternal flame, and much more. Its total effect is something like putting the major monuments in Washington, D.C., all on one site.

Home again: Departure from Leningrad included some tense moments. The terminal was incredibly crowded, our group's luggage was scattered about amidst the crowd, and we wondered if everyone would make it through the crush. A zoo, we muttered: can't wait to get home. Thirteen hours later, we arrived at Kennedy Airport in New York.

Making our way to our connecting flight, we pushed our way through the incredibly crowded lobby onto a sidewalk filled with people going in every direction. A siren atop an ambulance blared a welcome. A zoo, we muttered.

Without grand conclusions, with glimpses and impressions and with good feelings, we were back in the United States of America. ■

Pardue '61, associate vice president and director of university relations, returned from Duke Travel's tour through the Soviet Union in July.



Inside Kremlin walls: gilt domes of the cathedrals in Red Square

in October, when a Soviet nuclear submarine caught fire and sank about 1,000 miles east of New York, Gorbachev notified President Reagan within two hours. This disaster at sea, too, received substantial television and newspaper coverage back in the Soviet Union.

Even in the politically sensitive area of human rights, Gorbachev has made some widely publicized moves. He has permitted some well-known dissidents to leave. They include Anatoly B. Shcharansky, as well as his mother and brother, who emigrated to Israel; Aleksandr Lerner, one of the best known crusaders for Jewish emigration remaining in Moscow, allowed the same passage; and Yelena G. Bonner, wife of Nobel laureate Andrei D. Sakharov, who was permitted to visit the United States for surgery. Sakharov himself was permitted to leave Gorky, where he had been in exile since 1980, to return to his home in Moscow, and to resume his work as a physicist at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The new Soviet management style has

If Gorbachev is to succeed, he must confront the culture of the largest risk-free society in the world.

been particularly noticeable in the field of foreign affairs. Not so many years ago, a clash of Soviet and Chinese troops along the Chinese border would have given rise to a tirade from Moscow. In the summer of 1986, the Soviet Foreign Ministry merely brushed off such a skirmish with a few calm words. Gorbachev's response to the Iran-contra affair in the United States was professional

and low-key. He resisted the temptation to reap short-term political gains in favor of a longer term view of U.S.-Soviet relations. Today, Soviet diplomats no longer talk about the inevitability of conflicts between socialist and capitalist nations; rather, they refer to the importance of "global interdependence."

Two factors differentiate Gorbachev from most previous Soviet leaders: His psychological sophistication and his non-confrontational style in dealing with domestic and foreign adversaries. Unlike some Western politicians who often subject their enemies to ridicule and intimidation, Gorbachev invites criticism from his adversaries and attempts to co-opt them through a strategy based on mutual gain. It is no longer business as usual in Moscow. And it may not be in our self-interest to pretend otherwise. ■

Naylor is professor of economics and business administration at Duke. He is author of The Gorbachev Strategy: Opening the Closed Society, from which this is adapted.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE ROME

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

JUNIOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABROAD:

ROAMING AMONG THE RUINS

A funny thing happened on the way to the Forum—ten students saw the rise, decline, and reemergence of a civilization.

When in Rome, you do as the Romans do, though you do a little more of it. You eat pasta—twisted pasta, flattened pasta, hollowed-out pasta, stuffed pasta, pasta with accompaniment, solitary pasta. You flip your coins into the Trevi Fountain and nurse your wine on the Piazza Navona. And—if you're prodded by proper instruction—you find yourself drawn to the details.

Details like the hole in the dome of the Pantheon. That hole invites in the only light for the immense space inside. It also opens itself to the Roman rain. You move from the colonnaded entry, meant as a gesture toward the Greek roots of Rome, into the circular chamber of grandiose proportions, suggesting the imperial dreams of Rome. Your downward gaze tracks a puddle intruding onto the floor pattern of circles and squares. Then you look up at the dome, at the hole, and you realize that the building has become 1.9 million cubic feet of a leaky shower.

It's not just the details of Rome that grip your attention; it's also the jarring juxtaposition of those details. As you stand on almost any corner, you find yourself surrounded by ancient Roman brickwork, a medieval tower,

a baroque facade, and a display of modern underwear drying on a rooftop. We tend to clear away our past as we go along. Romans incorporate their past into their present; they build on top of it, obscure it, add new garnishes to it, but they are always reusing it.

There's no place like Rome, with its more or less inviting accumulations that—spanning several thousand years—mark the more or less forward march of civilization. From such inducements sprang a Duke six-week summer course, "Pagan to Christian Rome," which attracted nine undergraduates and a multiply-hyphenated addition to the usual roster, an editor-observer-student.

And just what was the attraction? In the view of most of these students, all roads to understanding their intellectual inheritance lead to Rome. Senior and Ultimate Frisbee athlete David Slye took aim at classics beginning with a high-school summer trip through Italy. At Duke, he's combining majors in electrical engineering and history. Senior Tom Elliott, making his first trip to Europe, was drawn into classical civilization by study in Greek. Elliott has also gone the double-major route, with computer science and classics. Junior Jennifer McCracken, a sociology and art major, looked enthusiastically to

painting from the Umbria School.



SEIRING ASSISI: It seemed we'd

stepped into a picture postcard — or into a lush

seeing art in its proper context, and to giving up—for six weeks—the distorting prisms of art slides and textbook representations.

Appropriately enough for the double-majors in the group, "Pagan to Christian Rome" was team-taught, by Peter Burian, associate professor of classical studies, and Annabel Wharton, associate professor of art. Burian, a specialist in ancient literature, spent a year in Rome while growing up and has taught there for Duke and for the Virgilian Society. Wharton, whose field is early Christian and Byzantine art and architecture, has traveled extensively in Italy. Their theme for the summer program—"continuity in change"—suggested an Eternal City that has gone through wrenching shifts in character but, still, remained convincingly Roman, a city that transformed itself from a pagan to a Christian center but stayed a center for all civilization.

Through most of its long history, as the professors pointed out in the course description, Rome has been a showcase of urban existence, offering insights into ancient and medieval topography, architecture, and urban life. "Here as nowhere else one can read a continuous record of the successive rises, declines, and re-emergences of the city as the central expression of our civilization and its discontents." The city itself functions as a "text," they noted, "and direct observation allows a refinement of analyses and an appreciation of monuments and works of art that cannot be duplicated in the classroom."

The glory that was Rome didn't begin with Rome; and the course first brought its students into an encounter with the Greek inheritance of Italy. Paestum, a coastal city in southern Italy, was founded by the Greeks around 600 B.C. For a thousand years, under Greeks, Italian tribes, and Romans, the city maintained a largely prosperous and decorous existence until the mouths of the rivers feeding into the area began to silt, malaria started to spread, and even the developed area turned into marshland. Those uninviting conditions, though, helped preserve the city's remarkable remains from future exploitation. Outside the great archaic structures known as the Temples of Hera, Burian and Wharton talked about the Greek civic cult, the intertwining of a city's civic life and religious life. They discussed the Greek concern for rationality. The temple—with its adherence to rules of proportion—was the Greek expression of a universe made perfect by human effort.

Our stay at Paestum's Hotel Poseidonia unleashed the not-so-rational curse of faulty Italian plumbing, as an overflowing shower drain attacked an entire floor. A stint on the

We tend to clear away
our past as we go
along. Romans
incorporate their past
into their present.



Capua: the place that sparked Spartacus

beach seemed the perfect antidote to un-welcome water. The beach, though, made an unexpectedly lasting impression—through deposits of tar washed in by the Mediterranean—on waders and walkers alike. Having been scarred by modern civilization, we indulged in two of its pleasures, foosball and miniature golf. And we were challenged to begin exercising largely nonexistent Italian language skills. At a group meal, one student struggled to order parmesan cheese as a main-course accompaniment, only to end up with a hunk of cheese for dinner.

The Greek theme continued with several days in Cuma, along the Bay of Naples. Propelled along by faithful Fabio, our indispensable bus driver, we shifted our base to the Villa Vergiliana. (Fabio, renowned for coolly maneuvering his bus through congested streets, announced that he didn't have nerves of steel, he had no nerves left at all.

We appreciated that assessment after an outing with a substitute driver, who managed one fender-bender and a ticket for running a red light.) The villa offered splendid food and more or less splendid isolation. Evenings were consumed by an Italian card game called Scopas that seemed to offer a metaphor for all of Italy—layers upon layers of hard-and-fast rules that were shamelessly reinterpreted to suit the personalities of the players; flings with Fabio's frisbee; romps with the villa's collection of canines; and sometimes competing concerts with a high-powered electric organ and a gently employed guitar.

It was at the villa that our disparate group—humanists and engineers, classics-minded types and tourism-driven types, students and professors—started to become a tight-knit group. Those group meals, earlier characterized by a heavy and awkward silence, came alive with conversation. Personalities became well-established, common interests noted, talents and failings (at card-playing, music-making, and keeping up with course reading assignments) discovered, and humor devastatingly directed. We were all reminded of the virtues of small numbers.

Cuma was probably founded by the Greeks in the eighth century B.C.; in time, a big chunk of the coastline was under Cumae control, the city became one of the most important Roman ports, and nearby Baia the thermal-baths center of antiquity. Deftly evading tour groups of Italian schoolchildren for our hilltop romp among the ruins, we received an early lesson about antiquity: that which remains often remains because it was reused throughout history. As outlined by Burian and Wharton, the typical life cycle of Greek colonies in southern Italy had them beginning as independent entities, becoming absorbed into the Roman Republic and Empire, seeing their temples turned into churches, and declining in importance by the fifth or sixth centuries A.D.

Another lesson came with a stroll through the Grotto of the Cumae Sybil, or prophetic: that ancient sites can bring life to literature and ritual, not just to architecture. The grotto, hollowed out from solid rock, was made famous by Virgil's *Aeneid*. Initiates would get instruction in the mysteries as they proceeded along a long gallery, finally ending up in the chamber that housed the prophesying Sybil. The Romans also engineered tunnels connecting Cuma to the nearby Lake of Avernus, a lake ascribed with such mystical properties that it was thought that birds would resist flying over it. But the tunnels served a military, not a mystical, purpose: They allowed sailors to move quickly to

Continued on page 38

HENRY PURDY '90

JULY 1988

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

RIISING FROM THE RANKS

New officers for the General Alumni Association were approved by its board of directors at the May meeting. Robert L. Heidrick '63 assumed the role of president and W. Barker French '63 was named president-elect. M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, director of Alumni Affairs and assistant vice president, continues his *ex officio* role as secretary-treasurer.

In issuing his final president's report to the board, Paul D. Risher B.S.M.E. '57 stated that he had "just spent a year in the best volunteer job in America." He noted with satisfaction progress on his three goals for the year: increased financial support, a formalized relationship with Duke's board of trustees, and a stronger sense of collegiality among various alumni constituencies.

Heidrick is president of The Heidrick Partners, Inc., an executive recruiting firm in Chicago. A member of the GAA board of directors for the past seven years, he has been on its executive committee since 1985. As president elect in 1987-88, he chaired the GAA's finance committee; and from 1976 to 1981, he was president of the Duke Chagoland Alumni Association. During his Duke student days, he was a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity and the Interfraternity Council. He and his wife, Raynelle, have three children and live in Chicago.

French is director of executive financial services for Price Waterhouse in Pittsburgh. President of Chicago's alumni club from 1973 to 1976, he has been a GAA board member since 1986, chaired its marketing committee in 1987-88, and will chair the finance committee this year as president-elect. He and his wife, Cavett Hamilton French '62, have two daughters and live in Pittsburgh.

Other new members named to the board for four-year terms are: N. Shepard Moyle '84 of Dallas, Texas, who will serve on the marketing committee; Janice Gill Williams '72 of Durham, who will serve on the clubs committee; Thomas E. Senf '62 of San Rafael, California, named to the clubs committee; James D. Warren '79 of Arlington, Virginia, also a new member of the clubs committee;



C. William Crain '63 of Shawnee Mission, Kansas, who will chair the marketing committee; and Judy Freyermuth Rex '61 of Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, who will serve on the alumni admissions/scholarship committee.

At the May board meeting, Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, '77 J.D., '77 A.M. reported that the national network of alumni admissions advisory committees interviewed 9,000 applicants, a record number. Of the 14,400 students who applied to Duke, 21.5 percent were accepted; of the 487 alumni children who applied, 44.6 percent were accepted.

Clubs committee chair Henry M. Beck Jr. '73 acknowledged the work done by Stanley G. Brading Jr. '75 on the matter of liability and of James D. Warren '79 on incorporating alumni clubs. The committee recommended that clubs neither incorporate nor seek tax exempt status except in very unusual situations. The board approved the recommendation.

Reporting for Clay Felker '51, chair of the editorial advisory board for *Duke Magazine*, associate editor Sam Hull announced the addition of Sarah Hardesty '72 to its board. She is director of communications in the public-affairs division of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). He also noted that *Duke Magazine* was named one of the nation's top ten magazines for the fourth year in a row by CASE. In addition to receiving two gold medals—one in the university magazine category and the

other in "periodical writing excellence" for staff-written articles—the magazine earned a silver medal for design and a bronze medal for features editor Bridget Booher '82 in the category "Best Articles of the Year."

The board will hold its fall meeting on September 17.

DOLLARS FOR SCHOLARS

Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarships have gone to three students whose interests include oratory, track, and the clarinet. Each, a member of the Class of 1992, will receive \$5,000 a year. The merit-based scholarships, begun in 1979 by the General Alumni Association, are awarded annually, with preference given to children of alumni.

Gregory Davis of San Diego, California, is the Charles A. Dukes Scholar. Dukes '29, who joined the alumni office staff upon graduation, was assistant director of alumni affairs and public relations from 1934 to 1944, acting director from 1944 to 1946, and director from 1946 to 1963. He retired as assistant vice president in 1967. He died in 1984.

Davis is the son of Margaret Hicks Drew '58. At La Jolla High School, he was first in his graduating class, played on the lacrosse team,

Stepping down: L. Neil Williams Jr. '58, J.D. '61, right, chats with Roger C. Hamilton '64, center, who chairs Atlanta's Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, and President H. Keith H. Brodie.

Williams was honored in May at the Commerce Club of Atlanta by 200 alumni, friends, and administrators for his five years as chair of Duke's board of trustees. Stanley G. Brading Jr. '75, outgoing president of the Duke Club of Atlanta, was master of ceremonies.

President Brodie presented Williams with the Duke Blue Devil Award "in recognition for more than thirty years of affection for Duke University."

and won first-place honors in local oratorical contests and an American Chemical Society competition. He received the Optimist International Citizenship Award and the National Council of Teachers of English Award. During the summers of 1984, 1985, and 1986, he took part in Duke's Talent Identification Program. He plans to major in biology and become a research scientist.

Katharine Luise Dege of Frederick, Maryland, is the Fannie Y. Mitchell Scholar. From 1942 to 1949, Mitchell was acting director of placement; she was named director in 1949. She retired in 1968 and lives in Durham.

Dege is the daughter of Jeffrey G. Dege Ph.D. '70 and Dorothy B. Dege M.A.T. '67. Her brother, Gillmer James Dege, is a Duke junior. She graduated first in her class at the Governor Thomas Johnson High School, was captain of the women's cross country and track teams, and was president of the National Honor Society. A Commended Scholar in the National Merit Scholarship program, she was recognized as a Distinguished Scholar by the Maryland State Scholarship Board. She plans to major in zoology and become a field researcher.

Annie Wen-Ning Kao of Lexington, Kentucky, is the William D. Jones Scholar. Jones was special functions manager of Duke's dining halls from 1946 to 1976. He worked in the admissions office until he retired in 1979. He lives in Durham.

DUKE UNIVERSITY

HUMANITARIAN SERVICE AWARD

Duke Campus Ministry is accepting nominations for the university's annual Humanitarian Service Award, to be given to a member of the Duke community.

Selection will be based on direct and personal service to others, sustained involvement in that service, and simplicity of lifestyle. Letters of nomination should include a full description of the person and the works in which he or she is involved, with some attention to that person's motivating influences. In addition, please give two other references who may be contacted by the selection committee about the nominee.

Please submit nominee's name, address, and both business and home phone numbers, and your relation to the nominee. The deadline for receiving letters of nomination is November 1, 1988. Selection will be made by Duke Campus Ministry. For further information, call (919) 684-2909.

Mail letters to:

Humanitarian Service Award,
Duke Chapel, Duke University
Durham, North Carolina 27706

Kao is the daughter of David Teh-Yu Kao M.S. '66, Ph.D. '68. At Henry Clay High School, she was a member of the National Honor Society, the Student Council, the French Club, and the Speech Club. She has won performance awards for clarinet and piano, and has received awards in English, geometry, biology, and French. She has worked as a Candy Stripper and a volunteer at the Senior Citizens Center. Her possible majors at Duke include biology and philosophy.

A WARMING TREND FOR CLUBS

May means more than summer's approaching. For students, it's graduation or the beach—or both. For Duke faculty and staff, it's a chance to venture off campus to share Duke with alumni at club events across the nation.

Athletics director and newly named Duke vice president Tom Butters headed for the beach with football coach Steve Spurrier—but not to join Spuds MacKenzie. They were the featured speakers at a dinner held by the Duke Club of Palm Beach, Florida, at the Providencia Restaurant. About seventy alumni and friends heard Butters' "Final Four" report and Spurrier on football futures. Wade R. Byrd '59 is the club's president.

Closer to home, Richard White, botany professor and dean of Trinity College and Arts and Sciences, provided an entertaining overview of Duke's activities at the Nash-Edgcombe-Wilson Alumni Association's annual dinner. More than forty attended the event, held at the Carlton House Restaurant in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Chal M. Nunn Jr. '76, M.D. '80 is the club's president.

The controversial space shuttle was the topic and its birth place was the site for a rousing discussion led by history professor Alex Roland. Roland, a former NASA historian, spoke at the Duke Club of Houston's dinner at the Westin Galleria. Rudy Martineck '73 and Jane Shapiro '69 were the organizers, and Jim Byerly '74 is the club's president.

Four hundred gathered on the banks of the Potomac in June, not to get good, early seats for the Independence Day fireworks display but to board *The Cherry Blossom*. Tamara Hirschfeld '84 of the Duke Club of Washington, D.C., helped organize a three-hour cruise with imbibement and dancing. The Duke group of approximately 250 were joined by alumni from UNC-Chapel Hill, Virginia, and Clemson. George Northup '80 is DCW's president.

Summer means family picnics, and many clubs make them an annual affair. The Duke Club of Milwaukee invited current and in-

coming students to a family picnic at the McKinley Marina on Lake Michigan. Tom Scrivner '70, M.A.T. '72 and Meredith Burk Scrivner B.S.N. '72 are DCM's co-presidents. The Duke Club of Philadelphia held its picnic at the home of its president, John Krampf '69. Treasurer and Young Alumni Club chair John Willmouth '80 helped organize croquet, volleyball, swimming, and badminton.

The Duke Club of Washington entertained a hundred at Fort Hunt Park in Alexandria, and accepted a softball challenge from UNC-Chapel Hill alumni, who were picnicking there, too. Other joint efforts included the Duke Club of San Diego's seventh annual pig picking in July, which brought together the faithful from Duke, UNC, State, and Wake Forest. The grand bash featured Eastern Carolina barbecue, barbecued chicken, Brunswick stew, hush puppies, and slaw. Summer events coordinator E. Duke Marston Jr. '63 brought this all off in Southern style with club president Edward L. Fike '41.

While some were dining on animals, others were watching them, or vice versa. Duke alumni in Philadelphia joined the Penn Young Alumni Club, who have formed URECA, the Union of Recent Eastern College Alumni, for a party and dance that was a real zoo. The site was the Rare Mammal House and Impala Café at the Philadelphia Zoo, and nearly 700 party animals gathered from dusk to midnight to create one of the largest urban watering holes in the East.

Other fine young animals could be viewed in Galloway, Ohio, at Darby Dan Farm, which has produced a couple of Kentucky Derby winners. The Duke Club of Columbus entertained nearly seventy at an afternoon reception and dinner. Cindy Phillips Close '76 was instrumental in making arrangements. The DCC's president is James S. Savage III '78.

Meanwhile, away from the ranch, horses were also featured—but not Texas cowboys—when the wild West became the mild West. The Duke Club of Dallas, headed by Robert Krakow '78, J.D. '81, held its first ACC Polo Party at the Willow Bend Polo and Hunt Club with a reception and exhibition game, followed by a polo match.

REUNION EVOKES VIGIL

In April 1968, hundreds of Duke students and faculty took up residence in front of the Chapel on West Campus in support of collective bargaining rights and higher wages for the university's non-academic personnel. Called the Vigil, the event put Duke in the national spotlight at a time

when student activism across the country mirrored the turmoil of the nation. Two decades later, campus concerns range from revising the standard curriculum to faculty hiring policies. In this climate, members of the classes of '67 through '71 have organized a Vigil reunion to coincide with the twentieth class reunion of '68.

Rather than using the weekend of September 23-25 solely as a time to reminisce about the Vigil, organizers are hoping to channel their energy into discussions of the university's present needs and plans for the future. At press time, the schedule of events includes allowing Vigil participants to speak to a variety of classes; an open mike on the quad; workshops on Duke's role in international and local affairs, and on internal university issues; a panel discussion with journalists, writers, former student leaders, and political activists from the Class of '68; and a chapel service with a guest speaker on Sunday.

To find out more information about the events of the Vigil reunion, contact Jake Phelps at (919) 684-2911.

INVALUABLE VOLUNTEERS

Outstanding volunteer service to the university brought Charles A. Dukes awards to a Duke parent and a dozen alumni, who were selected by the General Alumni Association's awards and recognition committee and the Annual Fund's executive committee.

Chosen for the GAA's roster are Edward P. Berger '58, A.M. '59, twice president of the Duke Club of Boston; Frances Adams "Parkie" Blaylock '53 of Bethesda, Maryland, a past president of the GAA, past officer of the Duke Club of Washington, a member of the steering committee for the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees (AAAC), and member of the D.C. Area Capital Campaign committee; Stanley G. Brading Jr. '75, former president of the Duke Club of Atlanta; Julie Campbell Esrey '60, former chair of the Kansas City AAAC and the AAAC for Union, Essex, and Morris counties in New Jersey, and a Duke trustee; Joseph C. Farmer M.D. '62, immediate past president of the Medical Alumni Association, chair of the medical school's parents program, and a member of the Davison Club; and Charles W. Petty Jr. LL.B. '63, immediate past president of the Law Alumni Association, reunion coordinator for the 1988 Law Alumni Weekend, and member of the school's board of visitors and its council for the Annual Fund.

The Annual Fund's top volunteers are E. Blake Byrne '57 of Mt. Kisco, New York,



Media mediation: The Willard Hotel was the site in April for a Washington forum, "The News Media Today: Image Makers or Image Breakers?", jointly sponsored by the offices of Alumni Affairs, Development, and University Relations. Three concurrent panels discussed economics, politics, and sports.

Above, President H. Keith Brodie, along with Alumni Affairs director M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, greet guests at a reception afterwards. At left, some members of the sports panel, from left to right, Duke law professor John C. Weistart J.D. '68, *Washington Post* sports editor Leonard Shapiro, and J. Michael Curtis '66, former Duke MVP and pro football

player for the Baltimore Colts. Bottom, *New York Times* economics columnist Leonard Silk '40, Ph.D. '47, right, and William Greider, national editor for *Rolling Stone* magazine, two economics panelists.

The panel on politics was moderated by political science professor David L. Paletz. Duke political scientist James David Barber moderated the closing wrap-up session.



class president, chair of the 1986-87 reunion gift program, former Trinity class agent, past member of the AAAC and the GAA board of directors, and new chair of the William Preston Few Association; Robert T. Johnson '58 of Dunwoody, Georgia, who was thirtieth reunion gift chair for his class and is a member of the Few Association and the Founders' Society; Francis E. Kelly '44 of Glen Cove, New York, the immediate past chair of the Few Association, gift chair for his class' fortieth reunion, past treasurer of the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association (DUMAA, New York), 1987-88 Annual Fund national reunion chair, and a member of the New York steering committee

for the Capital Campaign.

Also, Barbara A. Rinella of Kenilworth, Illinois, fifteen-year member of the AAAC, member of the Capital Campaign's executive committee in Chicago, the Duke Club of Chicago's steering committee, and chair for last January's "Celebrate Duke" benefit; Thomas C. Schneider of Greenwich, Connecticut, father of two recent Duke graduates, chair of the MARS Foundation Senior Challenge in 1987, past member of the Parents Committee, and host for Duke's successful New York outreach telethons; Eula Wilson Wake '29 of Silver Spring, Maryland, who organized the first official fifty-fifth Reunion and is a past secretary of the Half Century

Club, a member of the Annual Fund's executive committee, and class president during her class' fiftieth and fifty-fifth reunions; and Gregory S. Wolcott B.S.E. '78 of Winnetka, Illinois, an engineering class agent, member of the Chicago AAAC, and a member of the planning committee for his class' fifth and tenth reunions.

Named in honor of the late Charles A. Dukes '29, the awards were established in 1983. Dukes' service to the university spanned fifty-five years and positions that included alumni affairs director and assistant vice president. Among his accomplishments was the founding of the Loyalty Fund in 1948.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

20s & 30s

Eugenia Pittman Dixon '25 has compiled an anthology of newspaper articles written in the 1920s by her late husband, Wyatt. The book, *How Times Do Change—A Series of Sketches of Durham and Her Citizens*, is published by Central Carolina Publishing Co.

Frank Slaughter '26 is a retired doctor, and a "semi-retired" author, he says. His novels were best-sellers during the '40s, '50s, and '60s. His 62nd book, published in 1985, is *No Greater Love*. He lives in Jacksonville, Fla., where he rides a stationary bicycle ten miles a day and grows orchids.

Robert G. Hayes '31 was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by Lees-McRae College in Banner Elk, N.C. He is chairman of the board and president of Central Distributing Co. and chairman of the board of Kannapolis Publishing Co.

William P. Frazer '32, M.D. '34, a general practitioner for 52 years, retired in February. He was associated for many years with Loudoun Memorial Hospital, where he was chief of staff and one of the first doctors to serve on the hospital's board. He was also one of several doctors who continued to make house calls. He and his wife, Anne, live in Hamilton, Va.

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J.K. David '37, M.D. '41, a pediatrician for 41 years, has retired from his private practice in Jacksonville, Fla. He is working part time, teaching the pediatrics resident staff at University Hospital and working with the city's Well-Baby Clinics for indigent patients. He is also co-chief of the hospital's pediatric services.

40s

James A. Gerow M.Ed. '40 was elected mayor of Burlington, N.C., in November. He was on the city council in 1986-87.

James L. Tullis M.D. '40, a Harvard Medical School professor of medicine emeritus, was named to the board of directors of the American Lifeline Foundation, Inc., a publicly supported nonprofit corporation "dedicated to promoting quality health care and lifestyles for the elderly and disabled." He is also a consultant to the over-the-counter drugs division of the Food and Drug Administration.

Warren A. Goodman A.M. '41 participated in ceremonies at the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum when a full file of *Air World* magazine was donated to the museum by Exxon Co. He was editor of the magazine for ten years, and is the third editor in the magazine's 50-year history.

Frank H. Field '43, A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48, a chemistry professor at Rockefeller University, was awarded an American Chemical Society honor for "outstanding achievement in mass spectrometry." The award was named for Field and his collaborator on the book *Electron Impact Phenomena and the Properties of Gaseous Ions*, one of the most frequently cited works in the field.

S. Richardson Hill Jr. '43, an endocrinologist and immediate past president of the University of Alabama at Birmingham, received the 1988 Greater Birmingham Area Community Service Award for "leadership, character, integrity, and longtime service in behalf of civic and charitable endeavors." The former dean of the Medical College of Alabama, he is recognized as one of the nation's leading authorities in health care training and services. He and his wife, Janet, have four children.

John P. McGovern '43, M.D. '45 was appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to a four-year term on the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. He is founder of the McGovern Allergy Clinic and chairman of the Texas Allergy Research Foundation.

Ian Barbour A.M. '47, religion professor emeritus at Carleton College in Northfield, Minn., was one of the speakers at a conference in Italy organized by the Vatican last September. On the final day, Pope John Paul II delivered a statement on science and faith, commemorating the 300th anniversary of Newton's *Principia*. Barbour's talk, "Ways of Relating Science and Theology," will be included in a publication of the conference's proceedings. In the next two years, he will give a series of lectures in Scotland.

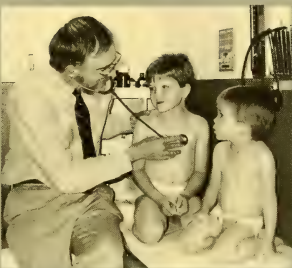
Franklin G. Norris '47 was elected a fellow in the American College of Cardiology. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, he is a cardiologist in Orlando, Fla.

A.B. "Jack" Shehee B.S.E.E. '47 is a corporate vice president of Reynolds Metal Co. Named general manager of the company's electrical division in 1983, he joined Reynolds in 1976 as manager of sales and marketing for the division. He earned his master's in business management from Columbia University.

DON'T DRINK THE MILK

Take a walk down any supermarket aisle and you'll see claims of no preservatives, additives, or flavorings emblazoned across boxes of children's breakfast cereals, packages of produce-section mushrooms, and cans of frozen orange juice. In a health-conscious age that espouses a less-is-more approach to nutrition, one product sold in its natural state poses a serious health threat to consumers. Those most at risk are children, the elderly, and the disabled.

Raw milk, unlike the regular milk sold in stores, is not pasteurized, a process whereby milk is heated to destroy dangerous microorganisms. Consequently, raw milk can carry highly toxic bacteria, including *Salmonella dublin*. John Bolton M.D. '63, a California pediatrician, received the American Academy of Pediatrics' Achievement Service Award last year for his continuing efforts to warn people about the potentially fatal effects



of raw milk.

"Raw milk frequently contains *Salmonella dublin*, an extremely deadly bacterium that kills 25 percent of those who contract it, and puts 80 percent in the hospital," says Bolton. "By comparison, less than 1 percent of people who contract ordinary salmonella infections die." Proponents of raw milk claim that pasteurization destroys nutrients and that raw milk prevents heart disease, assertions "any physician will tell you are totally false," he says.

Compounding the problem of monitoring dairy herds is that seemingly healthy cattle, called "shedders," may not show signs of carrying *Salmonella dublin*, but can pass it along in their milk and to their offspring. Humans who drink the contaminated milk are at risk for developing severe health problems. Particularly susceptible are segments of the population with immature or depressed immune systems—infants and children, the elderly and infirm, and AIDS patients.

Bolton has testified before committees of Congress and the California legislature and worked with Ralph Nader's Health Research Group in obtaining an interstate ban on shipments of raw milk products and a requirement that warning signs be posted where raw milk is sold in parts of California. He will be an expert witness this year in a deceptive advertising suit against one of California's biggest producers of raw milk products.

In the course of his efforts, Bolton, along with the Academy of Pediatrics, was sued by the Alta-Dena dairy for \$110 million. The suit, which claimed that Bolton had defamed the company, was thrown out by a superior court judge who ruled that the charges were without merit.

"Most people aren't aware of the dangers of raw milk," says Bolton. "But what's being sold as a health food can be a death sentence."

50s

Katherine Blackshear Boardman A.M. '51 is director of the newly created Career Development Center of Northeast Georgia in Athens, Ga. She was associate director of career planning and placement at the University of Georgia, where she taught in the counseling and human development services department.

Cecil E. Spearman Jr. '53 is director of Bioject Medical Products, a medical device manufacturing company. He is also director of American Club Management and Tennis Clubs, Inc., and CEO and director of Spearman Industries, Inc.

Clyde H. Dornbusch A.M. '55, Ph.D. '57 was appointed Sara A. Ridenour Professor in Humanities at Ohio Northern University for 1987-88.

Lewis J. McNurlen Ph.D. '55 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa.

Henry C. Ferrell Jr. '56, A.M. '57 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the chancellor of East Carolina University in Greenville, N.C.

Allan H. Haack '56 was appointed general manager, aviation planning, for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. A 32-year veteran with the Port Authority, he is an expert in the field of civil aviation, airport planning, and airport operations. He was assistant general manager of John F. Kennedy International Airport. He is also chairman of the executive committee, air transport division, of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He and his wife, Edith,

have two daughters, **Allison H. Glackin** '83 and **Susan H. Lenoir** '85.

Anne Daughtry Newman '59, principal of Salem Elementary School in Sampson County, N.C., is working on a state committee to develop a training package for evaluating principals. She lives in Clinton, N.C., and has a grandson, Marshall.

Robert A. Pascal '56 is appointments officer for the governor of Maryland. He administers and coordinates all gubernatorial appointments, including judgeships and task forces. Former chairman of United Propane Co. in Millersville, Md., he was the Republican candidate for governor in 1982.

Robert L. Moore '57, M.Div. '61, Th.M. '68 was certified as a psychoanalyst by the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis. One of a very few psychoanalysts who teach in theological seminaries, he teaches in Chicago Theological Seminary's Center for Theology and the Human Sciences. He has been a member of the CTS faculty since 1977 and practices in Hyde Park and Evanston, Ill. He is a diplomate of the Alfred Adler Institute and the C.J. Jung Institute.

James W. Applewhite '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69 had his book, *River Writing: An Enno Journal*, published by the Princeton University Press as part of the Princeton Series of Contemporary Poets. An associate professor of English and a founding director of the Institute of the Arts at Duke, he is also the author of *Seas and Inland Journeys: Landscape and Consciousness from Wordsworth to Rothke and Ode to the Chinaberry Tree and Other Poems*.

L. Neil Williams Jr. '58, J.D. '61 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of the

UNDERWRITING THE IRREPLACEABLE

When the Gauguin exhibit went on display this summer at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., Alice Martin Whelihan '72 took a greater interest in the security precautions than in the painter's lush scenery. As the administrator of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities' indemnity program for international art shows, Whelihan balances protective and aesthetic concerns.

Since 1975, the council has helped bring more than 270 art tours to the United States by providing up to \$125 million in insurance for each show. Because of the staggering costs involved in preparing and executing an international art exhibit, commercial insurance rates are prohibitive for most non-profit museums. Although costs exceeding the \$125 million limit still go through commercial agencies, the council's indemnity program provides the museum's budgets with a healthy buffer.

"It's pretty remarkable when you consider how much we've saved for museums over the years," says Whelihan, who estimates that 80 to 90 percent of non-profit museums coordinating international art shows work with her office. And most museums equipped to plan and execute a large-scale display are serious, well-organized organizations that have analyzed the logistics of exposing valuable works of art to the public. "It has to be very risky for us to deny indemnity," she says,



"because we want to minimize the risk to the U.S. Treasury.

"The exhibit has to be worth doing for us to get involved," says Whelihan, who has worked with the council for eight years. "We look at the value of the objects, the places the exhibit will be going, how it will be handled in terms of packing and shipping, and security measures. If one piece is overvalued or very fragile, we'll delete that item [from the indemnity agreement] or ask for night guards. People applying know they have to meet high standards."

When a museum applies for an indemnity, the council judges the significance of the

exhibit according to its cultural, educational, scientific, and historic value. An exhibit of van Gogh reproductions wouldn't qualify, for example, but the originals would—and did: The council approved indemnities for both van Gogh shows at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. "The Treasure Houses of Britain," the Japanese exhibition opening in October at the National Gallery of Art, and the national tour of the Magna Carta also received backing from the council.

Since its inception, the program has had to pay out only once: Two paintings by Tel Aviv artist Reuven Rubin were missing when the

show reached its final destination in Israel. The United States reimbursed the Israeli Museum and a private collector the post-deductible sum of \$100,000. But as National Gallery of Art director J. Carter Brown told *The New York Times*, such payments are a fraction of the total value of works brought into the country. "The beauty of it is that, if all goes well, it is the greatest bargain the American taxpayer has ever had," he said. "And it makes it possible for millions and billions of dollars in great works of art to come here for the enjoyment and edification of the American people."

ties, Inc. He is responsible for overall management of the firm and also for the expansion of new product lines. He was a vice president with E.F. Hutton in Rochester, N.Y.

Thomas E. Senf '62 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of the University of the Pacific in Stockton, Calif.

K.D. Kennedy B.S.E.E. '64, president of Electric Supply Co. in Raleigh, chairs the N.C. Board of Ethics.

Dallas M. High Ph.D. '65 was elected president of the Society for the Philosophy of Religion. A philosophy professor at the University of Kentucky, he earned his B.Div. from Yale University in 1959 and taught at Hiram College before joining the faculty of UK in 1969.

Lawrence A. Ferguson M.A.T. '66 won the 1988 Chemical Manufacturers Association Regional Catalyst Award for outstanding contributions to chemistry teaching. He chairs the science department at Milford Mill High School in Baltimore.

Elaine Turner B.S.N. '66 is director of professional services of DuPage County, the second largest home care agency in Illinois. She lives in Naperville, Ill.

Thomas L. Berger A.M. '67, Ph.D. '69 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of St. Lawrence University in New York.

Sally Overaker Zumer '67 is a real estate broker with Red Carpet Higgins Real Estate in Chicago. She has been a sales assistant for four years, specializing in residential real estate in northwest Chicago and suburban areas.

James R. Leutze Ph.D. '68 is president of Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia. The former UNC-Chapel Hill history professor also hosts *Globe-watch*, a public television series on international affairs.

William J. Patton B.S.C.E. '68 was named chief of the Office of Drinking Water for the Environmental Protection Agency. He and his wife, Rosemary, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Patricia Carlson A.M. '69 received a \$20,000 Research Initiation Grant from the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. She studies how military personnel can use a new computerized text-handling method, Hypertext, to help them retrieve and manage information contained in Air Force maintenance manuals. She is a member of Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology in Terre Haute, Ind.

William Vangieson M.H.A. '69, president and CEO of Bethesda Hospital and Care One Health Systems, chaired the Central District Council and the board of trustees of the Ohio Hospital Association.

70s

John Robert Ball M.D. '70, J.D. '71, an internist, is executive vice president of the American College of Physicians in Philadelphia. He was a senior policy analyst in the Office of Science and Technology Policy during the Carter administration.

Diane B. Chepko-Sade '71 is co-editor of *Mammalian Dispersal Patterns: The Effects of Social Structure on Population Genetics*, published in February by the University of Chicago Press.

Jeffrey W. Hahn Ph.D. '71 had his book, *Soviet Grassroots: Citizen Participation in Local Soviet Government*, published by the Princeton University Press in April. He is an associate professor of political science at Villanova University.

Georgia Institute of Technology. He is the past chairman of Duke's board of trustees.

Ronald L. Helton B.S.E.E. '59, a captain in the U.S. Navy, serves with the Naval Reserve Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command in Atlanta. He joined the Reserves in 1959.

James L. Peacock '59, Kenan Professor of Anthropology at UNC-Chapel Hill, is co-editor of the book *Sea and Land: Cultural and Biological Adaptations in the Southern Coastal Plain*, published by the University of Georgia Press.

60s

Thomas Johnson Jr. Ph.D. '60 was honored by the Society for Range Management with the Chapline Research Award for his "outstanding career in the research of rangeland restoration." His work mainly involves the management problems associated with the juniper and oak woodlands of the Southwest.

Richard S. Anderson '61 was named head of the securities brokerage subsidiary of Community Securi-

Byron R. Trauger '71 is a partner in the Nashville law firm Doramus and Trauger.

Lucy Caudill Tucker '71, M.D. '76 practices child and adolescent psychiatry in the Dallas area. She is also on the faculty of the University of Texas Health Sciences Center in Dallas.

Richard A. Bruno '72, a physician with the State Department, is assigned to the American embassy in Bonn, West Germany. He is responsible for the medical welfare of State Department employees at approximately 20 embassies and consulates in Europe. He was personal physician to Secretary of State George Shultz on several overseas trips. He and his wife, **Jane**

Alexander Bruno '75, have two daughters "who are learning German faster than we are," he writes.

William Read Rankin '72 was promoted from AT&T secretariat to AT&T corporate headquarters, chief financial officer organization, tax division. He is a member of the N.Y. and N.J. bar associations and was also a member of the Law Review at Case Law School in Cleveland. He lives in central New Jersey and is active in local politics.

Mark S. Foster J.D. '73 is managing partner at Stinson, Mag and Fizzell, the largest law firm in Kansas City, Mo.

Russell C. Maulitz M.D. '73 is a co-editor of *Grand Rounds: One Hundred Years of Internal Medicine*, an analysis of the history of internal medicine from World War I to the Vietnam era. He is a staff physician at the Philadelphia V.A. Medical Center and a lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania's medical school.

James B. Nicholas B.S.M.E. '73 was elected president of the Scranton, Pa., company D.G. Nicholas Co., an automotive parts wholesaler founded in 1916. He is director of Penn Security Bank, president of Goodwill Industries, director of the Boys Club, director of Johnson Technical Institute, and past president of Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association.

Richard A. Willet B.S.C.E. '73 was appointed to the four-member recreation planning committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The founder of Bridgewater Engineering in Salem, Va., he is a licensed engineer in both Virginia and North Carolina. He also represents Virginia on the public advisory committee of the Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission and teaches a course in land development at Virginia Tech.

Shellah Bernard '74 is staff cardiologist at Boston City Hospital. She and her husband, **Richard Kopelman M.D. '84**, and their son live in Natick, Mass.

William B. Bunn '74, J.D. '78, M.D. '79 is corporate medical director for the Manville Corp. in Denver, where he and his wife, Shirley, and their daughter live.

Andrew Burness '74 is the director of Burness Communications, a public relations firm specializing in work with nonprofit organizations. He was a communications officer at The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. He lives in Washington, D.C.

David E. Patton '74 is the deputy superintendent for treatment at the State Correctional Institution, Muncy. He is responsible for all religious, medical, educational, and treatment services. He and his wife, Anne, and their son and daughter live in Williamsport, Pa.

Ralph M. Della Ratta '74 is vice president of corporate finance in the Indianapolis office of McDonald and Co. Securities, Inc. He was with American Fletcher National Bank and its successor, Bank One-Indianapolis N.A. for ten years. In addition, he served as manager of the bank's international banking department and was an executive director of

HOMECOMING WEEKEND CALENDAR

**REGISTRATION: FRIDAY, 10:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m., HOSPITALITY TENT
ALUMNI HOUSE LAWN, 614 CHAPEL DRIVE**

■ FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21

11:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Box Lunch on the Lawn
Alumni House

Noon-5:00 p.m. "The Sculpture of Leonid Lerman"
"Moscow Photographs" by Sergei Petrov
Duke Museum of Art, East Campus
William Blackburn Literary Festival
(Time and place to be announced)

Afternoon Women's Studies Panel
East Duke Building

3:00-4:00 p.m. Women's Soccer, Duke vs. Boca Raton
Duke Soccer Field

3:30 p.m.

■ SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22

10:00 a.m. Presentation of Reunion Class Gifts and
"State of the University Address"
President H. Keith H. Brodie
Bryan Center

11:00 a.m. Dean's Reception for Engineering Alumni
Teer Engineering Library Building
Women's Field Hockey, Duke vs. Loyola
West Campus Field

11:30 a.m. Alumni Association Pregame Buffet
Cameron Indoor Stadium

1:30 p.m. Duke vs. Maryland
Wallace Wade Stadium

5:30 p.m. Blue-White Basketball Scrimmage
Cameron Indoor Stadium

9:00 p.m. Blue-White Night Dance
Bryan Center

■ SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23

10:55 a.m. Worship Service
Duke Chapel

Homecoming reunion classes (1963, 1978, 1983) will receive separate mailings.
NON-REUNION ALUMNI: PRE-REGISTER ON FORM BELOW OR SEE HOMECOMING PACKAGE
AD IN THIS SECTION.

Tickets and registration packets will be held at Alumni House Hospitality Tent.

Name and class year _____

Address _____

City, state, zip _____

Phone _____ (office)

(home) _____

EVENT NUMBER OF TICKETS AMOUNT PAID

Friday, October 21
Box Lunch _____ @ \$6.50 \$ _____

Saturday, October 22
President's Address
and Reception _____ (no charge)

Alumni Association
Buffet _____ @ \$8.00 \$ _____

Homecoming Weekend
Registration Fee _____ @ \$5.00 \$ _____

Total Enclosed \$ _____

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A Swiss bank owned by American Fletcher. He and his wife, Rosalie, and their two children live in Indianapolis.

Don L. Cozart M.H.A. '75 is vice president of association services for the Hospital Association of Metropolitan St. Louis, responsible for coordinating and supervising association services for its members. He was director of the American College of Healthcare Executive in Chicago.

Stephen O. Duke Ph.D. '75 was named director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Southern Weed Science Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. He recently published two books on the physiology of weeds and herbicide mechanisms.

Sherry J. Willert '75 is a partner with the Seattle-based law firm Williams, Kastner and Gibbs. She specializes in representing employers in labor and discrimination cases as well as hospitals and physicians in professional matters. She served on the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington, the Washington bar association's long-range planning task force, and the Federal Judicial Appointments selection committee. She will chair the Washington State Disciplinary Board through 1990.

Margaret Sackett Andrews '76, M.Ed. '77 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Virginia.

Dennis P. Devito '76 is an assistant professor of orthopedic surgery at Vanderbilt University Medical Center. He and his wife, Nikki, and their three children live in Nashville.

Sonny Falcone Jr. '76 is a strength and conditioning coach at Duke.

David F. Miller Jr. '76 was promoted to partner in the Knoxville office of Coopers & Lybrand, an international accounting firm. He and his wife, Kathy, and their two children live in Knoxville, Tenn.

Susan Lynn Pate '76, M.Div. '81 is pastor of Holland's United Methodist Church. She and her husband, Douglas Greenwood, live in Raleigh.

David K. Zwiener '76 is senior vice president of finance and treasurer of Heller Financial International, Inc., in Chicago, where he and his wife, **Nancy Burr Zwiener** '76, live with their three daughters. Nancy is class chairman for the Class of 1976.

John R. Dein '77, M.D. '81, who completed cardiac surgery training in 1986 at Stanford University, was a fellow there in heart and heart-lung transplantation. He plans to practice cardiac surgery after a year of pediatric cardiac training in London. He and his wife, Nancy Caroline, have a son and a daughter.

Floyd R. Fowley Jr. '77 is director of asset management for Bramalea Pacific, the developer of City Center, an urban business complex in Oakland, Calif. He was San Francisco region controller for the commercial real estate division of Campeau Corp. He and his family live in Corte Madera, Calif.

John Gillespy '77, M.B.A. '87 recently joined Epoch Capital Corp., an Orlando, Fla., real estate syndication company as its chief financial officer. He and his wife, Donna, live in Lake Mary, Fla.

Steven E. Lewis M.H.A. '77 was appointed corporate director of internal audit of Morse Shor in Canton, Mass. He lives in Brighton, Mass.

Alexander P. McCoy '77 is pursuing his J.D. at Northeastern University's law school. He plans to undertake four legal internships in addition to his studies.

Robert G. Moskowitz J.D. '77 is senior vice president and general counsel of Shamrock Holdings, Inc., in Burbank, Calif. He joined Shamrock in 1986

being associated with the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Jacobson for nine years.

Jerry Provencher '77 is senior national consultant at the Hanover Insurance Co.'s home office in Worcester, Mass. He and his wife, Judith D'Souza, live in Brookfield, Mass.

Claire A. Rickard '77 is an international trade consultant with the Washington, D.C.-based C & M International, Ltd. She helps U.S. clients, foreign companies, and foreign governments solve their trade-related problems. She had worked as an international trade specialist cum economist with the U.S. Department of Commerce for seven years.

Michael E. Armentrout '78 was promoted to vice president of Shearson Lehman Hutton and manager of its Wilmington, N.C., office. He is also gift chairman for the Class of '78.

Scott Bernstein '78 is an associate at the N.Y. law firm Rosenman and Colin and is a graduate of the New York University of Law.

Eric L. Ferraro B.S.M.E. '78 is on a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean aboard the aircraft carrier USS Dwight D. Eisenhower. A resident of Sunrise, Fla., he is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy.

Willard O. Freeman '78 is vice president of Smithy-Braedon, a commercial development and leasing firm in Washington, D.C.

Steven R. Gifford J.D. '78, A.M. '78 is a member of the Chicago firm Mayer, Brown and Platt.

Ann Bierbower Lally '78 operates Bierbower Communications, a public relations and marketing company in New York. She received her M.B.A. from Columbia University.

Wayne Woodman '78 was promoted to vice president of corporate bond trading in the Beverly Hills headquarters of M.L. Stern and Co., an investment banking firm and the largest independent fixed-income securities firm in California. He and his wife, Susan, have one child and live in Los Angeles.

Pamela Dempsey Charendoff '79 is an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Virginia S. Hart '79 is account manager for Smith and Associates, a Raleigh-based public relations firm. She has been with the company since 1986 and is accredited by the Public Relations Society of America.

John E. Lodany '79 is a vice president in the global operating and information services department of Bankers Trust Co. in New York. He and his wife, Patty, and their daughter live in Upper Montclair, N.J.

James M. Loizou '79 is manager of operations and marketing for a start-up high-tech firm in the Washington, D.C., area. He is also assistant to the president of the venture capital firm that funded the project. He and his wife, Denise, live in Fairfax, Va., with their son.

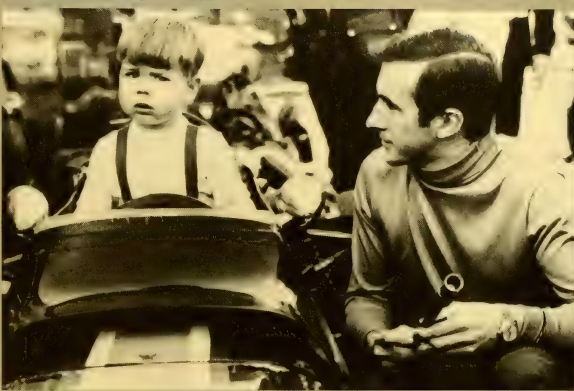
David L. Reynolds '79 is director of development and communications for The Nature Conservancy's Connecticut chapter in Middletown. The Conservancy is a national, nonprofit land conservation organization. He is working on his M.B.A. at the University of Connecticut. He and his wife, Krista Atkins Reynolds '82, live in Rocky Hill.

Pamela Preston Reynolds '79, A.M. '81, Ph.D. '86, M.D. '87, an internist, is president of the American Medical Student Association in Reston, Va.

Jack V. Rich M.E. '79 is a self-employed consulting engineer. He and his wife, Tina, live in Rocky Mount, N.C.

Charles Van Sheets '79 is director of adminis-

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE



As a child, Paul Stewart '88 occasionally tagged along with his father to work. Like most kids, Stewart thought what his dad did for a living was pretty neat, so much so that he decided to follow in his tracks. But father Jackie, three-time winner of the Formula 1 World Drivers Championship and winner of twenty-seven Grand Prix races, initially tried to dissuade his eldest son from sports car racing.

"I flatly refused to help him when he first broached the subject with me at the age of eighteen," says Jackie. "I advised him to continue with his studies and hoped his ambition would wane. It's a normal response from a loving parent." But by the time he graduated from Duke this spring with a political science major, Paul was ready to compete in the intermediate-level FF2000 series, a step away from Formula 3

competition.

Before coming to Duke, the Scotland native studied in Switzerland, where he was an accomplished junior-level skier. He had also participated in the 1983 London Marathon and done some off-road motorcycle riding. In 1984, Stewart attended Bob Bondurant's High Performance School to improve his road driving, and his interest in the sport took off.

Stewart confirmed his decision to enter

competitive motor racing during spring break his junior year when he trained at the Brands Hatch Racing School. Enrolled as "Robert Congdon"—to insure impartiality—he earned high marks from school trainers, who called him one of racing's most promising young drivers. During the summer, he competed in the Dunlop Star of Tomorrow Championship, a FF1600 series designed to cater to relative new-

comers to the sport. In that first year of series competition, Stewart placed seventh overall.

Making the transition from the lower-budget, testing-ground atmosphere of a FF1600 racing series to the higher stakes of the FF2000, however, took more than learning to handle a more powerful car and working with professional team crews. By the time Stewart received his diploma in May, the FF2000 series was already six races under way, giving his rivals a clear head start on the season.

But Stewart is undaunted about catching up this early in his racing career. "I can't start worrying about the opposition," he says. "I must concentrate on my performance. If I build up my worries, my racing will suffer. I'm just looking forward to the challenges and education the season will provide."



Early start: Paul, top, with father Jackie, 1967; Paul, above, team driver for Camel

tration for the Extrusion Research Institute, Ltd., a division of Lone Star Technologies in Dallas, Texas. He earned his M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School in 1983. He and his wife, Brenda Lynn, live in Dallas.

Linnet Brophy Steinman B.S.N. '79 works in the cardiothoracic surgical intensive care unit at Wake Medical Center. She and her husband, Mark, and their son live in Raleigh, N.C.

Kimberly A. Stoner '79 received her Ph.D. in

entomology from Cornell University. An assistant entomologist at the Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven, she studies plant resistance to insects. In 1986-87, she held the Science, Diplomacy, and Engineering Fellowship of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and worked in the Bureau for Africa of the United States Agency for International Development. She lives in New Haven.

Anthony F. Veneziano Jr. '79 is a partner in the White Plains, N.Y., law firm Piro and Monsell. He

received his J.D. from the University of Denver Law School.

MARRIAGES: **John Robert Ball** M.D. '70, J.D. '71 to **Pamela Preston Reynolds** '79, A.M. '81, Ph.D. '86, M.D. '87 in January in Duke Chapel. . . **Jean Ellen Vernot** '74 to Steven E. Ferguson on Nov. 7, Residence: Falls Church, Va. . . **James Dietrich** '75 to Judith Rosenberg on Aug. 2, 1987. . . **Sonny Falcone Jr.** '76 to Grace Marie Gunderson on Oct. 10, 1987. . . **Jill Barbara Koury** '76 to Jeffrey Andrew Borchardt on Jan. 9, Residence: New Orleans. . . **Susan Lynn Pate** '76, M.Div. '81 to Douglas Duff Greenwood on Oct. 11, 1987, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Raleigh. . . **James M. Snyder Jr.** B.S.C.E. '76 to Robyn Lee Hancock on June 27, 1987, Residence: Springfield, Va. . . **Scott Bennett Bernstein** '78 to Lynn Goldenberg in August 1987, Residence: New York. . . **Ann Butler Bierbower** '78 to John Patrick Lally in May 1987. . . **Barbara Dorsett Bowden** M.B.A. '79 to A.J. McClure on April 25, Residence: Wilmington, N.C. . . **Pamela Lawrence Dempsey** '79 to Bruce Jay Charendoff on March 12. . . **David L. Reynolds** '79 to **Krista Atkins** '82 on Dec. 19, Residence: Rocky Hill, Conn. . . **Jack V. Rich** M.F. '79 on Sep. 19, 1987, Residence: Rocky Mount, N.C. . . **Anthony Francis Veneziano Jr.** '79 to Cheri Anne DeLay in January.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **Charlene Matthews Linder** '70 and Ben T. Linder on Feb. 3, 1987. Named Jennifer Owens. . . A daughter to **John F. Sacha** '70 and Helen Sacha on Feb. 27. Named Caidin Redd. . . A daughter to **Lucy Caudill Tucker** '71, M.D. '76 and William Vinson Tucker on Sept. 3, 1987. Named Emily Bonita. . . A daughter to **Susan Darrow Marchase** '72 and Richard B. Marchase on Nov. 7, 1987. Named Allison Elizabeth. . . Second daughter and third child to **Dale C. Robbins** '72, J.D. '75 and Becky Robbins on April 10. Named Marie Irwin. . . Second child and first son to **Laura Butler Wallace** '73 and Timothy Wallace on July 31, 1987. Named Matthew Stephen. . . First child and son to **Craig de Castrique** '76 and Mary de Castrique. Named Benjamin Keith. . . Second child and first son to **Amy Barrett Frew** '76 and Scott Frew on Jan. 27. Named William Robertson II. . . A son to **Carol Ann Williams Lyons** '76 and John C. Lyons on Feb. 22. Named Christopher Williams. . . Second child, a son to **David F. Miller Jr.** '76 and Kathy Miller on Oct. 12, 1987. Named James David. . . A daughter to **Willis R. Schewpe** '76 and **Martha Rankin Schewpe** '78 on March 10. Named Sarah Moore. . . First child and son to **David S. Feinman** '77 and **Elizabeth M. Weaver** '77, J.D. '80 on Dec. 12. Named Matthew Alexander. . . A daughter to **Victoria Smith Bell** B.S.E. '78 and **James R. Bell III** '78 on Dec. 21. Named Margaret Forest. . . A son to **William H. Burnett Jr.** B.S.M.E. '78 and Ellen D. Burnett on Sept. 19, 1987. Named John William. . . A daughter to **David Van Riper Morris** '78 and Susan S. Morris on Feb. 13. Named Molly Elizabeth. . . A son to **Charles Pierce** B.S.M.E. '78 and Anne Pierce on Nov. 25. Named Christopher Charles. . . Second child and first daughter to **Christopher Jon Ema** '79 and **Maura Lyren Ema** '81 on Jan. 15. Named Caitlin Mikell. . . First child and son to **Daniel S. Fitzgerald** '79 and Patricia E. Fitzgerald on Oct. 14, 1987. Named Dustin Scott. . . First child and son to **Arthur Woodfin Kelley** B.S.E. '79, M.S.E. '81, Ph.D. '84 and **Elizabeth Ann Whitmore** Kelley B.S.N. '79 on Feb. 14. Named Whitmore Woodfin. . . First child and son to **James M. Loizou** '79 and Denise Loizou. Named Christopher Paul. . . A daughter to **Lisa Kirkman Silwa** '79 and **William G. Silwa** '79. Named Lindsay Nicole. . . A son to **Linnet Brophy Steinman** B.S.N. '79 and Mark Steinman on March 6, 1987.

Name Geoffrey Edward . . . First child and daughter to **Elizabeth "Betsy" Reiser Williams** '79 and Douglas L. Williams on Jan. 9, 1987. Named Caroline Joy.

80s

Penny Wolfson Lieberberg '80, a former member of the International Monetary Exchange in Chicago, is a financial futures trader in New York.

Nels E. Pedersen '80 works for the DuPont Co. Experimental Station as a visiting scientist. He and his wife, Magdalena, live in University Park, Pa.

Kenneth A. Vogel '80 earned his J.D. degree from the Washington College of Law, American University. He and his wife, Randi, live in Potomac, Md.

Patrice A. Vorwerk '80 is a radiology resident at Long Island Jewish Medical Center. She earned her M.D. in 1986 from State University of New York at Stony Brook. She and her husband, Richard, live in New York City.

Robert H. Sheasby '80 attends the University of Oregon School of Law. He lives in Eugene, Ore.

Gayle Weinraub '80 is social service coordinator at Bethesda Dilworth Memorial Home, the largest nursing home in Missouri. She completed her M.S.W. in 1983 at Washington University in St. Louis and her master's in urban affairs at St. Louis University in 1987.

Pamela Frommelt Lohr B.S.N. '81 and her husband, Tim, have a franchise, Window Works, which specializes in custom, contemporary window treatments, in Whitehall, Pa. They have a daughter, Jennifer.

Susan Marty McDonnell '81 received her master's in early childhood special education from the University of Texas at Austin.

Mark A. McNabb '81 is the center manager of the Denver Area Center of Warner Erhard and Associates, delivering programs in transformation, communication, productivity, empowerment, and relationship.

Yvette J. Chocolaad '82 earned her M.P.P. degree from the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, in June 1987. She is an economist on the staff of the Committee of Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. She lives in Washington, D.C.

Mark Edward Dever '82 received his master's in theology from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

Karen L. Dubilier '82 is vice president of a computer consulting corporation in Bethesda, Md. She lives in Wheaton, Md.

Jeanine Lobodinski Flint '82 is an associate at the First Boston Corp. in New York. She received her M.B.A. from Columbia University.

Kenneth M. Flowe '82 is a surgery resident at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor, Mich. He and his wife, **Anita Coulter Flowe** B.S.M.E. '83, live in Ypsilanti, Mich.

Donna Gregory '82 had her drawings and paintings exhibited by the Staunton Fine Arts Association in Staunton, Va.

Scott Inman '82 moved from Atlanta to Boston to attend Harvard Business School.

Judith Kleinman '82 is pursuing graduate studies in economics at the London School of Economics. She contributed a chapter to a book published last year on the Greek economy that she based on her previous work at the Federal Reserve Board.

Frank P. Meadows III '82 represented Duke in April at the inauguration of the president of North Carolina Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount.

Sarah Miller '82 was named assistant vice president of the Providence office of Kiddy, Peabody and Co., Inc. She joined the company after working in the Rhode Island office as an intern since 1978 and became a registered investment executive in 1984. A resident of Plainville, Mass., she chairs the advisory board for the Brown University chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta, a women's fraternal organization involved in service projects.

Krista Atkins Reynolds '82 is a health-systems consultant for the Travelers Health Network Inc. in Hartford, Conn. She received her master's in health administration from UNC-Chapel Hill. She and her husband, **David L. Reynolds** '79, live in Rocky Hill, Conn.

Craig Veith '82 is account supervisor at the Washington, D.C., office of Bursan-Masteller. He worked at Bursan-Masteller from 1983-86 before joining the Washington public affairs firm of E. Bruce Harrison Co., handling client activities in media relations, issues management, and corporate communications.

Spurgeon Webber III '82 is a partner in the general dentistry practice of Webber and Webber Associates in Charlotte. After graduating from Howard University College of Dentistry in Washington in 1986, he completed a year's residency in general dentistry at Charlotte Memorial Hospital and Medical Center, where he was chief resident of the program during the last third of the term. He belongs to the Charlotte Dental Society, the N.C. Dental Society, the American Dental Association, and the Charlotte Medical Society.

Melissa L. Allison '83, who earned her law degree from the University of Pennsylvania's law school, joined the Baltimore law firm Shapiro and Olander.

G. Timothy Black M.B.A. '83, a commercial banking manager, was appointed to vice president of NCBN National Bank in Fort Lauderdale. A native of Jamestown, N.Y., he joined NCBN as a credit analyst in June 1983.

Marce Fater '83 is completing an internship in surgery at Albert Einstein Medical Center. He graduated from Temple Medical School in March 1987.

Anita Coulter Flowe B.S.M.E. '83 is pursuing doctoral studies in the aerospace engineering department of the University of Michigan. She and her husband, **Kenneth M. Flowe** '82, live in Ypsilanti, Mich.

Robert Levitan '83, founder of YearLook Enterprises, was named Young Entrepreneur of the Year by Durham's chamber of commerce. His company produces video yearbooks for colleges and high schools.

Laurel A. Mackay '83 is with the Boston law firm Goulston and Storrs. After earning her J.D. at Yale University Law School in June 1987, she completed a clerkship for a federal district judge in San Francisco.

Debra Stubbs Sandercock B.S.N. '83 is a captain in the U.S. Air Force and is a staff nurse in the newborn and intensive care nurseries at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. She and her husband, Donald, live in Bowie, Md.

Stephen P. Blake B.S.M.E. '84 is the area engineer for MSI Construction in W. Columbia, S.C. He is currently writing *Driving at Night*, an introduction to spirituality for young people.

Marian Brown '84 is program director for the Foundation for Hospice and Homecare in Washington, D.C.

Ronald Dean Glover '84 received his M.Div. from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

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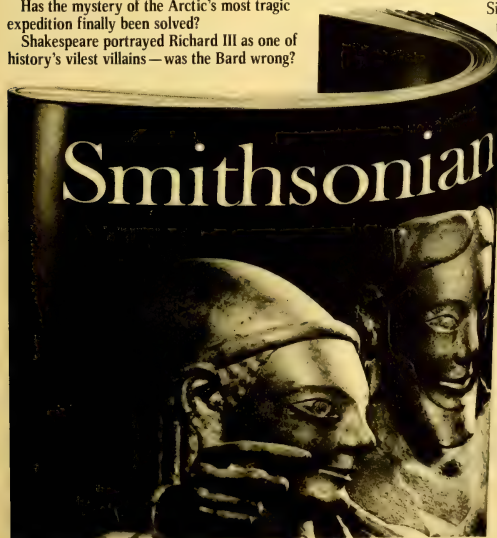
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Robert Harrington '84, J.D. '87 is with the Washington, D.C., law firm Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering. He was a judicial clerk for a federal judge in New Orleans.

Laura Yorke Kikis '84 is an assistant editor at Simon and Schuster in New York.

Laura Kohler '84, who earned her M.F.A. in acting from the Catholic University of America in May 1987, joined the National Players for their 1987-88 tour. She is co-manager of the group.

Richard Kopelman M.D. '84 is associate professor of medicine at Tufts-New England Medical Center Hospital. He and his wife, **Sheilah Bernard** '74, live in Natick, Mass., with their son.

Stephanie D. Present '84 is serving her initial rotation with the Philadelphia-based law firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen in the litigation

department. A resident center city Philadelphian, she received her J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania's law school.

Katherine Wagner '84 earned her law degree in May from Washington and Lee University and is an associate with the law firm Shanley & Fisher in Morristown, N.J.

Doris von Graevenitz Bergum '85 is an account executive and commercial lending officer at Union Bank's Long Beach regional office. She and her husband, Stan, live in Lafayette, Calif.

Jonathan S. Blank '85, who earned his law degree from Boston University's law school, is now associated with the New York firm Weil, Gorsham & Manges. He lives in Scarsdale, N.Y.

Jonathan Michael Crotty '85, J.D. '88 joined the Charlotte law firm Parker, Poe, Thompson, Bern-

stein, Gage & Preston in September. He and his wife, **Lisa Maloney Crotty** '86, live in Charlotte.

Stephen Frank '85 is an associate with Kidder, Peabody and Co. He received his M.B.A. from Columbia University.

William A. Lawrence III '85, who has taught English as a foreign language in Morocco for the last two years in the Peace Corps, extended his tour for the summer. He taught "scientific English" to the faculty at the University of Marrakesh and will return to the States this fall.

Elsa Hirschfield '85 is enrolled in a Ph.D. program in speech pathology/psychology at the City University of New York. She had been working as a behavior therapist at the Juvenile Center for Autistic Children in St. Louis, Mo.

Matthew H. Koch '85 was promoted to lieutenant junior grade at North Island Naval Air Station in San Diego.

Louise H. Lofquist '85 spent much of the past year in Florence, Italy, and is now pursuing a Ph.D. in history at Stanford University.

Melinda Lee Moseley '85, who was serving as president of the District of Columbia's National Organization for Women, is in her first year of law school at Emory University. She lives in Doraville, Ga.

John K. Norbeck B.S.M.E. '85, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, received his silver pilot wings in November 1986 and is now flying the F-4E Phantom II fighter at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, N.C.

Dimitri Zarboulas B.S.M.E. '85 is a computer-graphics specialist with the Salt Lake City-based Evans and Sutherland Computer Corp. He is also working toward his M.B.A. at the University of Utah. He was a flight-simulation engineer with General Electric in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Brian Addy B.S.E. '86 is assistant staff manager for Central Telephone Co. in Chicago. He was an account executive with Central Communications Systems. He lives in Chicago.

Mark Alarie '86 plays guard for the Washington Bullets. He was originally drafted by the Denver Nuggets.

Matthew A. Borten '86 began Visions Unlimited Productions, Inc., his own video production company. He also heads a division of Nagy Films, a Washington, D.C., film production company. In addition, he has worked on a number of ad campaigns as well as on corporate videos for Fortune 500 corporations. He and his wife, **Helena Maria Freeman** '86, live in the Washington area.

Rodney M. Carroll '86 is a credit analyst in the commercial loan administration division of First Citizens Bank in Raleigh.

Jeffrey B. Coopersmith '86 completed his first semester at Emory University School of Law after spending almost a year in London working for the University of London and traveling throughout Great Britain and Europe. He lives in Atlanta.

Lisa Louise Maloney Crotty '86 is a second-year law student at Duke.

R. Neal Elliott III Ph.D. '86 received a special performance award from N.C. Alternative Energy Corp. for his role in establishing the AEC computer network and other projects. He has been previously honored for his work on a special study of more efficient energy use in the poultry industry in North Carolina.

Helena Maria Freeman '86 is the assistant to the national editor at *USA Today*. A member of the Northwest Center Charity Foundation and a volun-

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teous for the Red Cross, she is a 1986 winner of the Outstanding Young Women in America Award. She and her husband, **Matthew A. Borten** '86, live in the Washington, D.C., area.

Douglas B. Harper '86 recently enrolled as a full-time student at the University of Chicago's Pritzker School of Medicine with a concentration in neurology. In 1986, he completed a training program at the Chicago School of Automatic Transmissions in automotive and diesel mechanics.

Thomas K. Hoops '86 was promoted to national account officer in the mortgage banking division of specialized industries at First Union National Bank in Charlotte.

Eric Kolb M.B.A. '86 won the \$500 Village Pride Award from The Village Companies, a Chapel Hill-based group of media companies, for excellence in his position as assistant controller-financial analyst. He joined the company in April 1985.

Susan Abigail "Sam" Moore '86 works on the corporate level of Hyatt Hotels in Washington, D.C.

John Preston Read '86 has been in the Peace Corps for the past two years in Kenya, working in agro-forestry. He returned to the States in August and lives in Charleston, S.C.

Sherryll Hurd Swindler '86 is a staff writer for the *Florida Times-Union* in Jacksonville, Fla.

Douglas Emanuel Thompson '86 is a medical student at Ohio State's medical school in Columbus.

Anne T. Wilkinson J.D. '86 is an attorney in the Office of the Governor in Raleigh. She and her husband, **Shrin Rajagopalan** M.D./Ph.D. '87, a resident in pathology at Duke's medical center, live in Durham.

Douglas Maguire '87 worked on the Richard Gephardt presidential campaign in New Hampshire.

Lisa Conner '88 was appointed Rutgers Preparatory School's first Johnson and Johnson Teaching Fellow. She is teaching math and computer science in the Somerset, N.J., middle school.

MARRIAGES: **Nels E. Pedersen** '80 to Magdalena James in September 1987. Residence: University Park, Pa. . . . **Patrice A. Vorwerk** '80 to Richard Harlowe Rose in August 1987. Residence: New York City. . . . **Penny Joy Wolfson** '80 to Robert Lieberberg. . . . **Krista Hall Atkins** '82 to **David Lyon Reynolds** '79 in December. . . . **Jeanine Lobodinski** '82 to George Marsh Flint III on March 19 in Manhattan. . . . **Tracey Lee Dillman** '83 to Alfred Charles Meyers Jr. in December. . . . **Marc Fater** '83 to Carmen Patricia Valdes-Dapena on May 29, 1987. Residence: Mount Laurel, N.J. . . . **Debra J. Stubbs** B.S.N. '83 to Donald M. Sanderoock II on Aug. 22, 1987. Residence: Bowie, Md. . . . **Cynthia Scott Jacobsen** B.S.N. '84 to **J. Richard Leaman III** '84, M.B.A. '86 on May 31, 1986. Residence: New York City. . . . **Laura Best Yorke** '84 to Thomas Peter Kikis on Jan. 30. . . . **Jonathan Michael Crotty** '85, J.D. '88 to **Lisa Louise Maloney** '86 on Aug. 1, 1987, in McLean, Va. . . . **Susan Marie Kelly** '85 to Michael A. Becker on March 12, 1987. Residence: Miami. . . . **Jane Frances Reny** '85 to **Stephen Hamilton Frank** '85 in June 1987. . . . **Kenneth Nathaniel Smith** '85 to **Robin Bonner Rudd** '86 on Oct. 3 in Duke Gardens. Residence: Tallahassee. . . . **Doris Elizabeth von Graevenitz** '85 to Stan M. Bergum on Aug. 29, 1987. Residence: Lafayette, Calif. . . . **Matthew A. Borten** '86 to **Helena Maria Freeman** '86 on June 5. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **Robin Bonner Rudd** '86 to **Kenneth Nathaniel Smith** '85 on Oct. 3 in Duke Gardens. Residence: Tallahassee.

BIRTHS: Third child and first daughter to **Mary Cuddeback Downs** '80 and John Francis Downs on Jan. 5. Named Annemarie Theresa. . . . A daughter to **Kevin Douglas Moore** B.S.M.E. '80, M.S.M.E. '81, Ph.D. '83 and Sharon R. Moore on Jan. 24. Named Kathryn Rather. . . . Second child and first daughter to **Maura Lyren Ema** B.S.N. '81 and **Christopher John Ema** '79 on Jan. 15. Named Caitlin Mikell. . . . First child and son to **Susan Marty McDonnell** '81 and **Richard A. McDonnell** B.S.E.E. '82 on Oct. 18, 1987. Named Timothy Michael. . . . First child and son to **Sherrylyn Quinlan Bates** B.S.N. '82 and **Richard Bates** on Dec. 20. Named Kyle Richard. . . . First child and daughter to **Nancy Hadley Porter** '82 and James L. Porter on Jan. 16, 1987. Named Rebecca Lee. . . . First child and son to **Melinda Smith Blatt** '84 and **David R. Blatt** '84 on Sept. 7. Named Nathan Lysle.

DEATHS

J. Bascom Hurley '18 on Aug. 25, 1987, in Lillingdon, N.C. He was a retired Methodist minister.

Earl Reid Wrenn '19 on Nov. 17, 1987, in Durham. A veteran of World War I, he was a photo engraver with Durham Engraving Co. and a member of the American Legion, the World War I Barracks, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Durham Masons, and the Sudan Temple AAOONMS of New Bern. He is survived by his wife, Mary, and four sisters.

James R. Killian Jr. '25, Hon. '49 on Jan. 29 in Cambridge, Mass. He was the first presidential assistant for science and technology, an architect of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and a president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Dwight Eisenhower picked him as chair of the President's Advisory Committee as well as presidential assistant in response to the Soviet Union's launching of Sputnik I in 1957. He laid the groundwork for NASA, which began operating in 1958. He later chaired the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television from 1965 to 1967 and, as chair of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in 1973 and 1974, he came to be known as the father of public broadcasting. In 1977, he published his memoirs, *Sputnik, Scientists and Eisenhower*. Born in Blacksburg, S.C., he attended Trinity for three years before transferring to M.I.T., where he earned his bachelor's. He then became assistant managing editor of *Technology Review*, a journal published at M.I.T., rising to managing editor in 1927 and editor in 1930. He became president of the school in 1947, serving for a decade. Duke awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1949.

James Wesley Harbison '26, M.Ed. '43 on Nov. 11, 1987, in Reidsville, N.C. He had worked with the N.C. Department of Education as a teacher, principal, and high school superintendent in Pinehurst before moving to Reidsville. He was an administrator there for 20 years at Annie Penn Memorial Hospital before retiring. He was a member and past president of the Reidsville Rotary Club. He is survived by his wife, Ola, son **James W. Harbison Jr.** '56, a daughter, and four grandchildren.

Nancy Alston Wallace '26 on Nov. 8 in Scottsdale, N.C. The Durham native attended Randolph-Macon College before coming to Duke, where she was a member of Alpha Omicron Pi sorority. She was a teacher at Fuller School in Durham, and also taught in Roanoke Rapids and Gainesville, Fla., where she lived before retiring to Carol Woods Retirement Center in Chapel Hill. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by a son, two daughters, a sister, eight grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Wary Stewart Moss '27 on Nov. 4 in Tarboro, N.C., of a heart attack. She earned her master's at the University of Michigan in 1929. She had lived in Washington, N.C., most of her life where she was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and chaired several civic boards. In 1984, she moved to The Albemarle Retirement Community in Tarboro. She is survived by two daughters, including **Sara Moss McCowen** '66; a sister, **Sara Stewart Gabel** A.M. '29; a brother, **Robert Plummer Stewart** '37; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Charles Glenn "Cocky" Bennett '28 in February in Raleigh. A four-letter athlete while at Duke, he was administrative assistant to the N.C. commissioner of juvenile corrections before retiring. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, two sons, and five grandchildren.

Harry Leon Goldberg '28 on Jan. 15 in Durham. Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., he moved to Durham as an infant. He and his wife opened a men's clothing store in downtown Durham in 1936 and expanded it in 1977 to include women's clothing. He is survived by his wife, Mollie, two daughters, a son, a sister, and seven grandchildren.

W. Edward Dunstan '29 on Oct. 19, 1985, in Elizabeth City, N.C. The retired owner and operator of the Dunstan Brick Co., he was a member of the Elizabeth City Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, and Ruritan Club. He is survived by his wife, Clara Jones Perry Dunstan, two daughters, two sons, a step-daughter, a step-son, a brother, five grandchildren, and five step-grandchildren.

Mary Daniel Shuller '29 at the Methodist Retirement Home in Durham on Nov. 26. The Hillsborough, N.C., native had lived in Yaupon Beach, where she belonged to the Oak Island Senior Citizens Club. She is survived by two sons, two daughters, two brothers, two sisters, 12 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Willard I. Gatling J.D. '31 on July 10, 1987, in Charlotte, N.C. He was chief district court judge until he retired in 1971. Born in New Haven, Conn., he worked as a special agent of the S.B.I. from 1938 until 1948, when he moved to Charlotte to practice law. In 1949, he was appointed domestic relations and juvenile court judge, and he was elected chief district court judge in 1968. In 1971, Mecklenburg County's new juvenile diagnostic center near Huntersville was named in his honor. A council member of the Salvation Army's Adult Rehabilitation Center, he was past president of the Charlotte Kiwanis Club. He is survived by his wife, Betty, son **Willard I. "Woody" Gatling Jr.** '55, and a daughter.

T. Herbert Minga B.Div. '31 on Sept. 2, 1987, of a heart attack in Dallas, Texas. He was pastor emeritus of White Rock United Methodist Church, where he served for 14 years. The Tupelo, Miss., native earned his Ph.D. from Southwestern University, where he was later a trustee, and held pastorates in the North Texas Conference. He chaired the Board of Pensions and served on its national board. The Boy Scouts of America honored him with the Silver Beaver Award. He is survived by his wife, Gladys, and a stepdaughter.

Wilma Long Bullock '32 on Sept. 8, 1987, in Oxford, N.C. She graduated from St. Mary's in Raleigh and was a member of Kappa Delta sorority at Duke. She was a deacon, elder, and Sunday School teacher in her church, and a member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the Granville County Historical Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by a son, **Frank W. Bullock Jr.** '61, and a grandson.

George Corbin Harwell '32, A.M. '34, Ph.D. '39 on Oct. 24, 1987, in Danville, Va. He was a professor emeritus of English at Duke, where he had taught

to 50 years. He was a member of the Erasmus Club in Danville. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen.

Angelyn H. "Anne" Ingles '33, of Scansdale, N.Y., on Nov. 12. The Radford, Va., native was an administrative assistant for several New York City advertising agencies and an airline before retiring. As family historian, she staged family pageants based on an event involving ancestor Mary Draper Ingles, who had been captured by Indians in the 1750s and taken

to Ohio before she walked back home to Virginia 33 days later. She is survived by a sister, Betty I. Roosevelt.

Fynes B. Jackson A.M. '33, B.Div. '34 of Knoxville, Tenn., on July 7, 1987. A retired Methodist minister, he served the Holston Conference for more than 35 years, including churches in North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee. He was a Navy chaplain during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Lea, a stepdaughter and stepson, a brother, and three sisters.

Mary J. Howard '34 on Jan. 11 in Tarboro, N.C. Her interests included bridge and Virginia and North Carolina history. She is survived by two daughters, a son, two sisters, a brother, and six grandchildren.

Hester Franklin LeRoy A.M. '34 of Augusta, Ga., on Dec. 21, 1984. A retired schoolteacher, he was a member of the Retired Richmond County School Teachers Association and also belonged to the First Baptist Church, where he taught the LeRoy Bible Class for 35 years and served as deacon. He is survived by his wife, Sue, three daughters, and a sister.

John W. "Jack" Peckham '34 on Sept. 9, 1987, in Billings, Mont., of a heart attack. He had taught at Billings West High School and retired in 1976. A lieutenant commander during World War II, he was navigator of the lead mine sweeper that cleared the English Channel on D-day. He was a member of the Montana Pilots Association, the Reserve Officers Association, Retired Officers Association, and the Montana Education Association. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Charles M. "Tony" Thomas '34 on Nov. 23, 1987, at his Charlotte, N.C., home. He retired in 1972 as a claims agent with Thurston Motor Lines after 40 years. He was a member of the Masons, the Shrine Club, and was a deacon at Midwood Baptist Church. He is survived by his wife, Lillian, a son, and a sister.

Edna Marie Smith Wallace '34 of Coral Gables, Fla., on Feb. 7, 1987. She lived outside of Miami for 49 years, after moving from Cleveland. A Phi Beta Kappa at Duke, she is survived by two daughters and four grandchildren.

Oprah Clements Mustard '35 of Chevy Chase, Md., in January. A native of Durham, she was a member of the Junior League. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, five grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Norman Fletcher Ross '35 on Aug. 24, 1987, of a heart attack at his Durham home. He chaired the dental division at Duke Medical Center, retiring in 1979 after a 42-year association as intern, instructor, associate professor in the Surgical Diagnostic Clinic and dental division head. The Santa Rosa Springs, N.Y., native was a captain and major in the 65th General Hospital, the Duke unit, from 1942 to 1946, including overseas service during World War II. He was also a dental consultant for the Durham VA Hospital for many years. He was president of the Durham-Orange County Dental Society in 1950, president of the N.C. State Dental Society in 1961, and president of the UNC Dental Foundation in 1978. He helped found and was a board member of Hospice of Durham. He is survived by his wife, **Majorie Glasson Ross** '33, two sons; a daughter; a sister; and three grandchildren.

George Warner Ward '35 on Nov. 2, 1987, in Lakeland, Fla. He was an agent for the Internal Revenue Service and a veteran of World War II. He is survived by his wife, Irene, and son **Terry E. Ward** B.S.E.E. '64.

Maxine Purcell Bennett A.M. '36 on Oct. 10, 1987, in Durham. The Florence, Miss., native earned her bachelor's from Stetson University and taught in the public schools of Tampa, Fla., at Fla. Southern College, and at the University of Alabama. She retired as associate professor of history and political science at Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Ala. She was a member of the American Political Science Association and the American Association of University Professors. A member of the American Association of University Women, she served on its National Board of International Relations. She was listed in the first edition of *Who's Who Among American Women*. She is survived by a son and a daughter, brothers **Wilbur Hallam Purcell** A.M. '36 and

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DEADLINES: March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue), November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue). Please specify the issue in which ad should appear.

Joseph Elliott Purcell A.M. '41, nephew
James Bradley Purcell '83, two sisters, and six
grandchildren.

Robert Burge Jr. '36 on Sept. 19, 1986, in Augusta,
Ga. He was a retired district sales manager for B.F.
Goodrich Co., and an Army Air Corps veteran of
World War II. At Duke, he was a member of Kappa
Alpha fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Joan, a
daughter, three sons, and ten grandchildren.

Trogler Francis Adkins M.D. '37 of Durham on
Sept. 20, 1987. He practiced gynecology and obste-
trics in Durham for 40 years. He earned his bachelor's
from UNC-Chapel Hill and was a major in the Army
Medical Corps in World War II. He was a member of
Sigma Chi fraternity, a fellow in the American Col-
lege of Surgeons, and a member of the American
Medical Association. He is survived by two daughters,
a son, a brother, and four grandchildren.

William J. Baird LL.B. '37 of Pikeville, Ky., on
Oct. 31, 1987. He was senior partner, founding mem-
ber, and president of Baird and Baird PSC, where he
practiced law with his three sons. Kentucky's bar asso-
ciation had honored him the previous spring for his
fiftieth anniversary with the KBA. He earned his
bachelor's from Berea College. He served with the
F.B.I. from 1941 to 1946. In 1947, he formed a law
partnership, Baird and Hays, which dissolved in 1972
when he and his sons formed their company. He was a
trustee emeritus of Pikeville College, where he re-
ceived an honorary degree in 1977. He served ten
years on the local school board and on the board of
Pikeville Methodist Hospital. He is survived by his
wife, Florance; three sons, including **William J.
Baird III '65**; a daughter; three brothers; two sisters;
and seven grandchildren.

Robert Wesley Lapham '37 on Sept. 28, 1987,
in Wilton, Conn. A professional artist, he had his
own studio in Baltimore, Md., where he also taught
art at the Maryland Institute. He later became art
director of Ciba-Geigy Agricultural Chemical Divi-
sion, but returned to full-time painting when he re-
tired. He was a past director of the Baltimore Art
Directors Club, a member of the National Society of
Art Directors, the Society of Illustrators, and the
Marblehead Arts Association. He is survived by a son
and a daughter, four grandchildren, and a sister.

Ovie Wilson Mathison M.Div. '38 on Sept. 7 at
his Durham home. An Alabama native, he earned his
bachelor's at Birmingham Southern College. He was a
Methodist minister for nine years in North Carolina
and for 28 years in the Alabama-West Florida Confer-
ence. After retiring, he organized Law Enforcement
Ministries, a prison chaplain ministry for the city and
county jails in Montgomery, Ala., where he was chap-
lain for 11 years. He is survived by his wife, Rachel,
two daughters, three sisters, two brothers, and five
grandchildren.

Robert M. Price '38 on July 26, 1987, in Phoenix,
Ariz. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Chi frater-
nity. He was a consultant in business news publish-
ing in Hillsdale, N.J. He is survived by his wife, Macil,
two sons, and a sister.

Kathleen Nuckolls Williams '38 on Jan. 5 at
her home in Cumberland, Va. A Cumberland native,
she was a member of Slate Hill chapter of the Daughters
of the American Revolution and the Cumberland
Women's Club. She is survived by her husband, Judge
J. Taylor Williams, and a daughter.

Anne Putney Flory A.M. '39 on April 4, 1987,
in Virginia. She earned her bachelor's from Longwood
College. She taught in public schools, was a research
analyst for the School of Public and International
Affairs at Princeton, and a field representative and
headquarters executive for the Office of Price Stabili-
zation. With UNESCO, she consulted on budget and



WHAT YOUR DUES DO FOR YOU

Your General Alumni Association
spends the following to provide benefits and services to you
the alumni—and even future alumni, the students:

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More than a dozen classes—and
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It costs about \$10 to contact each mem-
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functions is only a supplement to the
costs.

\$63,000 for LOCAL CLUB EVENTS

Eighty clubs across the nation and
abroad plan events to keep you in touch
with Duke and alumni in your area. Just to
notify alumni in an average club of an
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Your club dues or other charges for local
functions merely supplement the overall
costs.

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Another national network—2,500
strong—provide interviews to prospective
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Your \$15 voluntary subscription
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Ten university magazines. You'll receive
the magazine if you: 1) pay alumni asso-
ciation dues, 2) pay the \$15 voluntary
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We also provide awards programs;
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for all reunion classes, graduating seniors,
and entering freshmen; and much more.

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To meet our financial needs, we've
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card offered anywhere:

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limits to \$25,000 • card protection and
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• emergency cash at 20,000 ATMs world-
wide • 5 percent automatic rebate on
commissionable travel • guaranteed
lowest air fares • corporate discounts on
lodging and car rentals • \$25,000 collision
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If you return your dues card by October 1, you're
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**The drawing will take place Homecoming Weekend,
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January 18-28

Cruise away from winter's cold to balmy breezes and sparkling beaches. Board the beautiful new CROWN ODYSSEY and cruise from the West Coast to the Hawaiian Islands. This exciting ten-day trip will take you to Maui, Kauai and then Honolulu, where you will end your voyage with two nights in a luxury hotel. From \$2,087, including air from Durham/Raleigh and other East Coast cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Lines.

Wings Over Kenya Air Safari February 1-15

A sell-out in 1988, repeated by popular demand. Stop in London, England. Eleven nights in Kenya, including Nairobi, Amboseli, Nyeri (Treetops), Nanyuki (Mount Kenya Safari Club), Samburu National Reserve, Masai-Mara Game Reserve (Kichwa Tembo). Exclusive to Duke alumni and friends, limited to 33 passengers. Chartered flights between game parks eliminate long, dusty rides, plus we have included wildlife experts for educational commentary along the way. All meals included on safari. You'll welcome the London rest stop. \$3,999 from New York. Arrangements by Intrav.

Clipper Cruise/Florida Golf Highlights April 1-10

Combine two of life's greatest pleasures—luxury cruising and championship golf—aboard Clipper Cruise Lines newest yacht, the YORKTOWN CLIPPER. Our yacht will be your floating country club for a seven-night cruise from Fort Lauderdale to Jacksonville, Florida, with stops and golf included in Palm Beach, Cocoa/Disney World, and St. Augustine. You'll then experience three days, two nights at the fabulous Amelia Island Plantation where two more rounds of golf will await you at the superb Pete Dye-designed Long Point. From \$1,798-\$2,698 per person, double occupancy from U.S. major cities. Arrangements by Clipper Cruise Lines.

Grand Tour of France, Featuring Normandy, Chateaux of the Loire Valley, Charters and the City of Paris April 17-30

Focusing on art, architecture, and history, this very special trip to France will include visits to Giverny, Monet's house and gardens, Old Rouen and the Normandy countryside, Normandy beaches and American cemetery, Mont St. Michel, Loire Valley gardens and chateaux, Charters, and five days in Paris with visits to Versailles, Vaux Le Vicomte, Musée d'Orsay, and Picasso Museum. Elegant accommodations in private chateau and Paris Left Bank hotel. \$3,075 per person from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

China/Yangtze River Adventure May 13-31

The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: the Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors, and the opportunity of cruising the Yangtze River. Direct West Coast

DUKE TRAVEL 1989

TWELVE EXCITING ADVENTURES

*"Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome"*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

flights to Tokyo, Japan, for one night; Peking for four nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a four-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating terra-cotta army; two nights in Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. Quality is assured through our exclusive chartering of the M.S. GODDESS and use of deluxe Western hotels in each city. From \$4,299 from Los Angeles. Arrangements by Intrav.

Canadian Rockies Adventure June 6-15

Few wilderness regions of the world can match the beauty and grandeur of Canada's West. Two nights in Vancouver in the heart of the city, two nights in Victoria, two nights in Banff at the Banff Springs Hotel, two nights at the Jasper Park Lodge in Jasper, and, as a finale, one night in Edmonton at the elegant Four Seasons Hotel. All sightseeing on the trip included at no extra charge. Price: \$1,999. Arrangements by Intrav.

Pathways of Peter the Great June 20-July 3

Be among the first Westerners to cruise the Soviet Union's Neva River to Lake Ladoga, Europe's largest, and on to the Svir River and beautiful Lake Onega. Combine this seven-day cruise with Moscow and Leningrad and you're never far from the influence and historical presence of Tsar Peter the Great, the creator and builder of modern Russia. Spend three days in

Moscow visiting the Kremlin, St. Basil's Cathedral on the edge of Red Square, and museums rich in icons reflecting the history and culture of ancient Russia. Cruise the Neva to Leningrad, noted for its Venice-like beauty, striking architecture, and cosmopolitan flavor. Approximately \$2,995-\$3,395 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

The Romance of the Danube in July

This two-week itinerary features Europe's greatest river—the blue Danube. On its 1,800-mile course, it links Central and Southwest Europe, the Balkans, and the Black Sea. Eight countries share its waters—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Attractions on the Danube will captivate you. Castles, palaces, chapels, monasteries, all line its scenic banks, some from spectacular sites high up on crags and cliffs. Approximately \$3,295-\$3,695 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Alaska Wilderness and Glacier Expedition August 8-20

This thirteen-day combines an extensive cruise of the Inside Passage and spectacular tide water glaciers with luxury train travel through the vast Interior—a chance to see nature's most magnificent wilderness and wildlife. Begin in Fairbanks, then explore the ruggedly beautiful scenery from the comfort of your private dome car. Tour Denali

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| ☐ TOUR OF FRANCE | ☐ THE DANUBE | ☐ THE NILE |

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National Park and Anchorage. Then board the PACIFIC PRINCESS and cruise for seven days among the icebergs of Glacier Bay and on to Skagway, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Vancouver. Special add-ons and an early booking discounts. From \$2,795 per person, double occupancy, including air fare from Seattle. Arrangements by Hohagan & Company.

The Seas of Ulysses and the Black Sea September 12-28

Retrace the historic waters where Ulysses wandered for ten years. Venice, San Marino, Dubrovnik, Malta, Athens, Yalta, and Odessa in the Black Sea are all yours as you journey back into ancient times. The GOLDEN ODYSSEY is your home for these two exciting weeks of luxury cruising. Prices begin at \$3,007, including air from Durham/Raleigh and other East Coast cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Lines.

The River Seine October 4-16

This distinctively new itinerary features a first-ever cruise on one of the world's most romantic rivers. You'll start in London. From Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, from Oxford to Stonehenge, there's more to visit in and around London than any area imaginable. And, of course, across the English Channel lies France, the Normandy countryside, the Seine River, and Paris. Before you cruise into Paris, you'll visit the Normandy beaches, Rouen—scene of the trial of Joan of Arc—and majestic Versailles. Price: Approximately \$3,295-\$3,395 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Wings Over the Nile Adventure October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for four nights at the deluxe Ramses Hilton. Motorcoach to Alexandria, seaside resort and one of the three main centers of the Christian world, for a two-night stay. Fly over the Suez Canal, stopping to tour St. Catherine's Monastery, and on to Charm El Sheikh for one night. As a finale, board the deluxe M.S. SUN BOAT II in Aswan for a four-night cruise on the Nile to Edfu, Kom Ombo, Luxor, and Abu Simbel, then back to Cairo for a night. This is a first-ever and exclusive itinerary, featuring chartered flights, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship on the Nile, with an expert Egyptologist along. Price: \$3,499 from New York. Arrangements by Intrav.

administration in Paris, France, and was a consultant on salary administration for the U.S. Post Office. She retired as a consultant to several postal unions on compensation litigations. At the time of her death, she was president of Historic Dummies Inc., chaired the program and public relations committees, the American Heritage committee, and the notification committee of one of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was a past regent. She was on the national DAR's speakers staff, president of the Manassas chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and first vice president of the Va. state UDC. At the time of her death, she was also a member of the Society of the Lees of Virginia, the Prince William Bicentennial Commission, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and a host of other historic, preservation, and civic societies and committees. She is listed in *Who's Who Among American Women*. She and her husband bought and restored the historic Bel Air Plantation, a former home of Parson Weems, the first of George Washington's biographers. She is survived by her husband, **William E.S. Flory A.M.** '38, Ph.D. '41, a son and daughter, two grandchildren, her mother, a sister, and five brothers.

James D. Mellen '39 of West Roxbury, Mass., on Feb. 20, 1986. His interests included sports and politics. He is survived by his daughter.

Rufus Clegg Morrow M.D. '39, of Banner Elk, N.C., on Sept. 8, 1987. Born in Atlanta, Ga., he was reared in Mexico, where his parents ran an agricultural school. He earned his bachelor's at Davidson College. He practiced medicine and was an ear, nose, and throat surgeon at the Medical Center Hospital in Burlington, Vt., and taught at the University of Vermont's medical school from 1951 until 1968. He and his wife, also a doctor, joined Project Hope full-time, serving in Colombo, Sri Lanka; Cartagena, Colombia; Kingston, Jamaica; and Laredo, Texas. In 1978, he retired and moved to Banner Elk, where he and his wife practiced medicine. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Dorothy J. Morrow, two sons, two sisters, and three grandchildren.

Gareth B. Barnes M.D. '41 on Sept. 28, 1987, in Marion, Ill. He attended Antioch College and graduated from Bridgewater College in Virginia. He interned at hospitals in Ancon, Panama Canal, and Battle Creek, Mich., and served in Europe as a captain in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. He engaged in private practice before joining the staff of the V.A. Hospital in 1954 in Marion, where he retired in 1979. He is survived by his wife, Wilma, two sons, and four grandchildren.

Lucille Tawes Webb Elzey '42 of Salisbury, Md., on May 3, 1985. She is survived by her son.

Arthur J. "Chubb" Romp '43 of Sun City Center, Fla., on Nov. 12, 1987. He was president and general manager of A.J. Romp Tractor Sales in Milan, Ohio, for 36 years and a Navy Air Corps veteran of World War II. He served on the boards of directors of Western Security Bank, BancOhio, Farm Power Association of Ohio, Memorial Hospital, and Firelands Community Hospital, and was past president of the Milan Rotary Club. He is survived by his wife, Florence, two sons, a daughter, nine grandchildren, and two brothers.

John Whitesell B.Div. '43 on Dec. 21, 1987, in Indianapolis, Ind., of a stroke. Ordained by the Methodist church, he was one of the early leaders in the pastoral care movement and retired as director of chaplaincy programs at Indiana University's medical center. He was also a past president of the College of Chaplains. He earned his bachelor's from Randolph-Macon College and his Ph.D. from Boston University. He came to Indiana's medical center in 1959 and was a counselor for patients, students, and faculty for 22

years. He initiated and supervised clinical training under accreditation by the Institute of Pastoral Care. He was a hospital chaplain with the U.S. Naval Reserve, stationed in Charleston, S.C., and Long Beach, Calif. His tour of duty also included Japan, Okinawa, and the Arctic. He is survived by his wife, Betsy, a son, and a daughter.

Bertha "Buffa" Garrett Entwistle '48 on June 29, 1987, in Winston-Salem, N.C. At Duke, the Rockingham, N.C., native was selected *Chanticleer* beauty queen as a freshman and again as a junior, was vice president of the sophomore class, and a member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority and Hoof 'n Horn. She is survived by her husband, William, a daughter, and two sisters.

Philip Barbour Peyton Jr. A.M. '53 on May 8 in Arlington, Va., of a heart attack. He worked for the C.I.A. for 30 years, retiring in 1983 as science officer. He then consulted for Teleforce Associates of Bethesda, Md. Born in Philadelphia, he grew up in Charlottesville and earned his bachelor's in electrical engineering from UVA. During World War II, he worked in radar development projects at RCA Labs and taught math at Princeton. From 1946 to 1948, he worked for GE Labs in Schenectady. He also taught math at Davidson College before joining the C.I.A. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Peyton Society of Virginia. He is survived by his wife, Rene, two daughters, and a sister.

George Steve Yanek Jr. B.S.C.E. '74 in Fort Monmouth, N.J., on Jan. 26, 1985, of a massive heart attack while skiing. He was a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army and a Medal of Honor winner. He served 19 years in the Army and was the facilities engineer at Fort Monmouth. He is survived by two daughters, two sons, three sisters, and ten nieces and nephews.

Curator Mattie Russell

Curator of manuscripts for 33 years at Perkins Library, Mattie Underwood Russell Ph.D. '56 died May 4 in Durham. She was 72.

Born in Mississippi, she earned her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Mississippi. She taught public school for six years and later taught at Mars Hill College before coming to Duke in 1946. She worked at the circulation desk of Perkins Library to support herself while pursuing her doctorate. She became assistant curator in 1948 and curator from 1952 until her retirement in 1985. During her tenure, the manuscripts department expanded from 1 million to 7 million pieces.

From 1969 to 1978, she was an associate professor in the library sciences school at UNC-Chapel Hill. A member of the American Library Association, the Society of American Archivists, the Historical Society of North Carolina, and the Southern Historical Association, she was named in 1979 a fellow in the Society of American Archivists, an honor given those who receive national recognition.

She is survived by a sister and several nieces and nephews.

Mildred D. Durden

Mildred Donaldson Durden M.Ed. '59, who was residential counselor at Brown House at Duke's Woman's College for ten years, died May 20 in Durham. She was 86.

She taught in Rockmart, Georgia, for several years and at Emanuel County Institute in Twin City, Georgia, for sixteen years before moving to Duke. She was a "house mother" at Brown House from 1958 to 1968. She also worked as a volunteer for the Duke Hospital Auxiliary for many years.

She is survived by two sons, including Robert F. Durden of Duke's history department; a sister; two granddaughters; and two great-granddaughters.

TRAINING OVER HERE FOR OVER THERE

The new Navy college training program, designed to produce officers for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard through the training of students and recent graduates of high schools and preparatory schools, enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, and college students, will be inaugurated about July 1 with the enrollment of students to be selected after tests to be given on or about April 2.

All men accepted for the V-12 program will

be ordered to college and go on active duty in uniform under military discipline Under the Navy plan, students assigned for Naval training may take part in all college athletics and other campus activities, provided such activities do not interfere with their prescribed hours or courses of study.

It is also specified that Navy students may join all previously established college organizations and fraternities which are available to all students on the same terms, but at the personal expense of the student. It is specified that students under the V-12 program will be required to maintain the Navy standard of discipline, although military activities will be kept at a minimum and subordinated to academic training.—*February 1943*

V-12: REUNION AND REMEMBRANCE

By early 1943, Duke was a much changed place from what it had been only a short time before. World War II had been going on for eighteen months and Duke showed the signs of change from a tranquil peacetime campus to a tense and anxious wartime one. The most significant and obvious was on West Campus—there had been a tremendous drain-away of able-bodied young men as they rushed to join the armed services. However, this situation was to change drastically.

On Thursday, July 1, 1943, the campus was flooded with young men; for that was the day

Greeks dressed uniformly: Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity, 1943





Ted Macklin '45

Campus recollections: Baron Mintz '47 offers a partial list of the people, places, and things—Duke memories—his comrades-in-arms took with them to war:

- Sammy Fletcher's Duke Ambassadors Band, composed primarily of Navy and Marine V-12ers
- Pete Rinaldi's campus hangout, especially beer and chicken-in-the-basket
- Cabin parties and beer busts, away from "those in charge"
- The Goodie Shop
- The football team of 1943, practically an exclusive Marine V-12 "club"
- Hanging out in the Dope Shop, especially when they were serving that awful liver in the mess hall
- The Washington Duke Hotel and Tavern—whenever we had money
- Beef chop suey at The Oriental Restaurant
- The Ideal Diner and the Palms Restaurant
- Waiting in line at the Center Theater in Durham
- Being restricted by "Gunner" Blanchard

• Sergeant Graham's "Chinese Fire Drill"

- Taking a date into the Duke Gardens after dark (it was "Off Limits" after dark)
- The Durham USO Club in the old run-down mansion in the heart of Durham
- The painting of the statue of James B. Duke
- The smell of the Durham cigarette factories—and the free Chesterfields
- When one could say about a girl, "She's old. She's nearly thirty."



Baron Mintz '47



Rex Callaway '45

the Navy V-12 program formally opened for business on the Duke campus with 1,600 of the nation's finest, both physically and mentally. Within a few short weeks, the campus was a sea of uniforms—mostly Navy and Marine, but a significant number with the Army's Finance Corps OCS, which was also located here.

On that fateful and historic Thursday about 600 young men made up the U.S. Marine Corps Detachment of the Navy V-12 program at Duke. They were considerably top-heavy in "jocks"—mostly football players. The majority of them had starred on the teams of major colleges and universities from all over the South. They were supplemented by a number of outstanding secondary school athletes mostly from the South and New England. Many of them were not strictly V-12, having been assigned under several programs established by the Marine Corps for the selection and training of future officers. However, they were all identified by the generic catch-all as V-12 trainees.

Their ages ranged from barely seventeen to mid-twenties, with some only a couple of months away from earning their bachelor's degrees, while others had no previous college prior to arriving at Duke. They came directly from civilian life and from the enlisted ranks of the Marine Corps. During the short period of its existence—approximately sixteen months—a total of more than 700 of these "finest" young men passed through the Detachment.

The Marine "Permanent Party," or staff at Duke, was probably the most colorful bunch who ever wore Marine green. Consisting of Major Walter G. Cooper, the commandant, ably assisted by Warrant Officer (Marine Gunner) Joseph Blanchard, and about a dozen non-commissioned officers, they faced a difficult task. They had the responsibility of whipping us into shape, making sure we did not go astray in the process, and then sending us off to face whatever fate had waiting for us in the near future. They probably had no idea that we would either individually or collectively achieve so much and turn out as well as we did. But neither did we.

After leaving Duke, a number saw combat in the Pacific during the last two years of the war—with some being killed in action and others wounded. We provided the essential reserve resources to mount an invasion against the Japanese homeland, had such been required in World War II; we provided the replacements necessary to police the post-Japanese surrender activities; we provided a major cadre for the Korean War and all the little skirmishes—both overt and covert—of the so-called Cold War that followed; and many of us were still ducking some two decades later during the Vietnam War.

Now, as a bunch of still young "Old Farts" in our sixties, we have set out to prove that Thomas Wolfe was wrong—that we can go home again, even if the home isn't what it used to be any more than we are. What was that old expression about the Marine Corps?

That it isn't what it used to be, and never was!

We may have all started out as Duke Marines, and it is no secret that some of us were soon "defrocked" in the strange workings of fate—winding up in the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the CIA, the State Department, and only God knows what else. But all of us must have acquired a little bit of that "right stuff" at the beginning. Gathering back at Duke some forty-four to forty-five years later should be ample proof—even for those distinguished lawyers and judges in our midst.

No one can predict with any accuracy what such a group of young men might have done or become without the accident of the Duke Marine V-12 experience. Chances are that most of them probably would have been successful anyway. However, as we look at the record of distinguished leadership—in the law, in medicine, in government service at all levels, in the various religious denominations, in business, in the armed forces, in engineering, in the sciences, in the arts and letters, in education, and many other fields—one has to believe that the brief passing through Duke as Marines in World War II must have had some influence, even if only as a way station for terminating our adolescence at an early age and pointing us, just a bit ahead of our contemporaries, toward an understanding of the realities of life.

—Colonel Ronald E. "Baron" Mintz '47
on the V-12 Reunion held this summer at Duke
and organized locally by Garland Wolfe '46

LIFE IN THE FAITH LANE

BY REVEREND HENRY G. BRINTON

Walking through Milford, a New England town turned small city turned New York suburb, I think of my parishioners and can't help but feel a little envy. It's not that I am jealous of their cars (which are nice) or their boats (beautiful) or their homes (expensive). Rather, I am envious of the ways that their careers reward them.

When one of the church's successful businessmen closes a deal, he goes home knowing that this accomplishment will allow his family to take a vacation or pay off a college-tuition bill. When I complete a counseling session, I go home with feelings of exhilaration and relief, but with little to share with my family. It is foolish to make such a comparison, I know, and I dislike myself for feeling envy, but life as an associate pastor in this reasonably affluent and success-oriented community frustrates me at times.

A few years ago, a friend asked me, "Won't your pride be hurt if your wife makes more money than you?" Dumb question, I thought. Income didn't touch my pride at all; if anything, the prospect of low wages made me feel noble. I smiled and answered, "With the salary I'll be paid as a minister, she'd *better* make more!"

It was easy to joke about money then, when I was in college and secure in the fact that my father was a good provider. Now that I'm employed as a Christian minister and about to become a father myself, money is not such a laugh. I'm beginning to be gnawed by worries that I may never know the contentment and satisfaction of being a good provider.

No doubt my feelings are shared by many who enter low-paying service professions chock-full of idealism. Teachers, social workers, and counselors all accept relatively low salaries, and they don't even have the minister's guidebook that says "Blessed are you poor." But service to others expands our hearts and minds (while sometimes wracking our nerves), and most of us wouldn't trade our professions for jobs that pay twice as much.

The complications arise when our paychecks have to stretch beyond our personal needs to meet the needs of wives and children. My problem, then, is this: I have taken what

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amounts to a vow of poverty by choosing the Christian ministry, but I don't see how, in all fairness, I can expect my family to take a vow of poverty as well. My children will feel limited—perhaps even trapped—by this decision of mine, made long before they could voice their objections.

My colleagues in the Roman Catholic Church are freed from this problem by their vow of celibacy, and I must say that my own anxiety about being a good provider has increased my appreciation for this requirement of the priesthood. But the Protestant tradition holds a minister's family life in high regard (Martin Luther called marriage "a school for character"), and I can hardly imagine facing the stresses of my profession without the support of a spouse.

When I say "support," I do mean more than just warmth and affection. At present, my wife is employed as a physician assistant and earns roughly twice my salary. To say the very least, this helps make ends meet. Very soon now, when she cuts back on work to concentrate on raising our child, I'm afraid we will discover just how little money I make.

New meaning comes to the biblical phrase "I am a worm, and no man." It's not that I work to make the most money possible for my family and come up short through no fault of my own. There would be a certain nobility in that. No, it's that I have chosen *not* to work to make the most for them. I could be selling insurance, practicing law, arranging cruises, or working in any number of careers that generate decent income, but I'm not. My voluntary vow of poverty becomes my family's involuntary vow of poverty.

There is not much justice in this, and, as a religious leader called to "do justice," I feel

pretty slimy about it. My parents provided so many opportunities for me—travel, a car at sixteen, education at a private college—opportunities that I will not be able to make readily available to my children. I grew up free from material wants, casual about money, unconcerned about basic needs, and open to idealism. Probably, such a life will be alien to my family. And ironically, my choice of the ministry may prevent my children from considering such a career for themselves, because they will feel its sacrifices and may not enjoy any of its rewards.

The way out of this quandary is through it. The answer cannot be found by saying, as I did in college, "Money doesn't really matter." Progress can be made only by taking money seriously.

As a first step, I need to regain perspective. I am not poor. Few of us who are lucky enough to be college-educated and employed are really poor. Sure, I don't make as much as the doctors, bankers, and lawyers that fill my university alumni association and the pews of my church, but I am nowhere near the poverty line. The church provides a nice little house for my family to live in, rent-free, and my salary covers most of the bills. Looking at a world income scale, I can only be embarrassed by my wealth.

My second step has got to be this: Get a grip on envy and desire. Buddhists are right on target when they name "desire" as the root cause of all suffering in life. I make life miserable for myself when I desire to provide everything for my family—specifically, *every* thing they desire! I am being ridiculous when I think that I could provide everything. No one could, not even a Milfordite with a ton of money. So the challenge for me is to decide what is worth acquiring with the resources available to me and then to help them see the truth in my decision. The "things" that my family and I need are an appreciation of our life together and a sure sense of which types of work and play are worth pursuing.

In the end, who knows? Maybe if I can help my children gain this perspective and form these goals, I'll turn out to be a good provider after all. That old vow of poverty may be more of an opportunity than a burden.

Brinton '82 is associate pastor of First United Methodist Church of Christ in Milford, Connecticut. This article first appeared in The New York Times Magazine and is reprinted with permission.



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their lakeside moorings, and from there through a canal that fed into the Bay of Naples.

As we continued on to Baia, water had become an inescapable theme for our tour. Roman patricians and rich merchants, along with Caesar, Augustus, Nero, and others of imperial ilk, trekked to Baia for the baths. In a more utilitarian spirit, they also developed a huge fresh-water cistern, now tucked away amid suburban homes, that served the imperial fleet. This was hit-and-miss tourism, Italian style: A portion of the baths complex was closed off for restoration work that likely stretched back to antiquity. Burian would later muse that scaffolding could be the course motif. But, then, "If one Roman bath or baroque church is closed, there are lots of others."

On our road trips, we could see a looming Mount Vesuvius, its top flattened by its past outpourings of rock. Two days of the course were consumed by disaster, with visits to the volcano-stricken cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. For centuries, Vesuvius had been considered extinct, and it was covered with vineyards, farmhouses, and luxurious villas. But when it top popped in 79 A.D., Vesuvius crumbled Pompeii's walls and roofs and delivered a layer of volcanic matter that was fifteen to twenty feet in depth. Pompeii—a city that, ironically, was built of volcanic stone and made prosperous by the rich volcanic soil—remained buried for almost 2,000 years.

In its relatively well-preserved state, Pompeii, once a prosperous trading city, offers a taste of public life in ancient times. There's a concentration of civic buildings and temples in the forum, several sets of public baths (separate areas for men and women), an amphitheater for sporting events and adjacent school for gladiators, and some two-dozen brothels. The city is also a showcase of private life, with striking examples of the houses of ancient times, from the fourth century B.C. through the first century A.D. The "ideal" Pompeii house had a series of service areas—bedrooms, kitchen facilities, dining rooms—around the center. Alongside was another series of rooms—a covered central hall and a garden patio—for the family's social and cultural life. The model was so successful that the Romans kept it for hundreds of years. Pompeians weren't purely practical; they also allowed themselves fanciful art expression in their homes, and the city gave its name to distinct styles of wall painting, ranging from a structural style that imitates marble facing to an illusionist style with fantastic images.

In Pompeii, our professors challenged their "junior archaeologists"—in Burian's phrase—to exercise their architectural imagi-

Two days of the course were consumed by disaster, with visits to the volcano-stricken cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

nations. We'd look for empty niched spaces and imagine that statues once rested there as decorative elements; approach fragments of a staircase and speculate on the missing second level, long since collapsed, in the building's original plan; spot an exposed pipeline in a bath complex and chart its likely path between an underground furnace and the above-ground hot- and warm-water baths; notice a solitary column amid piles of rubble and mentally construct a covered portico that might have defined a large public area. And in taking the measure of a city that once housed some 20,000 inhabitants, we also challenged our endurance: Struggling, straggling students looked with awe at the hard-driving Burian, and engaged in intricate speculations about the "jetpack" stuffed into his trademark backpack.

While the eruption of 79 covered Pompeii in ash and rock, it coated Herculaneum with slow-advancing lava; escape by sea was possible, and there the human cost wasn't so great. Because of the less violent if still devastating assault by lava, Herculaneum preserves many daily-life details, plus a few skeletons. Archaeologists refer to a "House of the Charred Furniture" and a "House of [mosaics representing] Neptune and Amphitrite." The city had hit economic bad times, so the cleared-away lava exposed a range of residential styles, from grand houses to apartment-like multiple dwellings.

Herculaneum showed off a characteristic of modern Italian society that we had already sensed, unhappily, on Paestum's beaches: a degree of disregard for its heritage and for its environment. The grandeur of Herculaneum's entrance was obscured by piles of garbage that attendants blithely ignored. We would later see signs of society in action (or inaction) with a train strike, a tour-bus strike (which caused one of several scheduling improvisations), and a strike by workers at one of the travertine quarries that provided the building material for much of ancient Rome. Within sight of Rome's Colosseum, we would fend off wallet- and camera-snatching efforts by bands of gypsy children. Then again, once in Rome, we would also see a society that still

lured the glitterati: In an ancient imperial market complex turned into a movie set, we would watch actor Mickey Rourke make a character transition, as he shook off *Body Heat* for the story of Saint Francis of Assisi; and outside the presidential palace, we would join the sidewalk gawkers as *Wall Street*'s Michael Douglas made his departure from an awards ceremony. Burian and Wharton would assure us that both encounters were well-planned course components.

We followed visits to the buried ancient cities with a stop at Capua, site of a Roman amphitheater. Used for combat shows of armed gladiators against each other and against assorted beasts, the amphitheater dates back to the first century A.D., making it an early model for—and a somewhat smaller version of—Rome's Colosseum. Capua is the site where the famous gladiator-slave Spartacus began his slave revolt in 73 B.C. After quashing the revolt, Roman authorities had the participants crucified and displayed in a line stretching between Capua and Rome. From the amphitheater, we descended into an underground shrine of the Mithric cult, a mystery cult imported from the East that was associated with warriors. In its depth and darkness, the shrine still has the power to project mystery; its dominating image shows the slaughter of a bull, whose spilled blood represented the renewal of life.

Ostia, the port of Rome, took on infamous connotations for the generally intrepid students. During the second and first centuries B.C., Ostia was a boom town, with warehouses and living quarters for shopkeepers and artisans. But one more full day wandering another ancient city seemed more bust than boom. After combing through yet another set of baths, seeing the scanty remains of firemen's barracks, dropping in on the Roman precursor of garden apartments, and making a rather precarious climb on the roof of a warehouse complex, students were feeling rebellious toward the learn-until-you-drop psychology. Burian announced a "not required" trek to see Ostia's Temple of the Great Mother; and most of the group considered it a greater pleasure to veer off to the snack bar. The day in ancient Ostia was topped by modern musical insult: During the ride back on a crowded train, we were subjected—over and over again—to boom-box-hugging teenagers singing, in bad English and worse voices, with the tape of a rock song.

A residence for visiting students and researchers, the Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies, was our home in Rome for four weeks. We learned that the center's one washing machine—a treasured necessity for the many modernists within the group—had been removed temporarily for a remodeling job. "Temporary," in Italian, seems to bear a close association with "eternity"; and laundry

duties, Italian style, came to mean sink washing followed by rooftop drying. If we hadn't landed in the lap of luxury, we did gradually develop a routine of living and learning. We had an early-morning wake-up: Not for any other Duke course, the students observed, would they be expected to make an 8:30 a.m. class meeting almost every day of the week. Since few Roman museums and monument sites opened for the afternoon, afternoon times were generally free times. Then the true examples of Roman high culture—like Rome's monumental McDonald's, alluringly located by the Spanish Steps, and thoughtfully serving out hamburgers and milkshakes along with ancient Roman-motif decorations on its walls—beckoned.

Evenings offered opportunities for reveling in the Italian al fresco dining experience, for picking out understandable phrases in Italian newspapers, and for becoming pseudo-Italian soccer fanatics through the center's black-and-white television. At an English-language movie house, we took in such attractions as *Wall Street* as well as such distractions as "intermissions" devoted to hawking ice cream. Prompted by Burian, we also had our night at the opera. The current attraction portrayed Moses in Egypt, complete with the parting of blue crepe paper on stage, a stand-in for the Red Sea. Most of us were grateful for some advance knowledge of the story line.

As we mastered the city plan, steeled ourselves to the Roman sport of squeezing the greatest number of bus-travelers into the smallest volume of bus space, and strayed independently from the Intercollegiate Center, we learned another facet of Roman living: car- and scooter-dodging. Every avenue and alleyway was an arena for the continuing competition between motor vehicles and pedestrians, every site lecture a challenge to drivers who enjoyed exercising their anti-muffler ideology.

One of our first exercises was to get a Roman overview. From our location atop one of the so-called "Seven Hills" of Rome, peering through the haze that is the inevitable consequence of pollution in Rome, we could look down upon the many layers of the city's history: the Tiber, Hadrian's Tomb, the Pantheon, St. John Lateran with its giant sculptures of saints, St. Peter's with its unmistakable Michelangelo-designed dome. And there was the most overwrought structure of all, an early-twentieth century monument to the first Italian king, Victor Emanuel II. Informally called the "Wedding Cake," the city-dominating monument would serve us through the trip as a convenient reference and meeting point.

Archaeological finds have given credence to the legendary founding date of Rome, 753 B.C. Its first inhabitants were Latin shepherds. They settled in a small area on the left bank of the Tiber, by the Palatine Hill. Atop the

At Duke's Office of the Summer Session, the study-abroad files are bulging with several hundred student evaluations. And, says Steve Lemoine, assistant director, "The most consistent comment is that for these students, study abroad was one of the best experiences they ever had at Duke. We hear it over and over: They never worked so hard, but they never had an educational experience this wonderful."

The Summer Session emphasizes "academically rigorous programs in appropriate settings," says Lemoine. "If it could be taught as well on campus as over there, we wouldn't teach it over there." Director Calvin Ward adds that the growing appeal of summer study abroad reflects different expectations between the generations. "Older generations relied on reading and listening. There were simply not other opportunities. But for this generation, seeing and doing is simply so important; they learn in a different way. To keep them interested and excited, seeing and doing have to be a part of their lives. That's the way they're stimulated to learn."

This year, the Summer Session sponsored sixteen study-

abroad programs that enrolled 285 students. Their subjects ranged from the English heritage of American law, taught in the British Isles, to Renaissance history and art, in Florence; from the cultural and religious forces of Islam, in Morocco, to studies in Russian culture, in Leningrad, Moscow, and other Soviet cities.

In recent years, the Summer Session has expanded its geographic base beyond Western Europe; it has also moved beyond traditional curricula in foreign language and culture. And there's a push to develop new programs, in fields like the history of science and technology, that will appeal to scientists and engineers. Many of the courses use foreign universities as their settings and involve foreign professors in the teaching.

One of the more unusual programs, based in Israel, involves students in an archaeological dig. Another, in Amsterdam, concentrates on learning disabilities. (Amsterdam is a major center for the study and treatment of learning disabilities.) "West Germany and East Germany: From Confrontation to Normalization?" gives participants

the chance to cross over from West to East Berlin. In Taiwan, students study modern Chinese society and East Asia development. And for next year, the Summer Session plans to move into Japan, Trinidad, and Zimbabwe.

Summer Session officials are quick to point out the appeal of teaching abroad: It puts professors in the environment where their subject is best studied, and it offers a teaching situation that focuses their students on a single subject apart from the distractions (academic and otherwise) of campus life. Still, it is a demanding routine. Says Associate Director Christa Johns, who directs Duke in Berlin: "It's not just a matter of seeing students in class for a few hours each week. Professors have to be an authority on the subject, and they have to be a constant travel companion at the same time."

Johns notes that many students follow up their summer experiences with semesters or academic years abroad, and sometimes with graduate study at foreign institutions. "It changes their outlook. They learn that not everybody thinks like Americans, politically or otherwise. It gets them out of their provincialism."

hill, the legendary founder, who took the name of Romulus, built the first city walls. Soon the Latins on the Palatine were joined by the Sabines, who settled on the Quirinal Hill, and the small valley between the two hills—the Forum—became their meeting place and market place. From 753 to 616 B.C., two Latin kings and two Sabine kings alternated on the throne. Later the city was conquered by the Etruscans, who ruled for more than a century—years during which the city spread to the other nearby hills. When the Latin population shook off this foreign domination in 510 B.C., the Republic was proclaimed.

The Roman Forum was the place for processions, trials, triumphal ceremonies, political meetings, and elections; it was the nerve center of Republican Rome. With our archaeological imaginations and guide-book reconstructions, we could complete the buildings left standing: the curia, or senate house; the rostra, a platform from which political orators spoke; a large, rectangular, two-level basilica, center for the administration of justice and for public meetings; the Temple of Castor and Pollux, dedicated to two legendary figures who, in 498, appeared on horseback to announce victory over the Etruscans in the Battle of Lake Regillus; the Temple of Julius Caesar, the site where Mark Antony came not to praise Caesar, but to bury him;

and the Temple of Vesta, where the Vestal Virgins had custody of the Sacred Fire, symbol of the life of the city. (The privileges enjoyed by the priestesses of Vesta were numerous, but the treatment of a Vestal who broke her vow of chastity was unforgiving: She was buried alive.)

A central strand in the lectures of Burian and Wharton was that Roman architectural development mirrored Roman political history; architecture represented power. So as Rome evolved from a Republic to an Empire, in the first century A.D., the emperor's buildings became increasingly identified with civic space. And beginning with Caesar, a set of Imperial Fora sprang up, each expressing the cult of imperial personality, each absorbing such state functions as initiation rites and ceremonies. The Forum of Augustus, Caesar's successor, represented an imperial land-grab of considerable proportions and was under construction for some four decades; the Forum of Trajan, the most splendid of all, included a temple dedicated to the emperor, an enormous column (now wrapped in scaffolding) of relief images that celebrated the emperor's military victories, and the Markets of Trajan, which—with three levels of shops—became the commercial center of ancient Rome.

Hadrian's Pantheon was a temple to the planetary deities, and it was the emperor's



TIM LELAND '89

place for state functions, a coupling that linked imperial power and divine authority. That greatest of Roman playgrounds, the Colosseum, celebrated imperial generosity to the public. In Nero's day, the valley that later contained the Colosseum was a large artificial lake surrounded by fanciful grottoes, columns, gazebos, and a sprawling palace, towered over by a gilded bronze statue, 120 feet high, of Nero himself. Following the post-Neronian period of civil war, Vespasian took over. And on the site of Nero's drained lake, he began the Colosseum, dramatically turning a tyrant's delight into the delight of the people (up to 50,000 on any occasion).

Our look at the Christianization of Rome followed, in a lot of ways, an unbroken path from antiquity, though one occasionally blocked by current-day weddings in progress. The early churches copied the Roman basilica form; they often employed columns from Roman monuments, and even surrounded their cloisters with Roman inscriptions and sarcophagi. In the fifteenth century, the rooms of Nero's newly-uncovered palace, with delicately painted stucco reliefs, became the inspiration of Raphael and others for their decorations of the galleries of the Vatican.

Like the monuments of Roman antiquity, the churches were expressions of power and patronage: Mosaics would often include the pope who sponsored the church, suggesting the unbroken chain of religious authority. And over the long centuries, churches, like the city itself, have been modified by their various patrons. Rome's San Clemente was reconstructed in 1108 by Pope Paschall II after the early Christian basilica, built in the third century, had been destroyed by the invasion of Robert Guiscard. The older

church had been built on Roman ruins, including a temple of Mithris. So the present-day San Clemente is, in effect, three structures in one.

The original fourth-century St. Peter's was built by Constantine over the tomb of the apostle. Twelve centuries later, the basilica was no longer considered safe, and a new one was begun. What followed were more than a hundred years of revision and second-guessing, including a stint for Michelangelo as "commissioner, director of works, and architect for life." The current St. Peter's offers a breathtaking dome-top view of Rome, to be enjoyed only after a breathtaking interval of climbing. And it has Michelangelo's *Pietà*. The more daunting assignment was to take in the

Vatican Museums, which—as the Vatican's published guide puts it—"make up a complex of imposing proportions."

Our art-knowledgeable and classics-minded students relished the close-up encounter with the Vatican's Raphael Rooms, and particularly with such masterworks as the "School of Athens." The Sistine Chapel was Michelangelo's response to the artistic competition from Raphael; they were working at about the same time in the early sixteenth century, from almost adjoining galleries in the Vatican. As we jostled with the curious crowds and craned our complaining necks, we could discern not only the Michelangelo ceiling but, again, scaffolding. Michelangelo was being restored. On the one end, the cleaned-off figures in his "Creation of Adam" and "Creation of Eve" were bright and well-defined; on the other end, his still-untouched "Separation of the Light from the Darkness" and "Creation of the Sun" seemed relatively flat and obscure. As Wharton pointed out, the restoration is forcing experts to challenge their views of Michelangelo's style and objectives. For us, it was a chance to see art history in the remaking.

We left behind the Rome of the popes for the Assisi of Saint Francis. Assisi is in the heart of the Italian breadbasket, the province of Umbria. As we climbed along the narrow streets and squares of the hilltop medieval town, rising higher and higher above the brilliant greens and yellows of the surrounding farmland, it seemed that we had stepped into a picture postcard—or into a lush painting out of the Umbria School. The heart of the town is the Basilica of Saint Francis, consisting of two churches, one on top of the other; the upper church is adorned with Giotto frescoes illustrating the life of the saint.



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Assisi was the course prelude to Ravenna and to an intense art-history exercise. In the late fifth century, as capital of the Roman-Barbarian kingdom under the Gothic prince Theodoric, Ravenna competed with Rome in the architectural grandeur of its churches. Through the sixth century, the city was capital of Byzantine Italy. That period saw a shift in aesthetics—one of the themes that we studied in Ravenna's evocative religious mosaics. As we passed between the fifth and sixth centuries in churches and baptisteries, Wharton pointed out that images were growing less naturalistic and more symbolic, decorative, and flattened. That shift wasn't a reflection on the quality of art, she said, but on what had become the object of art: to make a universal statement about truth, a statement best communicated through abstraction and simplifying.

For what was probably the first time in its history, Ravenna's Hotel Diana was the site for a final exam. As they prepared for that inevitable denouement, students pondered

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HENRY PURDY '86

Picture-perfect beginning for the study-tour: one of Paestum's temples, a Greek representation of a universe made perfect by human effort, opposite page, top; and Roman navigation: mapping modern civilization through ruinous traffic, bottom.

HENRY PURDY '80

Finding their niche: filling in for long-missing statues at Emperor Hadrian's country villa, above; and the lineup at Ostia: where Rome built its port, the ancients built garden apartments, and students tested their endurance.



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and praised their exposure to early civilization.

Some, like Jennifer McCracken, said that one of the things they took from the course was a measure of visual training. After close encounters with museum works and monuments, she will look more skeptically on art reproductions and architectural representations: "I think I have new appreciation for art in its original form and context, and a wariness of studying art off a slide or a book page." Peter Gruszka noted his fascination with Italy as a place that wasn't just a big exhibition gallery, but a promoter of the arts. And he had become the group's acknowledged patron of the arts: He brought home his own commissioned work, by a local painter work-

ing on Rome's Piazza Navona, of "David."

Our group's own David, David Slye, was among those who accented the virtues of the small size of the group and the team-teaching approach. "Much more than in any classroom, we learned what makes everyone else tick—the good and the bad. We had plenty of personal contact with our professors. And having two of them everywhere meant that we could also get contrasting points of view. We could see that alternative explanations for what we were seeing were possible."

Tom Elliott considered the course a "broad-spectrum look at the development of a culture, tying together physical remains with art and architecture and history. The course was

well-planned, schedule changes were handled very gracefully, and there was obviously a high level of concern that students learned a lot and had a good time doing it." A prospective teacher, he observed that "this did what good teaching is supposed to do—it made history come alive." Elliott also saw the experience as a confidence-booster: "It showed me I could deal with another culture, that while I didn't speak the language very well, I would still be able to get along."

For his part, Burian says that as someone who spends most of his time with Greek literature, he could still approach Rome with "an amateur's excitement about discovery." (Even as we were performing as amateur archaeologists at the Roman Forum, professional diggers were creating international excitement with their own discovery there: a defensive wall that they traced back to the city's earliest days.) The power of the course, in his view, came from the chance to experience Rome as a place that is "self-conscious about its past and is constantly reaching into that past to shape the present. We wanted to do more than just see the monuments. We wanted to stress the social reality behind the monuments." Burian considers "the critical spirit" central to good teaching; and the team-teaching with Wharton challenged the notion that "the professor has the correct answer because every professor delivers the same answer."

The team approach gave Burian the luxury of "being able to look around, on occasion, while somebody else was sorting out the site." But teaching obligations aside, scaling the Palatine Hill, walking the length of Ostia, translating Italian dinner menus, and explaining procedures for lost passports do take their toll. "I never had trouble falling asleep."

SHADOWS IN THE SUNBELT

CAMPAIGN FOR AN IDEA

BY DICK MENDEL

The inside story of a public interest effort to inform politicians of the growing poverty and isolation in the rural South.

I was a soldier in a Super Tuesday campaign. I didn't knock on doors for Gore, stuff envelopes for Dukakis, or make telephone calls for Dole. I didn't staple up posters for Gephardt or for Bush. I was not part of Jesse's Rainbow or Pat's Army. No, I helped campaign for an idea.

Ours was a modest campaign—no pollsters, PACs, advance men, or media consultants. Its goal was straightforward: to force the candidates, after two years of glad-handing and baby-kissing in Iowa and New Hampshire, to use the short weeks before Super Tuesday to comprehend and address a special problem of our region—the growing poverty and isolation of the rural South.

Our campaign really began two years ago at a press conference inside the Georgia state capitol. On a May morning, former governors William Winter, a Mississippi Democrat (1980-84), and Linwood Holton, a Virginia Republican (1970-74), released a report called "Shadows in the Sunbelt." The study was prepared for Winter, Holton, and five other distinguished Southerners—including former U.S. Commerce Secretary and Duke Vice President Juanita Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48—by MDC, Inc., a Chapel Hill policy research firm.

In the report, we evoked the imagery of Charles Dickens in telling "the tale of two Souths"—contrasting the Sunbelt's "explosive urban growth" with the "places left behind." We wrote of the increasing futility of the "buffalo hunt" for Yankee industry, and we proposed instead that Southern states and communities "plant seeds" for indigenous growth through education and entrepreneurship. Finally, we warned that these problems "threaten abstract, eternal values that have cemented the South's identity and made it worth preserving The South must tend to [its] roots, or in the end, risk [its] values."

The report, combined with similar warnings from the Southern Growth Policies Board, turned some heads. In Georgia, rural legislators used the report to criticize their governor for ignoring the "other Georgia" outside the Atlanta metropolitan area. In North Carolina,

Lieutenant Governor Robert Jordan—a small-town native and challenger to an incumbent governor with strong support in the cities—seized upon the issue to launch a new "rural economic development center." In South Carolina, the state development board distributed thousands of copies and initiated teleconferences on the subject for local economic developers and concerned citizens.

The press also paid attention. *USA Today* covered the Atlanta press conference on page one, as did dozens of papers throughout the South. And over time, interest in the story seemed to wax rather than wane. In addition to major series in several Southern papers, the London *Economist* devoted three pages in May 1987 to the threat of "Another Exodus" from the rural South. Five months earlier, the *National Journal* devoted four pages to the issue. And in November 1987, a *Los Angeles Times* reporter traveled to Albany, Georgia, and returned with the front-page headline: "Sunbelt Promise Fading in Depressed Rural South."

But even in the tight-fisted Eighties, the lifeline between Washington, D.C., and Washington, North Carolina, cannot be ignored. It is the federal government that helps to set the interest rates that mean life or death to the family farm. The federal government establishes the trade policy that determines whether a local textile mill or furniture plant will profit or succumb to low-wage competition from the Third World. The federal government provides most of the funds for highway construction, and the federal government funds compensatory education for needy children in poor rural school districts.

Before returning to North Carolina two decades ago to head MDC, George Autry '58, J.D. '61 spent six years in Washington as an aide to Senator Sam Ervin. During these years, Autry developed a maxim for the American political system: Only once every four years do leaders in Washington bother to peek their heads up out of the sand to look at what's happening in our country. Only once every four years does Washington under-



LES TWO

take a genuine search for new ideas to make government better and more humane—election year.

In late May 1987, we decided to test the maxim.

Most of the nine people who sat around the conference table in Chapel Hill weren't Southern, and few of us had spent many years either living or working in the rural South. Yet we were the experts—veterans from federal agencies like the Tennessee Valley Authority and private research firms like MDC, the Aspen Institute, and the Southern Growth Policies Board—a like-minded collection of policy junkies who had for some

tries. Overall, 1.1 million manufacturing jobs were created in the rural South between 1959 and 1977.

But the 1980s have been far less kind to the rural South. The triple-whammy of automation, Third World competition, and a strong dollar pulled the rug out from under rural industry, leading to unprecedented layoffs and plant closings. This, combined with the farm crisis, set the rural economy into a tailspin.

While most of the country is adapting to the ongoing decline in goods-producing industries by developing an expanded service economy, the rural South increasingly

Thirty years ago, after leading the Duke Players and majoring in political science and English, George Autry '58, J.D. '61 turned down a modest acting offer from Universal Studios to stay at Duke and study law. Twenty years ago, Autry left his position as chief staffer for Senator Sam Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and returned to North Carolina to head up the brand new North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation. He's been there ever since.

The Manpower Development Corporation was initially intended as a short-term experiment. It would develop the South's first comprehensive statewide plan to help individuals prepare for, locate, and hold down jobs. In those early days, the corporation designed programs to train welfare recipients and displaced farmworkers for emerging manufacturing jobs. It helped private industry teach supervisors how to work with the new integrated labor force. And it worked in relocating rural farmworkers to the cities of North Carolina where



they were needed, rather than to Northern ghettos.

But despite such efforts, the barriers separating people from jobs proved persistent. So the corporation stayed in business, shortening its name (to MDC, Inc.), and broadening its mission to a wide range of educational, economic, and employment issues across the region and the nation.

MDC suffered through difficult times in the early Eighties, but business has been increasingly brisk in recent years. The staff, which had once dwindled to nine, is back up to fifteen, including the recent addition of Leslie Takahashi.

A.M. '87, M.E.M. '87. In addition to its campaign for a national rural policy, MDC projects include:

- a national survey for the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation on state policies for the education of disadvantaged youth;

- staff assistance to the Commission on the Future of the North Carolina Community College System—formed this year to help the system shape its education and training programs for its second quarter century; and

- a report for the Sunbelt Institute and Southern members of Congress on the impact of inadequate literacy and on the effectiveness of programs directed at improving literacy.

Appearing recently on the public television program *North Carolina People*, Autry linked MDC's busy agenda to a growing public awareness that the poor are increasingly vital to our nation's economy. That's true particularly of today's poor children, who will make up a large part of the American workforce in the twenty-first century.

reason or another come to specialize in rural issues. Many of us were more familiar with issues of venture capital, vocational training, and technology transfer than with the barbecue, Brunswick stew, and hush puppies we ordered in for lunch.

Our problem was to determine just what it is that Washington could and should do, and to broaden public awareness of the problems and political support for action. The exercise was no picnic. When the rural South last suffered an economic crisis—the mechanization of agriculture that displaced millions of farm workers following World War II—there was a straightforward solution: recruit Northern industry. By selling cheap land and labor, tax breaks, free job training, and “right-to-work” laws, the rural South was able to lure thousands of new branch plants in textiles, furniture, and other labor-intensive indus-

tries. Overall, 1.1 million manufacturing jobs were created in the rural South between 1959 and 1977. But the 1980s have been far less kind to the rural South. The triple-whammy of automation, Third World competition, and a strong dollar pulled the rug out from under rural industry, leading to unprecedented layoffs and plant closings. This, combined with the farm crisis, set the rural economy into a tailspin.

While most of the country is adapting to the ongoing decline in goods-producing industries by developing an expanded service economy, the rural South increasingly lacks the tools to compete—tools like a steady supply of skilled engineers and technicians; modern airports, interstates, and universities; not to mention the convenience of Federal Express. And even if it were to succeed in developing high-tech service industry, what would the region do with the millions of undereducated poor who don't fit the information-age economy?

During the fall, our group of volunteers began working on a briefing book for the candidates and the press. Most members of the group were given specific issues—rural education, agriculture, enterprise development, to name a few—and asked to write a brief summary. My job was to prepare a statistical fact sheet that would precede these “issue pages,” and to help Autry draft a preface. Later, MDC edited the issue pages and assembled the booklets, whimsically titled,

“What Y’all Ought To Know.”

When the booklet was finally finished (after its seventh revision), MDC proposed a plan to place rural development on the Super Tuesday agenda. With the help of Susan Sechler of the Aspen Institute, whose Rural Policy Project is underwritten by the Ford Foundation, we asked Ford to provide \$30,000 to support the efforts. Even before the proposal was approved, the pace of our campaign began to speed up. The Monday after Thanksgiving, Autry helped kick off a major conference on rural issues staged in Washington by former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland. To our surprise, the conference was covered by C-SPAN, the public affairs cable network. And that evening, during prime time, Autry could be seen across the country describing the need for measured federal action.

As the campaign grew, so did our staff. We found Greg McDonald almost by accident—through a mutual friend of an MDC staffer. And he proved a perfect complement to our team. A journalist, he had worked on the Hill as Washington correspondent for the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*. But McDonald was no typical inside-the-beltway Washington writer. In fact, he was a cowboy at heart—impatient, independent, intense.

Contrary to the careful, circumspect approach we took to the issues, McDonald was ready for action, impatient with delays and complications, eager to see the problems of the rural South solved during the three months he had on the job—problems that had left many of his Grove Hill, Alabama, relatives out of a job, with nowhere to go.

With McDonald's help, we devised a two-part strategy: distribute our briefing booklet as widely as possible to the press; and generate support for the issue on Capitol Hill by staging a congressional press conference in late February—two weeks before the Super Tuesday election. The idea was to persuade the press that the issue is critical by showing members of Congress from both parties listening to their constituents and pressuring the candidates.

“Split Level South,” read the January 15 headline, fortuitously placed on the front page of *The Wall Street Journal*—right-hand column. The subtitles, in order, read, “Sunbelt's Economy Booms in Many Cities, But Rural Regions Lag”; “Places Like Research Triangle Contrast With Poverty in Tobacco, Textile Areas”; and, finally, “Computers and the Illiterates.” And that evening, during a key Democratic debate in Iowa, Mike Dukakis could be heard on public television and radio stations, lamenting what he called “the enormous economic distress” in rural and small-town America. Minutes later, Al Gore also took up the chant for places left behind.

The Wall Street Journal article was followed by another coup two days later when the

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Atlanta Journal and Constitution launched a series of weekly commentaries on critical issues for Super Tuesday with a discussion on rural decline written by none other than George Autry. "Welcome, gentlemen," he began. "Welcome to you who were born here and to you who at this moment wish you were. Welcome to better campaign weather, better food, and generally more civil receptions. And welcome to our problems. That, after all, is what the South had in mind when it conceived Super Tuesday. We want your attention for a few weeks on the special problems of the South—or rather, our two Souths." Not only did the *Journal and Constitution* print the lengthy article, it also asked that each candidate respond briefly. And all thirteen did respond—seven Democrats and six Republicans.

Things also went well with Congress. In late December, just before Christmas recess, McDonald drove his Jeep to Washington to meet with Southern members. Most were interested, he found, but also a bit apprehensive. "Who was this MDC crowd," they asked, "and what were they after?" McDonald did his best to allay their fears. "Yes, MDC really is nonpartisan." "No, we're really not just looking for federal handouts—only a long overdue restructuring of federal policy toward rural America."

Toward the end of this initial trip, McDonald met with Georgia's freshman Senator Wyche Fowler, who had defeated his Republican opponent in 1986 largely on the strength of rural votes. Beginning with dinner and continuing with drinks into the evening, McDonald and Fowler renewed their acquaintance and solidified an alliance that would anchor MDC's efforts in the coming weeks. On subsequent visits to Washington, he operated out of Fowler's offices.

McDonald made a second important contact during that initial trip—one that would add credibility to our efforts in the eyes of Southern members. At the suggestion of Georgia Congressman Ed Jenkins, McDonald asked the Sunbelt Institute—formed recently by Southern members to conduct research on regional issues—to co-sponsor our efforts. Though this institute had minimal staff and few resources, its membership included the entire Southern delegation. And its sponsorship eased the decision for many members to sign on.

With these allies in place, the way was paved to organize a press conference. The date was set for Tuesday, February 23; the site would be the Senate Agriculture Committee Room. MDC drafted an open letter to the presidential candidates urging them to use their campaigns to address the critical needs of rural areas. By the time of the press conference, eighty-six members of the Southern delegation would sign—including Strom Thurmond, Claude Pepper, Jesse Helms, and

We're not looking for federal handouts—just a long overdue restructuring of federal policy toward rural America.

Sam Nunn. MDC also organized a Senate/House "Rural Development Task Force." The task force promised to study the issue over the coming year and recommend to the next president a comprehensive rural policy for the federal government.

At least three dozen reporters were buzzing around the room that morning, along with a half dozen TV camera crews. It was 10:02 and, much to the discomfort of co-chairman Thad Cochran and the other ten members scheduled to speak, Wyche Fowler hadn't shown up yet. McDonald was hurriedly briefing Cochran when Fowler came through the doors and opened the conference.

"So far, with a presidential campaign in full force and Super Tuesday fast approaching, the issue of rural development has barely been raised," Fowler said. "But it is an issue that matters, particularly in the South, where we have seen the economic miracles in Atlanta, Charlotte, and Nashville, and despair in some of the small towns of the mountains, the deltas, and the wiregrass."

Minutes later, North Carolina's Terry Sanford reiterated the theme: "It is hard to think of a current issue more topical or more important than rural development . . . [Rural] areas are a fountain of strong work ethic and basic American values, waiting to be tapped. But there are problems to be solved first, and unfortunately, many of the government programs . . . aren't doing enough to solve them."

We hoped that the press conference would elevate the rural South to *Time* or *Newsweek* stature, that it would be picked up on the national evening news, or best of all, that one or more of the candidates would pick up rural populism as a central theme for Super Tuesday. But it didn't work out that way. Despite heavy attendance at the press conference, coverage was relatively light: a number of articles across the region and local television coverage through many of the Deep South states, but few page-one stories or national news.

It was partly our own fault. We had scheduled the event for the day of the Minnesota and South Dakota primaries. And if that

wasn't enough to push us out of the limelight, Pat Robertson chose that day to issue the bizarre accusation that George Bush was somehow behind the recent revelations about fallen TV preacher Jimmy Swaggart. We may also have scooped ourselves. The mass mailing of "What Y'all Ought to Know" had produced an unexpected flurry of articles in January—including several major feature stories which made the Associated Press wire service.

There were a few more highlights in the final weeks leading up to Super Tuesday, including a Sunday feature in *The Washington Post*. But for the most part, we had nothing to do after the press conference but sit back and watch Super Tuesday run its course. *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* reporter Mike Christianson later summed up the primaries as "an exercise in tedium . . . Just as the candidates have learned to survive television debates with the skill of talk-show hosts, they have reduced the three-week campaign for the South to a collection of runway images that will last as long as the vapor from their airliners."

Clearly we lost the battle to make the rural crisis an issue with the candidates for Super Tuesday. Yet all is far from lost. There is currently a burst of enthusiasm for rural legislation in Congress. A modest bill for rural development assistance submitted last year by Democrat Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont has found renewed support. And Democrat Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas has recently proposed—with broad backing in both houses—that plans be developed for a brand-new "Lower Mississippi Valley Authority," patterned after TVA and the Appalachian Regional Commission. Moreover, there are broad expectations that an omnibus rural revitalization act will be seriously considered next year. Senator Fowler has asked that MDC coordinate the efforts to design this legislation, sending us back where we began a year ago: How can the federal government play an effective, affordable role in lifting the Shadows in the Sunbelt?

In short, we may have stumbled accidentally onto a formula for success. Allan Pulsipher, chief economist with the Tennessee Valley Authority and a member of our informal group, says: "It worked better than I thought it would. The formation of the bipartisan task force got the traditional powers that be—the Agriculture Committees—a little bit jumpy. If the momentum can be sustained, there's a possibility that something useful will be done." ■

Mendel '83, who is now an associate with MDC, teamed with public policy professor Richard Stabbing to write The Defense Game: An Insider Explores the Astonishing Realities of America's Defense Establishment from Harper and Row.

FACTORY RESOLUTION

Continued from page 7

white student population) of the total U.S. student population, with black and Hispanic students making up the largest share of this group. Current policies and practices are not working to expand the black and Hispanic doctorate candidate pools and therefore will not meet the mentoring and role model needs of the changing mix of students anticipated in higher education in the future."

That concern was one of the main factors behind the Academic Council's approval of the final resolution. In its initial assessment of the Committee on Black Faculty's proposal, the Council's executive committee added the recommendations that Duke double the number of black doctoral candidates enrolled by 1993, with a commensurate increase in funding; and that the university develop a post-doctoral program to help in the recruitment of black faculty. Also worked into the April 21 resolution were amendments stipulating that the university set up and fund fellowships for black graduates of Trinity College and the School of Engineering to study elsewhere at a graduate school of their choice for four years in pursuit of a Ph.D.

Assuring minority advancement in academia is a multi-layered task, from enrolling greater numbers of black undergraduates in college to advocating fair treatment for senior professors. The report of the Minority Graduate Education Project notes a disturbing trend: that blacks are promoted and tenured at lower rates than any other group. A survey of black faculty members at Southern universities—presented at last spring's annual meeting of the American Association for Higher Education—found that the nature of the tenuring process often thwarts minority advancement.

Across the nation, colleges and universities are reaching back into high schools—and even elementary schools—to encourage minority students to remain interested in continuing their educations. At Duke, a summer program is exposing the best and brightest minority high school students to life on campus in hopes that they will remain in the state to pursue college degrees.

For the second year, Duke participated in a week-long series of educational, cultural, and social events sponsored by the Asheville-based Awards Committee on Education (ACE). Public school minority students who scored in the top 2 percent on the national California Achievement Test were invited to join the program. Duke is the first private university to serve as program host; other local schools in-

clude UNC-Chapel Hill, N.C. State, and Appalachian State.

This year, the Summer Enrichment Program was renamed the Richard Whitted Institute for Young Minority Leaders, in memory of the late Duke administrator who was active in last year's program. One hundred new ninth graders and thirty returning tenth graders came to campus in June.

Ninth graders attended morning classes with topics ranging from black American art, history of desegregation, and the church and black history, to women in science, human evolution, and modern genetics. Tenth graders received career counseling from IBM and from Duke, N.C. State, and N.C. Central University faculty members.

But the week wasn't limited to educational instruction. The students also watched an

"When we asked black faculty how social interaction related to tenure, most felt that even though they knew it was important for all faculty to play the social game, there was extra pressure on blacks," says Kennesaw College assistant professor of psychology Rodney Dennis, co-director of the survey. "One black faculty member told us his attitude was, if you're to be admitted into their club, you have to show that you are personable and committed to the university as a team player—that you will not be seen as an embarrassment."

"With black faculty members who had been at their institutions for approximately ten years, we got the feeling that this group felt isolated—they were not in the mainstream nor did they want to be in the mainstream. And that points out a significant challenge to universities bringing black faculty aboard: They have to be sensitive to the potential feelings of alienation. Bringing black faculty members into the mainstream without being insulting goes far beyond successful recruitment."

When William Turner first came to Duke in 1966, the first black students admitted to Duke hadn't yet graduated. The controversy surrounding the black faculty hiring proposal, he says, gave him a sense of *déjà vu*. "One reason I hold back in giving advice is that you don't want to discourage people by talking about how you've been through this before. When you see enthusiasm and energy and drive toward change, my instinct is to say, 'Hey, go for it.'"

"But instead of talking about how difficult it is to attract black Ph.D.s," he continues, "what Duke needs to do is to take a critical look at itself. What does it take to make this a conducive and inviting place for black scholars? The first is to treat the ones you've got better. Bad treatment gets out. Duke

American Dance Festival performance by the Chuck Davis African American Dance Ensemble, toured the North Carolina School of Science and Math and the Morehead Planetarium, saw films about blues singer Leadbelly and civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., and took in a Durham Bulls game.

"The trend of the state's better students being lured by out-of-state colleges and universities is causing a brain drain," says Jake Phelps, program coordinator at Duke and director of the Duke University Union. "Often they get their degrees out of state and never return to North Carolina to pursue careers. As a result, we are losing a large proportion of talented and capable young people who could contribute to this state's future."

needs to show more sincere appreciation and interest in the research interests of its black faculty—sponsoring conferences and seminars, having more visiting scholars coming in, projects that call for the expertise of its black faculty. This kind of thing can't be faked."

In the movie *Trading Places*, two brothers wager whether Eddie Murphy can succeed in the all-white, old-boy network of their company. After Murphy proves that he can run the company better than anyone else there, the brothers settle their dollar bet and contemplate how to get rid of him. "Their whole debate is nature versus nurture," says Peter Wood. "One thinks blacks can't succeed because they're lower beings and the other thinks they can, given the right environment. But the point is they don't really believe in what they're doing; their bet is just an intellectual debate, it's not a moral commitment. The drama of the film is what do well-learned, well-entrenched leaders of the establishment do once they open the gate?"

Is the gate slamming shut? In May, the Commission on Minority Participation in Education and American Life released a report concluding that America is moving backward in its efforts to achieve the full participation of minority citizens in the life and prosperity of the nation. The commission lists seven strategies for eliminating the gaps that mark the country's racial and ethnic minority population as disadvantaged. At the top of the list: "We challenge America's institutions of higher education to renew and strengthen their efforts to increase minority recruitment, retention, and graduation."

With the passage of the Committee on Black Faculty's hiring proposal, Duke has committed its moral power and resources to meeting that challenge.

At its May meeting, Duke's board of trustees unanimously endorsed the black faculty hiring resolution. President Brodie, who strongly urged the council to approve the resolution, said his strategies include wooing black scholars from other schools through the visiting scholars program, recruiting mid-career black faculty from other universities, and recruiting black students for graduate training. According to former Committee on Black Faculty chair Erdman Palmore, the resolution would be deemed a success if thirty of Duke's fifty departments brought in an additional black faculty member by 1993.

"When you look at it, this resolution isn't such a huge step," says Chris Foster of the Black Student Alliance. "I'm sure there will be a lot of letters saying that what we did was destructive and how we're jeopardizing the quality of our faculty. But I'm very optimistic. Think of what could be accomplished in the long run if every college in the country made the same commitment that Duke has." ■

ALL THAT JAZZ

Rocky Mount native Thelonious Monk was known as the "high priest of bebop" for his musical contributions. In June, officials from Duke and the city of Durham announced the creation of the Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz, an independent, accredited, degree-granting program taught by leading jazz educators and musicians. Durham was selected over sites in Los Angeles and Washington, D.C.

A carefully selected group of students will study a wide range of courses on a full-time basis with jazz greats such as Dizzy Gillespie, Hank Jones, Wynton Marsalis, and Chuck Terry, who as chairman of the institute's academic council will help to choose the curriculum. The institute's affiliation with Duke, modeled after the relationship between Duke and the American Dance Festival, will benefit the university community through student exchange programs the institute plans to develop.

According to executive director Thomas Carter, the institute will be involved with the community through co-sponsored music programs, concerts, and seminars with civic, cultural, and educational institutions. Programs are expected to include the Thelonious Monk International Piano Competition, summer jazz workshops, and national high school jazz events.

Thelonious Monk Jr., chairman of the project, says he views the establishment of the institute as a step toward "collectively carrying on the sincere commitment that Thelonious Monk made to young musicians." He says it is appropriate that the institute be located in Durham, and affiliated with Duke, since his father was born less than 100 miles away and Paul Jeffrey, who played in Monk's band, is director of jazz studies at Duke. Jeffrey has been named co-chairman of the institute's academic council.

Television star Bill Cosby is honorary chairman of the institute. Advisory board members include basketball star Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, U.S. Senator Robert Dole, Martin Luther King III, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, and Mary D.B.T. Semans '39. Although a site has not been chosen yet, it will be near downtown Durham's new arts center. The institute will be housed in a \$12-million, 50,000-square-foot building that will include



Instituting jazz: co-chair Jeffrey in Duke Gardens

classrooms, libraries, a dormitory, and "state-of-the-art" studios and rehearsal halls. With a planned \$50-million endowment, it will permit students to attend tuition-free.

Monk, who died in 1982, was a composer, band leader, and pianist who wrote approximately seventy musical compositions and made hundreds of recordings that were released worldwide. His honors included the *Down Beat* International Critics Award, the Edison Award (Holland), the North Carolina Prodigal Son Award, *Down Beat* Jazz Readers Poll Award, and the Guggenheim Award.

QUESTIONING GOVERNANCE

What priorities are considered when university policies are made? That was the central question addressed by the Academic Council Task Force on University Governance, appointed by the council's executive committee to study the role of the faculty in the decision-making process.

In a strongly-worded interim report released in April, the Task Force concluded that

faculty members knew little or nothing of how major decisions were made, shared no common understanding of how the faculty could participate in such decisions, and believed, as a consequence, that academic priorities were not the primary force shaping university policy and planning. According to the report, "Duke is experiencing a serious erosion of confidence among its faculty with respect to the management and governance of the university."

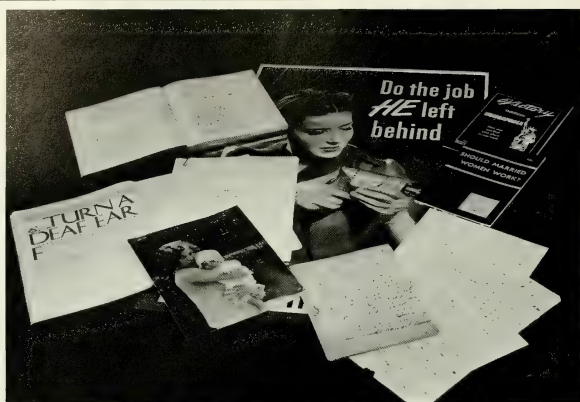
Focusing on the budget process, the executive decision-making process, and the mechanism for long-range academic planning, the task force—chaired by religion professor Eric Meyers—said "there has been too little provision for sustained and substantive participation by the faculty," and that "the present system undercuts the primacy of the essential mission of the university: to advance through research and teaching."

According to the report, "the academic voice" in the top decision-making councils "remains a minority," while "department chairs, deans, officials of the administration, and trustees" often confessed that "they did not know who actually made important decisions, or what sort of discussions led to these decisions. We conclude that the system not only lacks openness; it is also opaque."

Based on more than ninety hours of hearings and meetings, the report makes tentative recommendations for repairing the perceived breach of confidence between faculty and administrators. A final report to the Academic Council this fall will suggest structures, guidelines, and rules for governing the university.

Among the report's tentative recommendations are the formation of a high-level Committee on University Resources. Such a committee would establish the guidelines within which the budget is formed and would generally set policy for the annual allocation of funds. The report also recommends that the provost be made the senior operational officer under the president to convey the message that "academic priorities are the chief institutional priority of Duke University."

In May, President H. Keith H. Brodie responded to the preliminary recommendations. "As a member of the faculty, I share the desire of the task force for openness and for expanded opportunities for faculty input in the governance process," he told the Academic Council. Brodie asked the council to appoint a Committee on University Resources, made



Bingham's bounty: adding a contemporary voice to women's history

up of faculty members, to help oversee the development of next year's budget. "I think the substance of this recommendation is strong, and I think earlier implementation rather than later would benefit everyone," he said.

BINGHAM ON PAPER

Writer and feminist Sallie Bingham is donating her personal papers to Perkins Library's manuscripts department and funding the new position of women's studies archivist.

The founder of The Kentucky Foundation for Women, and publisher of the feminist literary magazine *The American Voice*, Bingham has also taught English and creative writing at the University of Louisville. The daughter of influential Louisville publisher Barry Bingham Sr., she was involved in a well-publicized family battle over control of the city's two Pulitzer Prize-winning newspapers. The family sold the papers in May 1986 after a long, bitter contest over management. Bingham is writing her own family chronicle, which Knopf will publish this fall.

Bingham's personal papers include four decades of diaries; drafts of her novels, stories, plays, and other writings; and correspondence with family members, friends, editors, and associates. The first installment was brought to campus in mid-summer, and the rest of the collection will arrive in stages.

The manuscripts department will also receive the inactive records of The Kentucky Foundation for Women and *The American Voice*. Records will include grant proposals, reports, correspondence, and related materials.

Robert L. Byrd, curator of manuscripts at Perkins Library, expects the material to have wide appeal. "We anticipate that the collection will be used by writers, academic researchers, and students for both scholarly and popular publications," he says. The collection will serve as a resource for research about Bingham's life and career, the Bingham family, the arts, communications, literature, and other topics.

Byrd says Bingham's reasons for selecting Duke were twofold. "Sallie Bingham has been interested in women's history and causes and is a strong feminist herself. She was interested in an institution with both a commitment to women's studies and a well-established repository that would care for the papers."

In the new position of women's studies archivist, Virginia Daley will draw up a collection policy statement on women's papers, solicit and process women's collections, and promote their use. As part of their cooperative efforts, the manuscripts department and Women's Studies Program plan to establish a women's studies archive that will serve as a center for research on women's achievements and perspectives.

BOK ON ETHICS: SET EXAMPLES

During his two lectures at Duke in March, Harvard University president Derek Bok stressed the importance of teaching students ethical reasoning, and the need for a greater number of courses offered outside the field of basic scientific research. The series, *Are Universities Failing Our Society?*, put the current de-

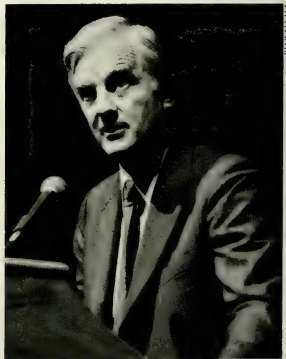
cline in political, athletic, and business morals—in and in U.S. productivity—in a historical perspective, and outlined steps for effecting positive change.

In his first speech, "Universities and the Confusion of Moral Values," Bok said educational institutions have become too preoccupied with academic concerns to focus energy on moral instruction. "Universities dominate their students' lives, controlling the intellectual, social, and recreational environment in which students live and grow. If we truly mean to educate, surely we cannot be too busy to attend to this aspect of our students' development."

Until the onset of industrialization, immigration, urbanization, and a more scientific approach to philosophy in the early 1900s, said Bok, strict regulations and university level courses on ethics were accentuated. Also, universities shifted away from active regulation of student behavior and a more permissive atmosphere set in on campuses. Abortion, civil rights, and affirmative action issues have caused a resurgence of interest in teaching ethics, but Bok said the new teachings differ from the old on several counts.

"Professors in the new ethics courses do not expound correct moral precepts," he said. "That would seem like indoctrination in an era of many conflicts over values and diverse student bodies. The aim is not to inculcate certain truths but to get students to think more carefully about such issues." Ethical education comes from the way universities administer discipline and set examples for their students without resorting to indoctrination, Bok said. Universities need to use rules to educate instead of merely to coerce, and to encourage a greater appreciation of the needs of others.

"Institutions must grapple seriously with every moral issue [they confront]—investing stock, treatment of minorities and women,



Bok: grappling with moral issues

dealings with surrounding neighborhoods, scientific fraud. They must make an effort not just to do right, but to discuss issues and reasons for their actions. Otherwise, students may feel that all talk of ethics is insincere."

Bok, in his second lecture, said universities should work to increase governmental and social innovation more than technological advancement. "Universities are driven to achieve academic prestige, [not always] closely correlated to what our nation needs." This overemphasis on academics leads to neglect of important areas such as training business managers to compete abroad, teaching able people to make public policy decisions, and studying the problems of poverty and illiteracy, he said.

Bok's appearance was part of the Terry Sanford Distinguished Lecture Series, sponsored by the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs.

FRAUD FORESEEN

The current Pentagon fraud and bribery scandal stems from fundamental and long-standing problems within the Defense Department that were exacerbated in the Eighties by poor management and exorbitant funding, a Duke professor says.

The Pentagon operates by a set of rules that provide a nurturing environment for unethical and illegal practices, says Richard A. Stubbing, professor of policy sciences and public affairs. That environment has been further fostered by the policy of making large increases in spending for defense but failing to provide managerial direction to the military services.

"These problems lead to the thing we're seeing today. This is not a new problem, it's the culmination of many problems that have gotten worse in recent years," says Stubbing, who spent twenty years in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget working on defense and intelligence programs, the last eight of those years in the number two position.

Before the Korean conflict, military operations in the United States had been essentially discontinued after each war since the Revolutionary War. The problems in peacetime defense purchasing began when the United States decided to keep a large defensive purchasing military establishment after the Korean conflict, Stubbing says. The Defense Department permitted its contractors to operate under a special set of rules that ignored regular business practices.

One unusual factor about the Pentagon system, Stubbing says, is that while there are a number of bidding contractors, there is only one customer with which they can do business. Because of the secrecy, the close

relations between defense officials and contractors, and the large amounts of investment needed in the defense industry, no new companies enter the picture. The same companies have held the top twenty spots in Pentagon contracting since 1960.

The companies bidding for Pentagon contracts get special treatment from the government. Many exorbitant programs, such as the McDonnell Douglas Corporation's F-15 fighter, are continued even though they're no longer required. "We don't really need the airplanes, but they've been carried for a number of years at an annual cost of \$2 billion," says Stubbing.

"Most of the companies have a dismal record of trying to compete in the business world when they leave the defense cocoon," and are unable to make a profit without government support, he says. But with government support, the top defense contractors' profits during 1982-85 were two to five times that of comparable durable goods companies; during that same period the defense contractors, using financial loopholes, paid no taxes.

Despite the problems that are built into the defense industry, Stubbing says he believes they can be corrected by a new president who will be committed to changing the rules and who will appoint a strong secretary of defense. Regular business practices must be adopted so bad behavior will be punished and good behavior rewarded. "The govern-

ment has to have the political will to clean up the defense world and the political will has been lacking up to now."

TAUGHT BY MASTERS

Six undergraduates are enrolled in a new early childhood teaching certification program that could provide a national model for developing outstanding teachers for young children. Administered by Duke and the Durham County Schools, the pilot program is overseen by the Duke Program in Education.

The program, begun this fall, is unique in that undergraduates work closely for a semester with "master teachers" in elementary school classrooms in the Durham County system while simultaneously participating in a more traditional university seminar setting. Upon completion of the program—six courses and the intensive internship—students can be certified as teachers of kindergarten through fourth grade in North Carolina and more than forty other states.

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Seaside research: sun, sand, and science in the Fifties

predicted by the 1990s. The program proposal says the pilot's characteristics embody the key recommendations of national commissions during the past several years and should produce "able undergraduate students majoring in liberal arts, trained in a model laboratory setting with qualified professors and master teachers, involving research and practice."

BIRTHDAY BASH IN BEAUFORT

To celebrate a half century of education, training, research, and service, Duke's Marine Laboratory threw a party for itself in June. Former students, as well as leading scientists from around the country, returned to pay tribute to the seaside institute.

Speakers included Stephen Wainwright, James B. Duke Professor of Zoology; Sylvia Earle A.M. '56, Ph.D. '66, who works at the California Academy of Science and is co-founder of Deep Ocean Engineering Inc.; and Richard T. Barber, director of the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute and former director of the Duke Cooperative Program in Biological Oceanography. Also present were Duke President H. Keith H. Brodie, President Emeritus and U.S. Senator

Terry Sanford, and lab director John Costlow.

Founded by Arthur Sperry Pearse in 1938, the marine lab is located on fifteen acres of land on Pivers Island. "The marine laboratory is truly a multidisciplinary atmosphere," Costlow says. "We combine the fields of biochemistry, geology, physiology, zoology, and chemistry. It's a mix that a small campus can achieve more readily than a large university."

In recent years, marine research has gone beyond basic teaching opportunities to industrial applications as well. A product that prevents barnacles from attaching to the hulls of ships is a promising development from research by Costlow and two other Marine Lab scientists, Dan Rittschof and Irving Hooper. Other researchers have patented several substances, known as anti-fouling agents, that could replace the current toxic paints now used to kill a wide spectrum of organisms. The compounds were extracted from coral.

Current research by protein biochemist Marius Brouwer may result in a synthetic substitute for blood. Studies by botany professor Joseph Ramus focus on creating a substance that would make ships' hulls smoother and quieter.

"All of these research projects will carry over into the next century," Costlow says. "I wouldn't be surprised if some of these products were licensed by industries in the next decade."

Hidden Illness in the White House.

By Kenneth R. Crispell and Carlos F. Gomez.
Durham: Duke University Press, 1988. 261
pages. \$27.95.

In November 1955, a highly respected surgeon named Philip Wilson published an article in *The Archives of Surgery* describing a successful back operation on a thirty-seven-year-old man who had suffered from Addison's disease for seven years.

Wilson reported that the operation had been undertaken reluctantly. Addisonians suffer from an insidious adrenal deficiency that tends to abet life-threatening infections. The unidentified patient, in fact, did develop such an infection and for the second time in his life received the last rites of the Catholic church.

The patient was John F. Kennedy, then a senator with presidential aspirations. Although Kennedy's name was not used in Wilson's article in deference to medical ethics, those who knew Kennedy easily recognized him from the surgeon's description. Whether Wilson realized it or not, he had blown a hole in the smokescreen around Kennedy's medical history.

How much should Americans know about the illnesses of presidents and presidential candidates? Is the White House physician torn between confidentiality to his boss and the right of the electorate to know the truth about a president's illness? Does the Twenty-fifth Amendment really provide for a smooth transfer of power when a president is too ill to carry out the duties of the Oval Office?

These are significant questions of public policy, and they get a thorough airing in *Hidden Illness in the White House*. Rare, for an interdisciplinary effort, this crisply written book moves with the effortless grace of a John D. MacDonald thriller. In its own way, it is also a detective story—a true and disturbing one.

Kenneth R. Crispell is an emeritus professor of medicine and law at the University of Virginia; Carlos F. Gomez is a medical student there, as well as a public policy fellow at the University of Chicago. In the course of their research, the authors say, "We were amazed to find the degree to which presidential illness has been covered up either by the presidents' personal physicians or the White House staff."

Hidden Illness in the White House probes

the medical histories of three influential twentieth-century presidents: Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy.

Wilson is the most intriguing of the trio. Even as a child, Crispell and Gomez say, the future president was "so troubled and driven" to achieve that he made himself ill. He grew depressed and suicidal in later life. After his first wife's death in 1914, for example, Wilson confided to Colonel House that he "could no longer think straight" and wished someone would shoot him.

Medical scholars believe Wilson suffered six strokes between 1906 and 1924; the last one killed him. During the Versailles Conference in 1919, Wilson was already "a frail, ailing man . . . clearly below form." He pushed himself unmercifully in difficult negotiations with Lloyd-George and Clemenceau. People noticed that his hair was turning whiter as the conference progressed. What people could not see, Crispell and

Gomez say, was Wilson's stroke-damaged mind.

His attempt to make an end run around the Senate by taking his case for the League of Nations to the American people was, of course, a political and personal disaster. In September 1919, Wilson suffered a stroke in Pueblo, Colorado. Another more severe stroke struck in October, leaving him partially paralyzed and permanently damaging his vision and speech.

During his last year in office, Wilson's second wife, Edith Galt Wilson, in effect, became acting president. This extraordinary period "is a classic study of the interplay between human frailty and ego," say Crispell and Gomez, for Wilson could not admit that he was desperately ill. He grew a beard and mustache to hide physical manifestations of the strokes. A visit by the king and queen of Belgium was so perfectly choreographed by the White House that the royal couple came away convinced Wilson was doing well.

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Other ruses were just as successful.

Incredibly, the coverup allowed Wilson to finish his term and leave the White House in 1921. "Wilson—and the United States—survived this last presidential term," say Crispell and Gomez, "though it was more a matter of good fortune than of good statesmanship."

Few outside Franklin D. Roosevelt's intimate circle knew he was "gravely, irrevocably ill" during the war years. Information about his health was so jealously guarded that even a rumor of illness touched off an FBI probe in 1944. In fact, Roosevelt was making frequent visits to Bethesda Naval Hospital under a variety of assumed names.

As early as 1932, an examination had revealed signs of heart disease and hypertension in Roosevelt. He was given digitalis to manage congestive heart failure near the end of his life, but 1940s medical science could do little to relieve the steadily rising blood pressure that would kill him. (These were not his only medical problems: He was treated for severe anemia in 1941 and later suffered from recurring abdominal pain, probably caused by gallstones.)

The American president who went to Yalta in March 1945 was weeks away from death. "When Roosevelt opened the Yalta negotiations," say Crispell and Gomez, "circumstances in the American camp could not have been worse." Roosevelt's most trusted aide, Harry Hopkins, was himself dying of cancer, and the president had a new and untitled Secretary of State in Edward Stettinius. Such was the American team that negotiated the political map of postwar Europe with Churchill and Stalin.

On April 21, while posing for his portrait at Warm Springs, Georgia, Roosevelt suddenly complained of a severe headache and slumped over his desk. He had suffered a fatal stroke.

Crispell and Gomez regard John F. Kennedy as a reasonably healthy president. His Addison's disease—a political liability shielded by war injury stories—was managed with drugs, one of which was cortisone taken daily. Still, Kennedy was never the picture of vigor his aides so skillfully cultivated in the media. "In retrospect," say Crispell and Gomez, "this myth . . . turns out to have been just that: a myth." Kennedy in fact "spent most of his life suffering from a variety of maladies," the two most serious being Addison's disease and congenital back pain. His public medical history was as misleading as these words spoken to Arthur Schlesinger in 1960: "No one who has real Addison's disease should run for the presidency, but I do not have it."

Crispell and Gomez believe White House physicians too often find themselves trapped between political necessity and medical reality. Some, like Wilson's physician, Dr. Cary Grayson, joined in stage-managed deceptions and outright lies. Perhaps the Senate

should confirm the White House physician, the authors suggest, thereby assuring "a formal congressional platform for discussion in case disability became an issue."

Removal of a disabled president from office falls under the Twenty-fifth Amendment, ratified in 1967. Crispell and Gomez make a convincing case for fine-tuning ambiguous language in the amendment. Consider a phrase such as "unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office." "How," they ask, "do we define or judge inability to serve?"

"The most troublesome cases," they say, "are those when a president cannot or will not declare his own inability." It is precisely this hazy area of mental aberrations that may

spawn problems in the future. Yet, the Twenty-fifth Amendment gives remarkably little guidance for dealing with them.

Hidden Illness in the White House is, in part, a contemplation on the effects of presidential sicknesses on history. Some readers may find in its pages a measure of comfort, for great leaders are no more immune to the slings and arrows of life than the rest of us. Unfortunately, it is their very greatness that may blind them to the larger interests of the society they serve during periods of incapacitating illness.

—Bob Wilson A.M. '88

Wilson is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

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Back in the U.S.S.R.: Mother Russia, above Volgograd's Square of Sorrow, charging forth in a new direction? (page 8)



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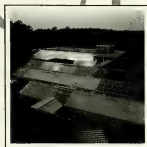
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Cover: By altering atmospheric conditions, Duke's phytotron researches tomorrow's harvest. Photo by Jim Wallace

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FEATURES

LOTTERIES: PROFITS AND PROMISES

Scrutinizing the "irreversible process" of lottery adoption nationwide, two public policy professors find that state lotteries make for weird anecdotes and weird government

GETTING BACK TO BASICS

Under George Grune's guidance, the once faltering American institution, *Reader's Digest*, pulled up its socks and got on with it; the Norman Rockwell of book makers is now the Daddy Warbucks of book sellers

LOOKING FOR MR. GOODWRENCH

Can we get some service here? Our expanding service sector is in trouble, says the business school's Valerie Zeithaml, and the only way out of that trouble is to reinvent the culture of the corporation

HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?

By simulating environments that might result from the greenhouse effect, scientists at Duke's phytotron are better able to project how the world will change

READING FOR DIFFERENT REASONS

Nancy Gaj's Motherhead program emphasizes literacy for emotional benefits rather than for job enhancement

POLITICS IS NO PARTY

Lessons from summer school: For every moment of glamour in election politics, there are a hundred hours of drudgery

DEPARTMENTS

RETROSPECTIVES

Managing a 96-0 win, hosting a Rose Bowl, and other episodes from football's first one hundred years

FORUM

Bork bounces back, Memory Lane beckons, Lincoln impresses

BOOKS

Rich in Love: "It commands our attention from the very beginning"

GAZETTE

Challenging Coke on the chapel, digging up the Mona Lisa in Israel, sponging up in Beaufort

LOTTERIES: PROFITS AND PROMISES

BY JOAN OLECK

STRATEGIES FOR SELLING HOPE:

THE GAMES POLITICIANS PLAY

State lotteries make for weird anecdotes but they make for weird government as well. Two public policy professors examine the "irreversible process" of lottery adoption nationwide.

Seven Chicago area citizens died in agony from cyanide-laced Tylenol capsules in the autumn of 1982. The pharmaceutical industry lost millions. And the number 2880 threatened to bankrupt the Illinois State Lottery.

Incredibly, the news stories are related: The number 2880—which was bet on so heavily that the Illinois lottery removed it from circulation that fall—was also the poisoned painkiller's lot number.

But Charles T. Clotfelter '69 and Philip J. Cook aren't shocked. The two Duke professors of public policy studies and economics actually collect such woeful, wacky stories of the nation's move to state-run lotteries that they're writing a book on the subject. And in a draft of that work, tentatively titled *Selling Hope: State Lotteries in the U.S.*, the Duke duo offers more tales:

- Twenty-one factory workers, most of them immigrants, warmed the nation's heart and lived "the American Dream" by sharing a \$40-million lottery jackpot.

- A West Side Chicago preacher organized a boycott of his poor, black neighbor-

hood against a local billboard that trumpeted: "How to go from Washington Blvd. to Easy Street—Play the Illinois State Lottery."

- Pennsylvania lottery players bet on the number 666 so heavily one week that organized crime figures running their own, illegal, lottery complained to the state. The result? State lottery employees were prosecuted for numbers-fixing.

Strange stories aside, Clotfelter and Cook analyze state lotteries for more than just weird anecdotes; their subject may also mark a trend toward weird government. "It's almost unique in public policy," says Cook of the "irreversible process" of lottery adoption nationwide. "You have this reversal on the part of the states from a universal prohibition of lotteries to a near stance of active promotion. And there's no other product the state is trying to peddle to the public that has anything like this character."

"Of course, there are eighteen states that sell liquor through state stores," continues Cook, who directs Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs. "But at least in most cases, and that includes North Carolina, they don't see it as their job to try to



peddle the product or market it heavily. In the case of the lottery, every state has adopted a stance of active promotion.

"We sometimes wish they would do that with the other main product they're selling—which is public education."

Quietly engulfed in their academic manuscript these days, Clotfelter and Cook keep getting interrupted; reporters in states moving toward lotteries call them early and often, and at least one national newspaper—*The New York Times*—gave their work front-page coverage in a Sunday edition. The result is that the two men are fast becoming media

stars. And the list of lottery states—now up to twenty-nine and the District of Columbia—keeps on growing. One recent addition is nearby Virginia, which began selling a \$1 instant "scratch" game September 20, ten months after a referendum in the Old Dominion State. Said Virginia lottery spokesman Paula Otto: "It's been long in coming We want to have an open, fun, and fair state lottery."

With Wisconsin also added to the lottery list this fall, the bandwagon ef-

fect is in full force, and one of the next states could well be Duke's own North Carolina. Lottery bills were filed here in 1983, 1985, and 1987, with narrow defeats the first two sessions. And in 1987, a state survey showed 53 percent of voters in favor, 38 percent opposed, and 9 percent undecided.

Excerpt from a draft of *Selling Hope: State Lotteries in the U.S.*, by Charles T. Clotfelter and Philip J. Cook

For the first six decades of the twentieth century, lotteries were prohibited in every state. New Hampshire broke the ice in 1963, then New York and the rest of the Northeast followed by the mid-1970s. During the 1980s, states in every region adopted lotteries, and by 1988, two-thirds of the nation's population lived in states that were actively promoting the sale of a commodity that, twenty-five years earlier, was illegal throughout the country . . .

The story of the lottery's spread must start with the widespread appeal of the game itself. This is not some abstract form of approval. People simply want a chance to play the game. Where citizens of a neighboring state are playing, they come to demand a chance to do the same. Voters, given the chance to decide for themselves, have almost always approved state lotteries . . .

If the lottery issue were to be decided in the statewide equivalent of a town meeting, then the majority would rule quickly and easily. But in the decision-making processes of representative government, the will of the majority is not implemented so easily. Lottery bills, like any others, can be tied up in legislative committees, sidetracked by parliamentary maneuvering, or, if finally passed by both houses of the legislature, vetoed by the governor The history of the lottery adoption struggle in most states includes a string of failed efforts before the eventual success. But once in place, no lottery has yet been seriously challenged or threatened with termination . . .

Campaigns for lottery adoption have stressed that the lottery will provide a new source of state revenue, a "painless tax" that can be put to good use in supplying important state services. In many successful campaigns, this promise has been made specific by earmarking lottery revenues for education or some other designated activity. A vote for the lottery then can be represented, for

example, as a vote for better schools or improved transportation. While proponents stress such high-minded objectives, the bulk of public support doubtless stems from a fact that is scarcely mentioned in the adoption campaigns—people want the opportunity to play [A]pproximately one-third of adults become regular players following adoption, and twice that many are sufficiently intrigued to play occasionally.

Two traditions stand in opposition to the lottery's popularity and revenue potential. One source of organized opposition to lottery adoption has come from religious groups that view gambling as immoral. Another, more amorphous source of opposition has arisen from civic-minded spokesmen who see a lottery as inconsistent with principles for good government. In many cases, for example, adoption has been opposed by the governor and other important political leaders, who argue that it is not in the public interest for government to promote gambling or become dependent on lottery revenues. They typically stress the drawbacks of the lottery as a source of state revenue (lottery revenues tend to be highly variable from year to year, and come from what amounts to a highly regressive tax), and the inappropriateness of the state's encouraging people to gamble.

These battle lines have been evident from the first debates over adoption. Increasingly, however, there is a new element that has acted as a catalyst for change: the active lobbying of firms involved in the sale of lottery products.

During the 1980s the campaigns for lottery adoption have become increasingly well



funded and organized. Most of the funding has come from the private companies that supply lottery tickets and computer equipment. This business grew from nothing in 1970 to a quarter-billion dollars in 1986, and the suppliers' ability to act effectively in the political arena grew correspondingly. These companies have hired lobbyists to persuade state legislators to vote for adoption, and in some cases have supported petition campaigns to place lottery referendum measures on the state ballots when the legislatures were not willing to do so. Another economic interest group that has been increasingly active in supporting the spread of lottery adoption is convenience store chains, which stand to profit from the increased business associated with a flow of lottery customers . . .

[P]rivate financial interests have combined with popular support to overcome the opposition from religious groups and political leaders.

No wonder. There are all those glorious prizes, and good deeds, too: Officials have estimated a \$180-million to \$220-million take for education in North Carolina, and the powerful North Carolina Association of Educators is an enthusiastic backer. With this momentum, legislators will try again—if not immediately in the 1989 session, surely by 1991, says William N. Martin, Democrat from Guilford County, a 1987 sponsor. "I do think it's a real possibility in North Carolina," Martin said recently. "The point is, it's a very close margin of support and opposition, and it could go any way."

Cook and Clotfelter agree. "It has this local angle to it," Cook says of their reasons for writing their book now.

Examining that local angle are two men who look like opposites: Cook, forty-two, has blond, all-American looks; Clotfelter, forty-one, has dark hair and wears wire-rimmed glasses. But in intellectual pursuits, there is common ground, from the dry sense of humor they share to their passion for the collision course of economic graphs and real life. Both have studied the economics of crime and its policy implications, for example.

But Clotfelter was the first to study lotteries: He began back at Harvard in the 1970s when Massachusetts adopted its state program. Cook, a microeconomist, has written about similar tough government calls on alcohol and drugs. So the two men believe they have something to say to politicians contemplating the seemingly trouble-free solution lotteries offer state-level budget dilemmas.

That advice, Clotfelter and Cook say, goes far beyond the question "right?" or "wrong?"

"The point we're making is it's not a 'yes' or 'no' position—and that is the thesis of the book," as Clotfelter puts it. "It's not simply whether you go for a lottery or not. In fact, almost all the states have gone for exactly the same thing. There's this carbon copy that goes around and gets peddled.

"But there's no reason a state has to take that whole thing, lock, stock, and barrel. They can take parts of it. And the two big choices that every state can make, whether they're adopting one or already have one are: Are they going to push the product—and if so, how are they going to push it? Because the state has an important role in the life of the citizens of the state, and one of those roles is to educate by example. Officials are involved in saying 'you should read,' 'you should stay in school,' 'you should not use drugs.' These are important functions. Should another function be 'you should buy lottery tickets'? So that's question number one.

"The other question is how much money do we want to make on this thing? These turn out to be prodigious money makers based on the scale that they are because there's a built-in profit margin which is unbelievable."

Lotteries turn out to be prodigious money makers; the built-in profit margin is unbelievable.

On average, states with lotteries plough 40 cents on the betting dollar back into their state treasuries, allotting another 50 cents to prizes and 10 cents to administration, Clotfelter says. Not surprisingly, there's evidence here of a growth industry: From 1977 to 1986, ticket sales nationally rose from \$1.7 billion to \$12.4 billion, and projections for 1988 are in the \$13-billion range.

As for Florida's recent lottery in which a Winter Springs woman won \$55.2 million, the state broke \$1 billion in sales with a record number of ticket purchases. That contributed to the world's largest single lottery jackpot. According to the Associated Press, Florida uses 35 percent of lottery-ticket sales for education. During the lottery's first eight months, that amounted to \$350 million, twice as much as expected.

Opponents to North Carolina's 1985 lottery proposal included conservatives packing old-fashioned religious zeal. Others simply questioned the real benefits of lotteries for public education, their typical beneficiary. And Cook here notes "a great deal of evidence that dedicating lottery revenues in this fashion probably does not have a great deal of effect on overall spending on education." Indeed in North Carolina, estimated \$200 million contributions from lottery income would amount to only 8 percent of the education budget.

In their book, Cook and Clotfelter further rebut the "fiscal crisis" some lottery supporters cite. In a study of adopting states, the Duke professors found that in every state but four, total state revenues per capita actually grew in the two years preceding authorization. Their conclusion: The reason states adopt lotteries has more to do with psychology and religion; early adoption states averaged only 2 percent Baptist, a culture that condemns lotteries; and 33 percent Roman Catholic, a cul-

ture that frequently holds bingo games for church fund-raisers. Early adoption states also typically allowed other gambling forms like parimutuel betting.

What's more, the dominoes fall just as expected. Once one state goes, Cook and Clotfelter say, the region follows. Accordingly, North Carolina feels pressure to adopt because Virginia is just over the border; residents already joke that N.C. 87 from Eden in North Carolina to Ridgeway, Virginia, should be four-laned to handle the rush. And lottery fever generates stranger anecdotes still: One resourceful Maryland ticket retailer set up shop on a pier in the middle of the Potomac River, just a few feet from an eastern Virginia community, Cook and Clotfelter note. The retailer became Maryland's busiest. Then in 1987, Virginia passed its own lottery.

The sticky question remains, however, of the poor and of the overall morality of the lottery. And though the Duke professors side-step the question of whether they personally approve of lotteries—"Luckily, they don't put professors in that position," says an inscrutable Cook—they disagree with frequent statements that citizens with low incomes, and poor blacks in particular, play the lottery "more" than those of more comfortable means.

In fact, according to Cook, lottery players "are distributed more or less evenly in different income categories. So, the people making \$10,000 a year are just as likely to play the lottery as people making \$40,000. The point is, there's not much relationship between income and the people who play the lottery. But playing \$20 a week has a much different effect on the financial condition of a poor family than it does on a middle-class family."

Similarly, Clotfelter and Cook have looked at racial patterns and found no across-the-board rules. Heavy lottery play by blacks in Maryland is not mirrored everywhere—one explanation being the tradition of illegal games in the Northeast. Further, though the Duke professors agree that lotteries are a form of regressive tax, judged by the ability of people to pay, "the point we're trying to make," Clotfelter says, "is that the lottery is more than a tax.

"You can't say that the lottery is regressive. You can say that the tax inside the lottery is regressive, but the lottery does more than just take money away; it also provides a commodity that wasn't there before. And so this regressivity goes two ways. Sure, these

poor people are paying a higher percentage of their income than other people, but they're also benefiting from the lottery. They're playing because they want to play."

Continued on page 56



GETTING BACK TO BASICS

BY CEIL CLEVELAND

GEORGE GRUNE:

A LEADER'S DIGEST

Under Grune's guidance, the once faltering American institution, *Reader's Digest*, pulled up its socks and got on with it. The Norman Rockwell of book makers is now the Daddy Warbucks of book sellers.

Less than an hour from New York City by Metro-North, among 156 acres of manicured lawn and shrubs, stands an ivy-covered, red-brick Georgian structure with a towering white cupola, buttressed at each corner with carvings of Pegasus seemingly poised to fly off into the ether in four directions.

It could be the administration building of any number of well-endowed American universities. And, indeed, with the diligent research and writing that goes on here, the time and money spent on the "back-to-basics" education of millions of people, and the circulation of books and periodicals, this institution may well have more influence on those whose lives it touches than any single university.

But this building, which houses a library on whose door hangs a sign "The Book Stops Here," is not a traditional educational institution. It is the world's largest book and magazine publishing firm. It boasts that it makes a difference in 100 million lives worldwide, and it flourishes on dispensing "realistic optimism." It is the headquarters of the Reader's Digest Association, a corporation

with annual net revenues exceeding \$1.7 billion, and more than 8,000 employees in twenty-three divisions around the world. This Norman Rockwell of book makers is the Daddy Warbucks of book sellers.

A "member of the team" responsible for turning Rockwell into Warbucks is George V. Grune '52. As chairman and chief executive officer of this privately-held corporation, Grune, fifty-eight, is actually the current leader of a team that four years ago was mired in a stagnant operation, suffering financial losses in several divisions. "We did not have money in the bank to do what we needed and wanted to do," says Grune. Today the Reader's Digest Association is well into its fourth consecutive year of record profits. "I'll take credit for creating the plan," Grune says, "but it's the totality that matters. This place is full of terrific, committed, hardworking, dedicated, talented people. They've made the difference. The team is the star."

Grune knows about teams, stars, planning, and winning. At Duke in the late Forties and early Fifties, he played halfback on the varsity football team "three years under Wallace Wade and one under Bill Murray." Seated

Reader's Digest

KICK YOUR BAD HABITS FOR GOOD!

Make

IN THE WORLD OF WILD FOXES
creatingly curious about relations
between them. One night, I was
observing a vixen called Whittie
foraging near some scrub that on
the evidence of radio tracking con-
firmed the boundary with a neigh-
boring property. As I watched her
hunt, I thought that the "hot-
spot" was almost
exaggeratedly
what I suppose
was the equivalent of fleeing
group actively defended
territories by excluding
neighbors.
I can learn a lot by watching
the wild, but many of the
self-explanatory. You may
have the "why" (a fox digging
a buried rabbit carcass, but you
can't understand the "how" or
"where" it buried its own
I decided to enlist a

Reader's Digest



A READER'S DIGEST
EXCLUSIVE

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DRAMA IN REAL LIFE SWALLOWED BY A STORM

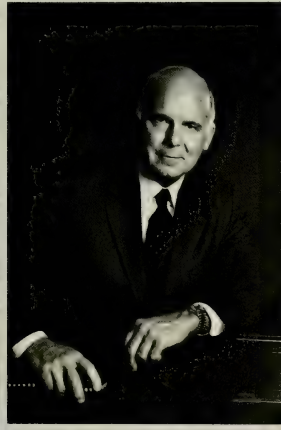
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67th Year
Over 25 million



...satisfaction of figuring
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cause I am so
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My infatuation with foxes began
in childhood, when I looked
what I saw that night, and I've been
trying to find the answers ever since.
The questions triggered by
society: How was that society organ-
ized? How did it work? Those
were the questions that I asked
myself. I was fascinated by the
medical father's plaster of Pa-
make people ask me why I
concentrate on the thrill
many reply that it offers a
behavior rarely seen
Zookeeper Dame Moore
Wildlife Conservation Society
University and the behavior
society, your wife, your
year-old daughter Emily
Owenshimer, close to the
interesting.

today in his high-ceilinged, art-filled office in the ivy-covered Georgian structure in Pleasantville, New York. Grune, a tall, fit, and friendly man who is up before the sun to jog, speaks proudly of his years at Duke on a football scholarship. A native of White Plains, New York, Grune was recruited by a number of universities and was considering a Princeton offer of a football scholarship when he visited the Duke campus.

"I found a wonderful, warm 'y'all come' kind of greeting there." Another thing impressed him, too: "Most schools I visited tended to have dorms for athletes. At Duke, you were part and parcel of the student body, encouraged to be involved in extra-curricular activities. And most athletes graduated, just as they do now." And then, as students do now, Grune "went into the admissions interview sweating it out."

Grune also edited the literary magazine, *Archive*, which surprised many of the students who had a different stereotype of a "jock." He was chairman of the Men's Judicial Board and adviser to several student groups. How did he find the time for all this? "I never thought about the time," he says. "If you make a commitment, you just do it. One way or the other."

The George Grune of the Fifties sounds very much like the George Grune of the Eighties, and indeed he credits Robert B. Cox, then dean of men at Duke, for helping him form a personal philosophy that has served him well. He tells an anecdote: "I had only been at Duke a short time as a freshman

Each *Digest* book is an instant best seller; the company's consumer researchers make sure it will be before they publish it.

when I wrote a letter to *The Chronicle* objecting to some administrative policy that seemed to create problems for the students. Right away, I got a call: 'Dean Cox wants to see you.' The dean said, 'You have a lot of good ideas. What are you doing about them?' I told him I was writing letters to the editor, and he said, 'Don't just write stuff down; follow through. Get off your pen and into the game.' That, says Grune, is the philosophy at the Reader's Digest Association today: "We don't just write articles about a problem, we suggest what to do about it."

Along with a start on a personal philosophy, and the self-confidence that comes from performing well on an athletic field and in a classroom, Grune brought something else away from Duke—an English major he met in ethics class, to which he frequently came late. "That class met at 8:10, and when I

came in late this pretty girl, Betty Lu Albert, always looked up at me, and I'd punch her on the arm and say, 'Late again.'" After several weeks of exhibiting this fine flirtation technique, Grune got off his pen and into the game: He asked if he could walk Miss Albert to the bus stop. When she agreed, Grune, already smitten, cut a class to do it.

Albert, active in theater and literary circles at Duke, graduated in 1951 ("she's always been ahead of me"), and the two have now been married thirty-six years. They have three grown sons, George, thirty-two, Robert, twenty-nine, and Steven, twenty-five, and live in Westport, Connecticut.

From Duke, Grune went into the Marine Corps and then to law school at the University of Florida. Through a placement officer at Duke, Fannie Mitchell, he got a job in executive and college recruitment at Continental Can Company in New York, where he remained for three years until he was recruited as a salesman by the Reader's Digest Association in 1959. Since that time, Grune has remained with the legendary publishing company that began under a speakeasy in Greenwich Village in 1921.

Creating a magazine that condensed helpful service and inspirational articles for busy readers was the dream of a young man named DeWitt Wallace. After his idea was rejected by publishers across the country, Wallace, along with his new wife, Lila Acheson, borrowed \$5,000 and published the first edition of *Reader's Digest* in 1922. Within two years, subscriptions quintupled from the original 1,500, and the Wallaces moved their burgeoning operation to Pleasantville, New York.

By the 1930s, circulation had topped one million, and the Wallaces introduced an edition published in England. By the end of the decade, with circulation nearing three million, they moved into the elegant Georgian-style, red-brick complex, where Grune now has his office.

In the early 1970s, the Reader's Digest Association had subsidiary companies on five continents (Grune was then vice president and director of international advertising sales), successful divisions of both condensed and general books, and a recorded music division (Grune would become vice president and director of this division in 1977). Only then did DeWitt and Lila Wallace, both in their eighties and childless, give up active management of their international publishing company.

By some accounts, though, the Wallaces continued a rather vexing involvement in the company's day-to-day operation from their nearby estate. The Wallaces' natural

Titled nobility: selling 10 million volumes of condensed books, 8 million general books, and 2 million music packages each year—in the U.S. alone; worldwide, 40 million books annually



generosity—and their lack of recognition that what had begun as a “mom-and-pop shop” had become the world’s largest magazine publishing company requiring sophisticated long-range planning—had eroded company profits and employee confidence.

An acknowledged piece of Americana, *Reader’s Digest* had let its image grow fusty. Further, it had plunged into several lackluster ventures—*Families*, a magazine launched in 1981, folded after only nine issues—and had acquired some unprofitable products, a map company, for example, and a publisher of original framed prints that lost millions of dollars. Even worse, some alarmed observers sensed a philosophical veering away from the politically conservative, uplifting message of challenge and optimism that had for years beamed courage into the American heartland.

In 1981, DeWitt Wallace died at High Winds, the Wallaces’ 105-acre estate in Mount Kisco, New York, at age ninety-one.

By 1984, George Grune had risen through the ranks to become president and CEO of Source Telecomputing Corp., a subsidiary of the Reader’s Digest Association, and publisher of the magazine itself. Lila Acheson Wallace, at ninety-four, was suffering failing health. Her proxies (she held 9,000 shares of the voting stock; the Reader’s Digest Association owned 1,000) were held by six men, including Laurance S. Rockefeller, an outside trustee. And the powerful proxy group was becoming restive about deteriorating profits.

Reader’s Digest Association executives, as well as its editors, have a penchant for verbal condensation, and in matters that concern the behind-the-scenes management of the privately-held corporation, they can be downright taciturn. Their business is, after all, their business. They will tell you, though, that the proxies for Lila Wallace’s vote wanted radical changes. They will also tell you that two men, the then-president and the then-editor-in-chief of *Reader’s Digest*, retired within weeks of one another.

What they condense right out of the story is that these same two men, at the death of Lila Wallace, would have held 50 percent of the voting stock in the Wallace Trust; if they had not retired before her death, they could conceivably have gained control of the corporation.

Also eliminated from most narratives is the fact that on May 8, 1984, many employees were surprised with the announcement of a new team of managers. And a few minutes later, on that very same day, they were jolted by another announcement: the death of Lila Acheson Wallace.

Though the events of those weeks in 1984 appear to bear the marks of a family squabble over inheritance, or contain the juicy elements of a made-for-TV-drama, Grune and other company spokesmen agree that the

Amost every American has heard of *Reader’s Digest*, but few know that the mammoth publishing company owns one of the world’s finest art collections.

As chairman and CEO of the Reader’s Digest Association, George Grune presides over one of the largest collections of art outside a museum. In the 1940s, Lila Wallace began buying works of art “not with regard to their potential value, but simply because she ‘fell in love with them.’” That’s Grune’s assessment in his foreword to a handsome book of brilliantly colored plates that catalogues some of the 3,000 works of the Reader’s Digest Art Collection.

Lila Wallace loved flowers and gardens (as stipulated in her will, an enormous and elaborate arrangement of fresh flowers is delivered to the foyer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art each day), so it is no surprise that the collection features an extensive group of French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist art.

Her favorite artist was Claude Monet, and the corporate collection includes three of Monet’s oils. In the late 1800s, Monet made his home in Giverny, France, where he built water gardens that united his love of water, light, and flowers. The Reader’s Digest Association recently began a program that sponsors three American artists as they live and work in Monet’s home.

The art holdings also include two portraits by Modigliani; two pastels by Degas; sculpture by Giacometti, Picasso, Brancusi, and Degas; and oils by Chagall,

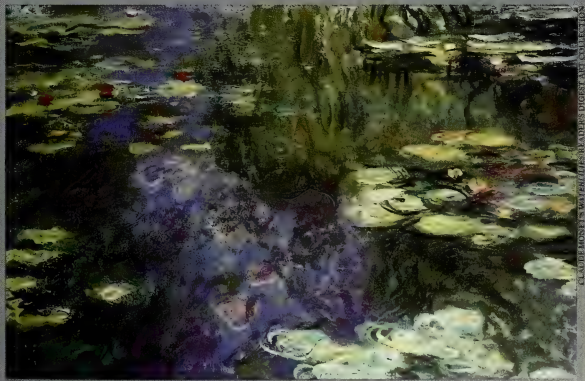


Manet, Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Matisse, and Seurat. American nineteenth-century art is here, too: paintings by Thomas Cole and Frederick Church of the Hudson River School; and contemporary prints, drawings, and photographs by Jim Dine, Robert Rauschenberg, Pat Steir, Robert Mapplethorpe, Georg Baselitz, and Andy Warhol.

Grune also lives among the largest American collection of works by twentieth-century

British artists who were part of the Bloomsbury group: Vanessa Bell, Duncan Grant, Roger Fry, and Dora Carrington. Charleston Garden, the traditional cottage garden in Sussex, England, that inspired many of these works, was restored with grants from the Lila Wallace-Reader’s Digest Fund.

Reader’s Digest people, in Grune’s words, are “devoted to the belief of Lila Wallace that beauty and business can walk hand in hand.”



LEFT: CLAUDE MONET'S WATER LILIES. RIGHT: CLAUDE MONET'S VASE WITH FLOWERS. ART COLLECTION

LEFT: CLAUDE MONET'S WATER LILIES. RIGHT: CLAUDE MONET'S VASE WITH FLOWERS. ART COLLECTION

series of events was coincidental. Grune reportedly told an assembled group of employees that one could call the board's decision to replace management, and Lila Wallace's death a few hours later, "a strange coincidence." But then again, Grune added, presumably with a smile, it might be that she "suddenly saw the sun was shining on the *Digest* and felt relieved." The corporation's current executive committee includes, besides Grune, Richard F. McLoughlin, president and chief operating officer, and Kenneth O. Gilmore, editor-in-chief.

"We were at a crossroads in the history of the company," says Grune today. "We had to improve finances instantly. Quick decisions had to be made. We were a family organization, but we had neglected goals and objectives, forecast reviews, incentive plans." Known at the *Digest* as an energetic and forthright manager, and a superb planner, Grune admits that he has trouble with "piecemeal decisions" and needs to know "where to go and how to get there, how long it will take, what investments must be made." (Here is a man one might welcome on the Business and Finance and the Building and Grounds committees of a university board of trustees, and indeed, completing his first year as a trustee at Duke, that is precisely where Grune has found himself.)

Immediately following the accession of the new management team at the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, the company underwent dramatic changes. Management pruned unprofitable product lines and acquisitions. Grune's plan was, and is, to "stick to basics and the things we know best." If the company were to grow, it would do so through what Grune calls "line extensions"—an extension of the lines of profitable products, not through simple acquisitions. No longer does management speak of "mature product lines" because they are always growing. "Nothing has topped out," says Grune; "nothing is flat." Indeed, in his first year as chief executive, profits doubled, and they have continued to rise each year.

An interested observer can identify an increasingly sophisticated marketing direction as well. Most noticeable was the appearance some years ago of a second cover, or what *Digest* people call "the tip-on band," often attached to the familiar Table of Contents listing on the traditional cover. The July 1988 second cover banners "Secrets of Intimacy," with a second lead, "Get Thin for Good," accompanied by a vivid photo of an attractive woman. Clearly, the *Digest* has taken note of successful supermarket women's magazines and tabloids. But not to worry. Inside, you will still find "Make a Dream Grow!", "A Message of Family," "The Littlest Miracle," "Trapped in the River!", "Heroes for Today," "Greatest Fish on Earth," and "Strike Up the Band."

Aside from a small bow to contemporary editorial presentation, little has changed. DeWitt Wallace's first issue in 1922 carried articles on prison reform, how to keep young mentally, and Henry Ford, Dreamer and Worker (an issue sometime back featured a modern dreamer and worker, Lee Iacocca). Self-improvement, overcoming adversity, hard work, traditional family values, man pitted against nature, and positive role models still dominate the contents list.

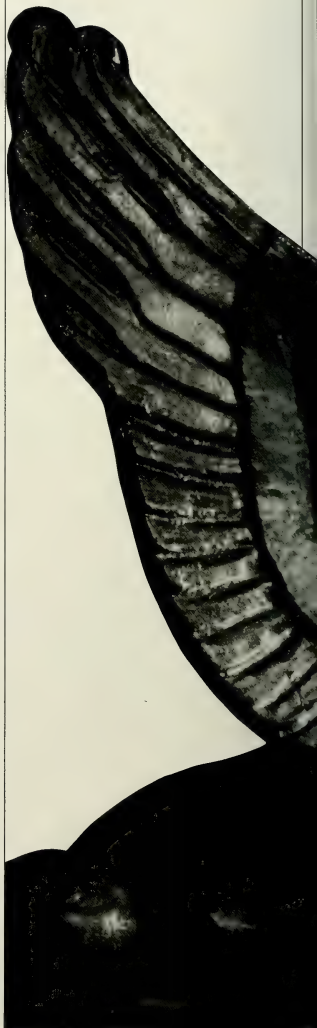
In accord with Grune's philosophy of "doing the right things and doing those things right," the Reader's Digest Association in 1986 extended a successful product line—magazine publishing of another American magazine, *Travel-Holiday*. Last year, the company purchased a 50 percent interest in Dorling Kindersley, a British book publisher. And recently the magazines *Family Handyman* and *50 Plus* became part of a new Special Interest Magazine Group, a separate subsidiary.

In the past four years, a faltering, musty, old American institution—in a brave show of grace under pressure, strong leadership, and a soupçon of the Horatio Algerism associated with its tradition—has pulled up its socks and got on with it. Advertising pages are at an historic high at a time when trade magazine ad pages are mostly flat or down. A *New York Times* story recently reported about the Reader's Digest Association: "With its 50.3 million readers, it is second only to *The Bill Cosby Show* among media properties in terms of the size of the audience it delivers to advertisers."

One of the Reader's Digest Association's most recent book titles, *How to Do Just About Anything*, sold more than 1.1 million copies in its first thirty days. (A book can make *The New York Times* best-seller list if its total sales are between 10,000 and 40,000, but Reader's Digest Association Condensed Books, which typically sell about 1.5 million copies, never make that list because they are marketed exclusively through direct mail.)

Each *Digest* book is an instant best seller because consummate consumer researchers make sure it will be before they publish it. How do they know? Researchers send brief descriptions of books *Digest* editors have contemplated publishing to 150 selected readers. The readers respond to those they would buy if available, and the book ideas are narrowed to twenty-five. These are then tested with more elaborate brochures. After analyzing the reader response, *Digest* editors choose the five general books a year that they will publish. Most of them sell in the millions.

Because *Digest* marketers do not take chances like other book publishers, they can put more time, money, and talent into those books they do decide to publish. For example, Reader's Digest Association funds supported Cornelius Ryan in his two books about World



War II, *The Longest Day* and *The Last Battle*. Similarly, in 1966 an unknown writer, Alex Haley, left an editorial lunch with Reader's Digest Association backing for his years of research that led to *Roots*. Reader's Digest Association decision makers invest because they know their investments will pay off: Before they published their car care manual, the company rented a garage where consultants, mechanics, and editors tested their advice on cars for more than a year. Their goal is to "get as close to the truth as you can."

The investments have obviously paid off. The Reader's Digest Association is one of the ten largest private companies in the United States. If it were a publicly-held company, it would be 250th on the Fortune 500. The company sells 10 million volumes of condensed books, 8 million general books, and 2 million music packages each year—in the United States alone. Worldwide, it sells 40 million books annually. The Digest now has twenty-seven editorial offices, twenty-three book,

This institution may well have more influence on those whose lives it touches than any single university.

and fourteen record divisions around the world. And the *Reader's Digest* itself, the world's most widely read magazine, is published in forty-two editions in seventeen languages and read in 200 countries.

Even when profits were not rolling in as they are today, the Reader's Digest Association continued its historic philanthropic legacy. The

Wallaces were generous in their support of youth services, schools, libraries, medicine, museums, performing and visual arts. In a period of about twenty years, they donated more than \$200 million to New York City organizations alone. Today Grune is chairman of the Reader's Digest Association Foundation and two private charitable funds established by the company's founders. These funds help support Colonial Williamsburg, Hudson Highlands, Lincoln Center, Macalester College (DeWitt Wallace's alma mater), Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York Zoological Society and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Lila Wallace, in particular, used her wealth in support of the arts. At Pleasantville, the awesome collection of art she began continues to fulfill her desire to create an aesthetic environment for the company's employees. Hanging in the halls and offices are many of the Reader's Digest Association's collection of 3,000 works that range from Impressionist paintings by Monet and Renoir to contemporary works by Diebenkorn, Wöner, and Warhol. This is one of the largest collections of art anywhere in the world outside a museum. Claude Monet was Lila Wallace's favorite artist (one of his water lilies series hangs here), and in her honor the Reader's Digest Association recently began a program that sponsors three American artists as they live and work for three years in Giverny, Monet's home.

The Reader's Digest Association Art Collection is accessible to employees and visitors. Lectures and tours are held for visitors throughout the year, and employees can select a work of art for their offices. Over the shoulder of a receptionist hangs a Corot; down the hall, a Matisse; near a secretary's desk, a Van Gogh. Grune selected for his office Renoir's "Young Woman in Blue Going to the Conservatory." (The work, along with others, is currently on a two-year international tour to be enjoyed by other Digest divisions.) Grune says that Reader's Digest Association people are "devoted to the belief of Lila Wallace that beauty and business can walk hand in hand."

This remarkable company, begun by a man who wanted to condense good ideas as a service for busy people, has for the past four years had as its chief executive a similar leader. Grune does not waste words:

- "You don't sell products; you buy customers."
- "Fight complacency where you see it."
- "Do the best you can with what you have where you are now."
- "Nothing beats a failure but a try."
- "Plan your work and work your plan."

He often quotes Emerson: "The only sin is limitation." And sometimes Will Rogers: "Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there."

As spokesman for the "team that is the real star," validating the astonishing return to health of a recently moribund organization, George Grune accepted the Publisher of the Year Award from the Magazine Publishers Association in January, 1988. In his address, he offered several "points to ponder." "A good reputation begins at home," he said. And, "Do not go where the path may lead. Go instead where there is no path and leave a trail."

Cleveland, founder and former editor of Columbia Magazine, is president of a New York-based communications firm.



Pegasus, the corporate symbol: chosen by Digest founders DeWitt and Lila Wallace, the flying horse, in Greek mythology, represents literary inspiration

LOOKING FOR MR. GOODWRENCH

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE



A SOCIETY ON HOLD:

CAN WE GET SOME SERVICE HERE?

Our expanding service sector is in trouble, says the business school's Valarie Zeithaml, and the only way out of that trouble is to reinvent the culture of the corporation.



atch out, Mr. Goodwrench, your battery needs charging. You may be fishing for trouble, Mrs. Paul. Come on, Continental, lift your sights. As for you, Queen Leona, is your Helmsley Hotel really holding up royally? We deserve a break today. But probably not at McDonald's.

Even as America piles debt upon debt with increasing trepidation, it builds up its service sector with unrelenting zeal. Actually, that's about all we're building; the symbols of American labor, once the auto worker and the dairy farmer, have become the auto insurance writer and the hamburger server.

"For a long time," *The Wall Street Journal* reports, "Americans made money by making things—pouring steel, stamping out auto fenders, assembling television sets. Then came the Japanese and a host of other foreign rivals. Manufacturing became America's past, the service sector its future. . . . Americans shuffle papers, stare at computer screens, peddle real estate, make bank loans." According to the *Journal*, services now account for almost three-quarters of the nation's output. And they may account for an even more startling proportion of the nation's complaints.

Valarie Zeithaml is a complainer: Flying out to professional conferences, she's found herself joining the airline-victims brigade, "almost always taking off late, occasionally bumped, and sometimes stuck with a canceled flight." But she couches her complaints in research that has put her at the forefront of an emerging field: the gauging of service quality. Zeithaml (rhymes with "white camel") is an associate professor at Duke's Fuqua School of Business. She won Fuqua's "Teacher of the Year" award in 1987, just one year after she arrived there. Earlier, she taught advertising and marketing at Texas A&M; before that, she was an advertising account executive. With the sponsorship of companies like Sears and trade groups like the Food Marketing Institute, she has looked at consumer behavior from several angles, and especially at the quest for quality.

Zeithaml acknowledges that service providers have it tough—and so do service researchers. She and two colleagues, Leonard L. Berry and A. Parasuraman of Texas A&M, have made service their theme in various studies. Service quality, they say, can't be controlled with the precision that goes into tangible goods; service quality depends largely on the contact between the employee and the consumer. And it varies from employee to employee, from customer to customer, from day to day. As Zeithaml and her colleagues put it in one paper: "Because services are performances, rather than objects, precise manufacturing specifications for uniform quality can rarely be established and enforced. . . . Quality in services is not 'engineered in' at the manufacturing plant,

For companies, achieving the leading edge in the marketplace means providing something different: excellent service.

to be delivered intact to the consumer. Most services cannot be counted, measured, inventoried, tested, and verified in advance of sale to assure quality delivery."

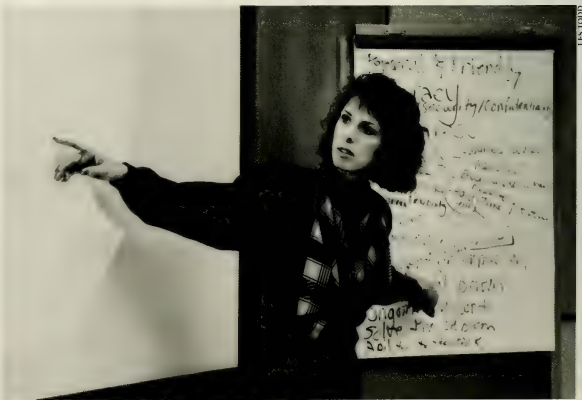
What determines service quality? Zeithaml has tried to find that out through "focus group" sessions with consumers and interviews with executives of service-providing firms. The aesthetics of the service site, the physical appearance of service providers, and physical representations of the service, such as a plastic credit card or a bank statement, all help shape judgments on service. But most of the quality-determining factors are as intangible as the services themselves; they reflect the values that society is supposed to support, such as friendliness and courtesy, honesty and credibility, and good communication with others.

Quality-conscious consumers also quest after responsiveness, the willingness or readiness to provide service. They expect to find the organization's work force not just ready, but competent to perform the service. And, especially as they sit through perpetual holding patterns on the phone, they tend to accept access, the ease of contact with the ser-

vise provider. Quality judgments hinge on reliability more than anything else—on whether the service is performed right the first time and whether promises are honored. Zeithaml's surveys point to reliability as the most important determinant of service quality. "Marketers might want to talk about being responsive, reassuring, and empathetic," she advised in *Adweek*, "but most of all, they should communicate to consumers that the company is reliable, that it does what it says it will do."

For Zeithaml, the most significant players in the service-providing competition are the branch office banker, the stockbroker, the repair technician, the merchant accepting the credit card—the front-line workers. "If a worker in a manufacturing plant has difficulties with the language, is poorly dressed, or has body odor, the customer won't know about it." In the service world, though, "Customer-contact personnel provide the link between company and customer. They sell and/or perform the service. To the consumer, they are the company."

As a society, we seem to be saying that the quality of services is slipping. Zeithaml told *Forbes*: "Mr. Goodwrench promises that every time you come into the shop, there will be a kind, handsome man to solve all your problems." How many have been privileged, her co-researcher mused in *Adweek*, to "have ever seen a real, live, Mr. Goodwrench—someone with clean fingernails and natty appearance and who greets you with a cup of coffee?" We're accusing Mr. Goodwrench of being a showman, like the least-favorite uncle who is all bluster but who, in the end, doesn't deliver on his promises. But it's not just our cars that need repair; it's the reputations of all our service providers. Why are things so bad?



Zeithaml: service providers have it tough, and so do service researchers

With her colleagues, Zeithaml has identified several "gaps in service quality." First, service-providing executives may not always understand how consumers judge high quality; executives may fall into the gap, that is, between consumer expectations and management perceptions of service. Consumer expectation counts for a lot: Consumers see service quality or lack of service quality depending on how well their experiences mesh with their expectations.

Even if they're an understanding bunch, managers of service firms often have difficulty meeting consumer expectations. That's because they're facing competing priorities—priorities like constraining their expenditures, reacting to fast-changing market conditions, or undertaking an unbridled quest for short-term profits. Reducing the number of bank tellers saves money—and it lengthens the lines at the teller windows. Depleting the spare-parts inventory saves money, too, just as it delays the completion of repair jobs.

Then again, service providers may not perform at the level expected by management; employees may be unable or unwilling to perform the service demanded by management. Service people with whom consumers interact—bank tellers and credit card clerks, for example—are frequently among the least educated, lowest paid, most ill-trained, and least loyal employees in their companies. Thus, the service performance gap.

Finally, consumers can talk up the communication gap. Media advertising will affect consumer expectations. Underneath the car hood, attending to a GM recall campaign, Mr. Goodwrench ("No one knows your GM car better") emerges as a strong example; so does the Holiday Inn "No Surprises" campaign. When upbeat advertising is taken as false advertising, there's a falling out between service-provider and service consumer, and a falling into the communication gap. Holiday Inn's management accepted the "No Surprises" theme despite warnings that surprises frequently occur in a complex service organization. And when the campaign was aired, note Zeithaml and her co-authors, "it raised consumer expectations, provided dissatisfied customers additional grounds on which to vent frustration, and had to be discontinued."

Service providers sometimes don't speak the language; and sometimes they just don't bother to listen. A "disproportionate number of service quality problems" seem to spill out of the communication gap, produced by "failure to stay in touch with customers until a problem is fully resolved, to communicate in nontechnical rather than technical language, to develop employee listening skills in training, and to moderate customer expectations."

Some of the seeds of quality problems are

Continued on page 42



Cohen: in financial services, consumers want efficiency—but only to a point

Hello Keith J. Sparks" is displayed on the automatic teller machine, and the accompanying message asks: "Is this the only teller at the bank that knows your name?" That's the heart of Raleigh Federal Savings Bank's print-advertising campaign—a campaign that also includes the image of a security camera and wonders: "Is this the most attention your bank gives you?"

At Raleigh Federal, as the ads put it, "we take personal service seriously. Our customer service representatives get to know you by name. When you sit down with one of our counselors, you'll detect an unusual attitude . . . sincere concern." The ads position Raleigh Federal against those banks where "the most friendly greeting you get . . . comes from the machines outside," and where "the customers get little more attention than the criminals."

In the financial-services industry, good-quality service sells. The strongest service-success story came this summer, when North Carolina's own NCNB Corporation took over as the new owner of Texas' troubled First Republic Bank. NCNB's assets, now at \$28.6 billion, could grow to \$50 billion after First Republic Bank is fully integrated into the company. NCNB will become the nation's tenth largest bank, up from eighteenth now.

But NCNB's bank-acquisition story is only one facet of the changing financial-services

sector. "The lines between various providers of financial services are disappearing as fast as changes in government regulation, and as fast as profit motives, allow them to disappear," says Kalman J. Cohen, Distinguished Bank Research Professor at the Fuqua School of Business. According to Cohen, Merrill-Lynch's Cash Management Accounts—checking accounts in all but name—signaled the blurring of distinctions among financial services, and among their providers. And when savings accounts were the only legitimate accounts that accrued interest, a Massachusetts bank introduced the hybrid NOW (Negotiated Orders of Withdrawal) accounts—essentially, interest-bearing checking accounts.

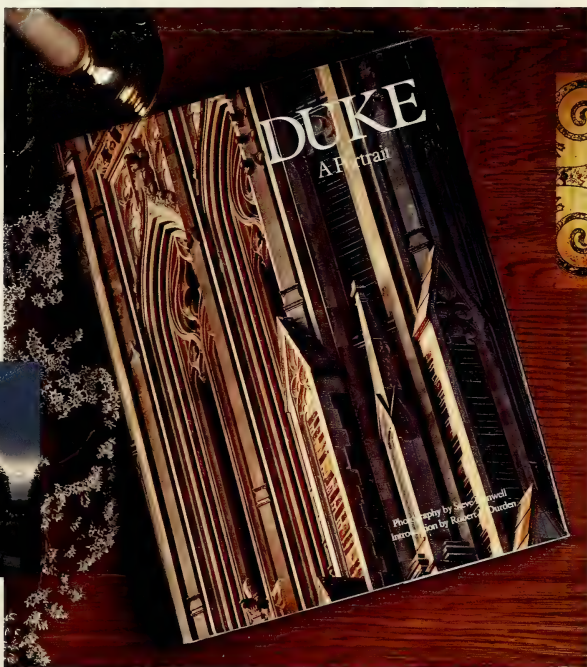
A changing regulatory environment has since encouraged the trend of merging financial services. Geographic constraints have also been eased—which opened the door to NCNB in Texas. Cohen contends NCNB's Texas takeover "probably a good deal, because NCNB gets RepublicBank over several years in small chunks as its resources permit." But he warns that "if a bank should expand imprudently, it could weaken the institution. And the merger-acquisition route is not necessarily the way to cure a weak condition, particularly if the purchasing bank is itself not too healthy."

As part of their service theme, banks like NCNB are stressing the efficiency of

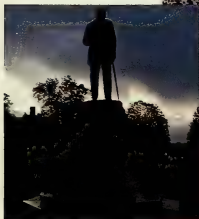
computer networks and the availability of automatic tellers. But what appears to be more sophisticated and cost-effective service to the bank doesn't necessarily carry the same meaning for the customer, Cohen says. Some years back, a New York bank had to reverse course after restricting access to "human tellers" to its largest depositors.

One of the most efficient financial services to come along in years is the debit card—part of an Electronic Funds Transfer system. At the time of purchase, the system debits an individual's checking account and credits the vendor's account. The problem, says Cohen, is that when individuals make choices, they consider their own interests rather than the interest of the economy as a whole: "Society is surely better off without the paper transactions involved in credit cards. But who's going to give up a credit card's buy-now-pay-later luxury for the quick and painful consequences of using a debit card?"

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MAKING THINGS HAPPEN

The new president of the General Alumni Association is pleased, but not satisfied. He's well aware of the past successes of programs sponsored by the association, but he refuses to become complacent.

"Things are going exceptionally well," he says during a break in committee meetings at September's board session at Duke, "but my objective is to make them better. When I look at where we were seven years ago and compare it to today, we're in great shape. But we can't sit back and say what we've done is sufficient."

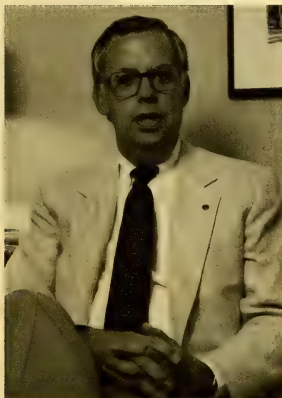
Robert L. Heidrick '63 is the president of The Heidrick Partners, Inc., an executive recruiting firm in Chicago. He casts his analytical eye over board-sponsored activities as clinically as he would in evaluating résumés for six-figure job placements. He chaired the GAA finance committee last year, a regularly assigned position for president-elect. He's been a member of the GAA board for the past seven years, and a member of its executive committee for the past three.

When he accepted the presidency of the local Chicago alumni club in 1976, he says, "I had no idea where this would lead. But I got involved in the board because I want to make happen what I think is important and because of my interest in Duke. Duke is terrific and I want to be a part of that."

"Probably most important is my strong business orientation. I think it's important to have good organizational systems in meetings and for strategic planning. But it's also important to have a variety of talents represented in the board leadership. We need a range of perspectives, not just the business perspective."

His approach, though cautious, looks to the future. "We need to take a long-term point of view, to focus less on the current year's programs and more on long-term planning. I have three broad objectives:

- "How can we increase our non-university revenues? We need to become more self-sufficient. The short-term solution is to make the Duke Alumni MasterCard a financial success. We have to let alumni know



Heidrick: a focus on long-term planning

that it benefits them while, in the long-term, it will benefit the association.

- "How do we get more from the money we're spending—more bounce to the buck? University funding for alumni programming is relatively fixed. We're not short of terrific ideas, but we are short of dollars and the staff to execute them. We need to be sure we put the funds in productive programs that serve the alumni body.

- "Should we reallocate our resources? Zero-based budgeting might apply. What programs do we need to have? We need to identify these, set priorities, and fund them."

This scrutiny of alumni programming that is carried out by the Alumni Affairs office has become a growing trend, and Heidrick has been a part of it. "In the seven years I've been on the board, the role of the GAA has increased significantly," he says. "We've gone from largely local representation to much broader, active involvement. The university looks to us to communicate, to be the tie to our 77,000 alumni. Our role is to increase alumni enthusiasm for Duke—for example, to help in attracting students—and to build financial support."

The board is made up of approximately forty-five members who meet on campus three times a year, including a weekend re-

reat in February. There are seven standing committees: finance, chaired by president-elect W. Barker French '63; nominating, chaired by immediate past-president Paul D. Risher B.S.M.E. '57; marketing, chaired by C. William Crain '63; services and continuing education, chaired by Brenda LaGrange Johnson '61; clubs, chaired by Stanley G. Brading Jr. '75; reunions, chaired by Lee Clark Johns '64; and alumni admissions/scholarship, chaired by Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77. Their duties are to review programs and make recommendations for the full board's consideration.

The executive committee is comprised of the board's officer and committee chairs. Other executive committee members are Edward Paul Berger '58, A.M. '59; James R. Ladd '64; and Joan B. DiNapoli M.S.N. '70.

Board representatives are chosen from alumni active in local clubs, class activities, Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees (AAA), and professional school alumni associations. There are also faculty and student representatives and one from the trustee Committee on Institutional Advancement. "The nominating committee's role," says Heidrick, "is to select a diverse group for the board. So it considers age, geographical regions, sex, and minority representation in recommending new members and board leadership."

One of the major goals of the GAA over the years has been to garner a seat on Duke's board of trustees. Discussions actually began during the administration of GAA president Frances "Parkie" Adams Blaylock '53. Her successor, Anthony Bosworth '58, was the first to serve as a non-voting "observer" in 1985-86. Risher, Bosworth's successor, became an observing member in 1986-87, and Heidrick now serves in that capacity. Beginning July 1, 1989, the immediate past-president of the GAA will automatically serve a one-year term as a trustee with full voting privileges.

"I'm the one who'll be the tie with the GAA," says Heidrick, "to bring the alumni association point of view to the trustees to consider."

"It's a great honor to be president of the alumni association. It also an opportunity to make some things happen."

But he's still not satisfied. "We have to raise

our dues-paying participation to 30 percent over the next two to three years," he says. "And that means increasing a percentage of an increasing number. But we have to do it at a better rate."

"We still need to get more people involved. Our objective is to communicate with and motivate alumni to get together—in whatever place or program. Why? Because it rekindles Duke enthusiasm. It's amazing how many people will get involved if we make it easy for them."

BIRTH OF THE BLUE

Duke celebrated its 150th birthday on September 18 at Trinity, North Carolina, a rural community seventy-five miles away from its Gothic campus, and the site of the one-room Brown's Schoolhouse, its birthplace in 1838. There was a commemorative service in the historical Trinity Memorial United Methodist Church, followed by the cutting of a three-tiered sesquicentennial cake across the street at the Trinity Memorial Gazebo.

The Reverend Dennis M. Campbell '67, Ph.D. '73, dean of Duke's Divinity School, welcomed the approximately 300 who filled the church and later gathered on the lawn for a Sunday social of punch and birthday cake. Campbell introduced Addison P. Penfield Sr. '40, president of the Duke Club of Asheboro and Randolph County, "who exemplifies the pride that the county feels toward Duke's roots in the community," says Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, Alumni Affairs' assistant director for alumni clubs program.

Couch says the idea for the commemoration originated with Penfield in Trinity. The Archdale-Trinity Historical Society later approached Duke to help organize the festivities. "They wanted to schedule the dedication of the new Trinity Museum in conjunction with the sesquicentennial. They were willing to share in the work as well as the pleasure of honoring the university's roots in the community." The Archdale-Trinity Historical Museum, located on the second floor of the restored Ragan House, now home to American Bank, contains photographs, artifacts, and memorabilia of Brown's Schoolhouse and its successors, Union Institute, Normal College, and Trinity College, from local sources and the Duke University Archives.

During the 1830s, a log school house on John Brown's farm served as a subscription school with itinerant teachers. In 1838, community leaders established a more permanent arrangement when they hired Brantley York, a Bush Hill (now Archdale) resident and well known teacher and minister. The next year, he built a two-room,

wooden frame building and hired nineteen-year-old Braxton Craven as assistant principal. The school, supported by local Quaker and Methodist families, became known as Union Institute. In 1842, Craven succeeded him as principal, and directed the school in its transition for forty years.

Isobel Craven Drill '37, Duke trustee emerita and great-granddaughter of Braxton Craven, was the featured speaker at Trinity's sesquicentennial celebration, serving as the "living link" between Duke's Randolph County heritage and today. She reminisced warmly and descriptively of her days as a child visiting the Trinity community, her ancestors' homes, and of Sundays with local relatives. "I knew this village well," she said, recalling her grandmother's "little green house" and the boarding house where students had once lived. "The brothers were close, the wives were friendly, and the children played together."

The locally based academy became the state-affiliated Normal College, a school for teachers, in 1851. Craven reached an agreement with the Methodist Conference in 1856 to train preachers free in exchange for funding and the name was changed to Trinity College in 1859. The surrounding farming area adopted the name Trinity.

In discussing Craven's legacy, Drill told of the three "ladies," the Giles sisters, who were taught "privately" by professors, including metaphysics by her great-grandfather. The reasons for private instruction, she explained, were that "women were not allowed in the classroom." At the suggestion of one of the sisters, they were issued diplomas in 1878, which one of the state's newspapers called an

"unprecedented event in the history of North Carolina." In 1885, the Giles sisters were awarded master's degrees, Drill said, "the first higher education degrees granted to women." Another legacy of Braxton Craven was his choice of the school's Latin motto, "Eruditio et Religio."

When Craven died in 1882, John Franklin Crowell brought his passion for athletics and academics to the presidency. He began talks with Durham's civic leaders about moving to Durham. Julian Carr offered sixty acres—today's East Campus—and Washington Duke put up \$85,000. Trinity began operating in Durham in 1892. In honor of the history of Duke family support and James Buchanan Duke's \$40 million endowment in 1924, the trustees of Trinity voted to change the name to Duke University.

William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70, university archivist, presented a slide show to illustrate his talk, "The Ties That Bind: Trinity College and Duke University." King spoke of Crowell, Craven's successor, who came to Duke as president in 1888 from Yale, established Trinity's first football team, and coached it himself. His team played the first official football game in the South that year, against the University of North Carolina, and won 16-0. He also was responsible for choosing Duke's color, blue, after his alma mater, Yale.

The university celebrated the sesquicentennial on the Duke campus September 24 with a ceremony on East Campus and the cutting of a half-ton, eleven-foot cake. An academic celebration will continue throughout the school year with a seminar series on "Honesty in Academia and Beyond" with a panel of



Trinity College
(Randolph County)

Happy 150th: Duke celebrates its roots in Randolph County, home of Trinity College until its move to Durham



international speakers in higher education, medicine, government, and the media; a lecture series on "The Future of the American University"; and a group of Sesquicentennial Scholars reflecting on the theme "Issues in the University: An International Agenda."

EXPERIENCE TEACHES

What's "out there" after graduation? Alumni know. And they'll be sharing their career knowledge and professional advice with undergraduates in February.

The Conference on Career Choices (CCC), a student-organized, weekend seminar held every other year, will offer signposts for the career paths of students needing direction before that first senior-year job interview. As many as a hundred alumni from a wide range of careers will be on campus February 3-5 discussing not only jobs but issues pertinent to today's expectations.

The latest boon to the historically successful conference—nearly 1,300 students took part in 1987—is an endowment by A. Morris Williams Jr. '62, M.A.T. '63 in honor of Fannie Mitchell, who directed Duke's Placement Office for twenty-six years. "His generous gift," says Pam Seamans '89, who chairs the CCC, "will reach a tremendous number of students over the years. As a regular supplement to the conference, it will provide greater flexibility in planning. We hope to be able to do something in appreciation for the alumni who give their weekend to us at their own expense. Perhaps we can pay for their

Garden party: New Games, freshman directories, T-shirts, and a picnic welcomed the Class of '92 to campus in August, co-sponsored by the General Alumni Association and ASDU



accommodations in the future."

Sponsored by Alumni Affairs and the Placement Office, the CCC has as its motto "tapping alumni experience for student growth." Its purpose, says Carol Calomiris '89, who chairs the CCC's communications committee, "is to educate the student body on career options by having alumni share, first-hand, their actual experiences. We're trying to get top alumni in their fields."

Nineteen panels, with several alumni on each, will cover the fields of advertising, the arts, audio-visual communications, computer science, consulting in different fields, teaching, engineering, financial services, government and politics, law, marketing, medicine, the natural sciences, nonprofit



organizations, print journalism and publishing, psychology and the social sciences, public relations, real estate, and retail merchandising.

Nine issues seminars are also scheduled, dealing with such topics as balancing career and family, dual career marriages, minorities in the workplace, acquiring career mobility, and looking beyond the first job. Some students will be answering as well as asking questions when a panel of campus leaders meets with alumni participants to update them on campus activities and attitudes.

The weekend will include a Friday evening reception and dinner, a full day of panels and seminars with an informal lunch in the Bryan Center's Von Canon Hall, a faculty and alumni dinner with CCC planning committee members, and a Sunday breakfast at the Sheraton University Hotel, where the participants are staying.

CCC chair Seamans, who has been working with fourteen student committees over the last year, says the most rewarding part of her job has been contact with alumni. "I'm impressed by their enthusiasm for the conference. We've had responses from across the country. They're excited about talking to students and coming back to campus. They're willing to give freely their time and effort."

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs,
Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C.
27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

John H. Hallowell A.M. '37, J.B. Duke Professor of Political Science Emeritus, was honored with a \$10,000 endowment gift established in his name. Begun by one of his former students, the Hallowell Endowment will support an award to graduate students in political science, with preference to women and/or students in political theory.

Gustaf A. Carlson '34 was honored as Lions Club Man of the Year in 1987 in his home town of Killingworth, Conn. He served seven terms as a representative in the state legislature and as a state senator.

Robert M. Holm A.M. '40, Ph.D. '50 is the co-author of *Meaning and Value in Western Thought, A History of Ideas in Western Culture, Volume II: The Medieval and Modern Development*, published by the

University Press of America. He is a Worrall Professor of Philosophy at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Jack H. Campbell '41 retired as chairman of the board of N.C. Schoonbeck Co., the upholstery division of Henredon Furniture Industries in High Point, N.C. He was one of the founders of High Point's LPGA Tour golf tournament, the Furniture City Classic.

D. Will Hayes M.Ed. '41, who has taught school for more than 50 years, was honored last year with a tribute read into the *Congressional Record* by Calif. Rep. Robert J. Lagomarsino. Hayes teaches sixth grade in Santa Barbara and is also a hot-air balloonist.

Theodore Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47, forestry professor and director of the biotron at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, retired after nearly 30 years at the school. His interests are in the physiological ecology of woody plants.

Paul Siegel A.M. '42, a psychology professor and director of graduate training, received the University of Alabama's 1987 National Alumni Association's Outstanding Commitment to Teaching Award.

Garnet Hamrick Owen A.M. '43 received James Madison University's Distinguished Achievement Alumni Award for 1987. She has published poems, short stories, and articles for both American and foreign journals. She lives in Scottsdale, Ariz., with her husband, **John E. Owen** '43, a sociology professor at Arizona State.

Richard Wrenn '43, M.D. '47 is director of development for orthopaedic services at Charlotte Memorial Hospital. He has been a volunteer teacher in the hospital's orthopaedic residency program for 31 years.

Robert M. Burts A.M. '45, a history professor at Carson-Newman College for 32 years, retired in August.

James G. Schneider '45 is the author of *The Navy V-12 Program: Leadership for a Lifetime*, published by Houghton Mifflin Co. and covering the World War II officer training program at colleges across the nation. He is president of Kankakee Federal Savings and Loan Association, a trustee of Rockford College, and a director of the Illinois State Historical Society.

William H. Bell '47 received the 1988 Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He has been president of the NCCJC board, the Tulsa County Bar Association, the Tulsa Education Foundation, and the Tulsa Medical Education Foundation. He is senior partner in the law firm Rogers and Bell. He and his wife, Rita, live in Tulsa, Okla.

Joseph L. Peyser '47 is chairman of the foreign languages department at Indiana University at South Bend. He chaired the 1987 annual meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society in South Bend.

William Styron '47, Hon. '68, author of *Sophie's Choice*, was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. A member is assigned to one of 50 chairs bearing a nameplate listing past and present occupants. Styron, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his novel *The Confessions of Nat Turner*, will occupy Chair 28, held most recently by Lillian Hellman and Erskine Caldwell.

F.M. Hunt '49, M.F. '49 is government relations manager for Dow Chemical U.S.A. in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Linda, live in Potomac, Md.

50s

Clark R. Cahow '50, B.Div. '53, Ph.D. '67 stepped down as Duke registrar in June to devote full time to teaching and directing Duke's Canadian Studies Program.

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Edward N. Cloughton '50 is president of Cloughton Island Co. of Miami, Fla. His company purchased The Hound Ears Club, one of North Carolina's best-known and most prestigious resorts. An attorney, he is also president of Cloughton Hotels and Cloughton Co.

Berkeley Grimball A.M. '51 retired as headmaster of Porter-Gaud School after 40 years. In 1948, he bought the Gaud School, a preparatory school in Charleston, S.C. In 1969, he received an honorary degree from the University of the South, his alma mater, for "unselfish and highly successful devotion to education."

Gordon R. McKinney Ph.D. '51 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of the University of Evansville in Indiana.

Carl P. Rose '51, LL.B. '56, former general counsel and staff director of the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, retired in 1987 and has a private law practice in Washington, D.C. He is special counsel to the Farm Credit Council. He and his wife, Ruth, live in Arlington, Va., and have two daughters, including **Anne P. Rose** '78.

F. Parker Duncan '53 was honored by United Methodist Communications for eight years of distinguished service as a member of the Commission on Communication, its national governing body. He is coordinator of communications and associate lay leader for the Charlotte district of the Western North Carolina Conference and lay leader at First United Methodist Church in Charlotte.

George V. Grune '52 was elected to the board of directors of GTE. He is chairman and chief executive officer of Reader's Digest and a Duke trustee. He and his wife, **Betty Lu Albert Grune** '51, have three children and live in Westport, Conn.

William Mallard B.Div. '52, Ph.D. '56 is professor of church history at Emory University's Candler School of Theology. He delivered the opening convocation address for the university last year.

Harold Simon '52, M.D. '55 is chief of radiology at Newton-Wellesley Hospital in Newton, Mass. He and his wife, Jane, have two children and live in Chestnut Hill.

Stephen A. Wainwright '53 has written *Axix and Circumference: The Cylindrical Shape of Plants and Animals*, published by Harvard University Press. He is a zoology professor at Duke.

William T. Winslow '53, president and manager of Wayne Realty and Insurance Co., Inc., was appointed to the board of Southern National Bank of North Carolina. He and his wife, Charline, have five children and live in Lumberton, N.C.

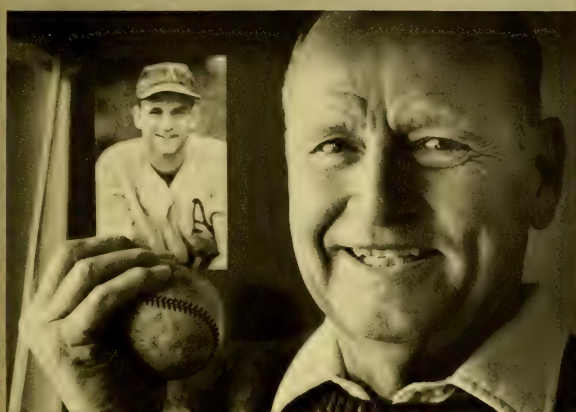
Joseph M. Crockett M.E. '54 is timberlands division manager of Westvaco Corp. of Summerville, S.C. He has been the division's technical and commercial manager since 1976.

James Robert Harp '54, M.D. '61 is the director of Pennsylvania Hospital's anesthesiology department. He is also an anesthesiology professor at Temple University's medical school and an adjunct professor of anesthesiology at the University of Pennsylvania's medical school. He lives in Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

Carol Walker Garvin '55 is president of the National Mental Health Association, a citizens' advocacy organization. She has served as president of a local chapter, vice president for the national association, and president-elect.

Charles C. Abernathy '56 was promoted to vice president in charge of syndicate operations at D.A. Davidson & Co. He and his wife, Sydney, have three children and a grandchild and live in Great Falls, Mont.

CRASH WITH FAME



Mention the name Crash Davis to most moviegoers and they'll think of actor Kevin Costner in the hit motion picture *Bull Durham*.

At the world premiere of the film in Durham this summer, one man sported a sign saying "Kevin Costner is not Crash Davis." The man was Lawrence C. Davis '40, known as Crash Davis since childhood, and his real-life baseball career was roughly the same as Costner's on-screen contemporary character.

"There are a lot of parallels," says Davis, a Gastonia native who now lives in Greensboro. "Kevin Costner plays a big leaguer who came back to the minors and is looking after the rookie. After I played with the Philadelphia A's, I also came back to

the minors. The only difference is that he's a catcher, whereas I was a second baseman."

Davis played for the Duke baseball team under Coach Jack Coombs from 1938-40, batting more than .330 each season while helping the team to a pair of conference championships and an overall record of 56-12. He was captain of the Blue Devils as a senior, then went straight to the major league Philadelphia A's for three seasons under legendary manager Connie Mack.

World War II interrupted Davis' promising career. He was sent to Harvard as a Naval ROTC instructor, then after the war returned to baseball for five years in the Carolina League, including a stint with the Durham Bulls. In 1956, he was hired by Burlington

Industries and remained with the company for thirty years, retiring two years ago as a division personnel manager.

Writer Ron Shelton discovered Davis' name in a Carolina League record book, and thought it was so appropriate for his movie character that he tracked Davis down through the Duke alumni office to obtain his permission. Davis says he acquired the name Crash when he was young because of his aggressive playing style. "It started off as Dynamite and progressed to Crash. My mother is the only one who calls me Lawrence. Crash has been a good name for me, although in later years in business, it didn't always sound so professional."

During the filming of *Bull Durham*, Davis

met Costner and actress Susan Sarandon, who played Annie Savoy, a baseball groupie who became the Crash character's love interest. Although he says players in his day didn't use as many four-letter words as the movie characters do, he thinks the film is an accurate portrait of minor league baseball. He also denies that the movie's torrid love scenes are based on real-life adventures.

Davis keeps close ties to Duke, serving as alumni reunion chair of his graduating class. And he says the movie business has added extra zest to his retirement. "You'd never imagine someone would use your name in a movie, would you? I'm having a lot of fun with this."

Richard F. Appleton '56 is executive vice president for broadcasting at Price Communications Corp. in New York City. Before joining Price in 1985, he was vice president and general manager of WTVB-TV in Durham.

Joseph S. Cassells '56, M.D. '60, a Navy rear admiral, is commander of the Naval Medical Command in charge of all naval hospitals and medical and dental clinics, other than those under fleet commanders.

Carlyle Crenshaw Jr. M.D. '56 is chairman of the national Council on Resident Education in Obstetrics and Gynecology's Committee on In-training Examination for Residents in Obstetrics and Gynecol-

ogy. He is professor and chairman of the ob-gyn department at the University of Maryland's medical school and chief of ob-gyn service at the University of Maryland Hospital.

George J. Evans Jr. B.S.E.E. '56 is an IBM Executive in Residence for 1988 in the Iacocca Institute at Lehigh University. He and his wife, Virginia, have two children, including **Mary Hensley Evans** '88.

Haig Khatchadourian Ph.D. '56, a philosophy professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, received the school's 1987 Award for Teaching Excellence. He came to UWM in 1967 as a visiting professor and joined the department in 1969.

AN ARTISTIC SPLASH

In the water, as on the stage, as the show must go on. During her student days, Jean Erwin '47 learned that lesson well, when she and several other members of the Nereidian synchronized swimming club came down with measles about two weeks before the annual spring pageant. "Alas, we were hoping they'd cancel the whole thing," she recalls.

Erwin, who spotted herself in a *Duke Magazine* "Retrospectives" photograph in the July-August issue, says the measles encounter didn't dampen her enthusiasm for water sports—she still swims several times a week. But the Spartanburg, South Carolina, resident has also channeled her energies into other forms of artistic expression.

As a zoology major with a flair for drawing, Erwin considered illustrating medical textbooks on the advice of a science professor. She quickly reconsidered upon witnessing an actual surgical procedure—the removal of a thumb—at Duke Hospital. After graduation, she studied advertising design and taught at NYU. When she returned to the South, Erwin worked as a packaging and graphics designer.

The Charlotte Opera Association gave Erwin



her first exposure to set design, and she went on to plan and build sets for about thirty-five operas. "I got interested in opera through set design, instead of the other way around," she says. "The most difficult opera I've done was *Don Giovanni*, because it required about eighteen sets that had to be changed without pulling the curtain." After *Carmen*, she names *Don*

Giovanni as her favorite opera.

About ten years ago, Erwin's art evolved into another dimension. Working mostly in stone, she has become a full-time sculptor. She is represented in Charlotte's Hodges Taylor Gallery and Charleston's Church Street Gallery, and has several pieces in Spartanburg's Art Center. The price of Erwin's pieces ranges from

\$300 to more than \$1,000. Her favorite medium is lava rock—hardened lava—which she buys from landscape and art supply companies.

"I've discovered that pieces I've done in lava rock will float in swimming pools," she says, "and might have made nice props for a Nereidian performance."

Luciano L'Abate Ph.D. '56 received the Outstanding Contribution Award from the Ga. Association for Marriage and Family Therapy. He is a psychology professor and director of the family psychology training program at Georgia State University. In 1984, he was named "outstanding citizen of Georgia" by the Georgia Legislature. He is the author, co-author, editor, and co-editor of 20 books and his works have been translated into six languages. He and his family live in Atlanta.

Julian Byrd B.Div. '57, manager of pastoral services and education at The Methodist Hospital in Houston, Texas, completed a two-year term as president-elect of the Association for Clinical Pastoral Education this fall. He is now president of the 1,800-member organization, his second time since serving in 1974-75.

James W. Vaughan Jr. B.S.E.E. '57 is vice president and general manager of NUS Corp., an international engineering and environmental consulting firm. He was acting assistant secretary for nuclear energy in the U.S. Department of Energy. In 1984, Duke's engineering school presented him its Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award. His wife,

Frances Smith Vaughan '57, is a piano teacher in Alexandria, Va. They have two sons, including **Kevin S. Vaughan** '86, who is director of finance for Duke's Auxiliary Services Division.

Serge Gonzales '58 is serving a two-year term as national secretary of the American Institute of Professional Geologists, a group of 4,500 members. He has been treasurer, vice president, and president of the Georgia section of the AIPG. He is president and co-owner of Earth Resources Associates, Inc., in Athens, Ga., and an independent consulting geologist.

Sarah Bird Wright A.M. '58 is the author of *Ferries of America: A Guide to Adventurous Travel*, published by Peachtree Publishers. The book contains information about all of the 270 ferries now operating throughout the country. She is an adjunct lecturer in English at the University of Richmond.

Douglas S. Flynn '59 is the founder of Flynn Direct Response, Inc. He lives in Monroe, Conn.

Russell A. Phillips Jr. '59, executive vice president of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund since 1982, served a 10-month term as acting president of the fund,

one of the nation's leading philanthropic organizations. An attorney, he joined the fund in 1968 and has traveled extensively in Asia and the Pacific.

Rolf H. Towe '59 has joined the Dreyfus Corporation in New York City as senior vice president. He was chief financial officer, a senior vice president, and director of Alexander & Alexander Services, Inc. and a former corporate vice president and treasurer of Union Carbide Corp.

60s

Erskine L. Harkey Jr. B.S.M.E. '60, president of Harkey Corp., co-chaired his high school reunion committee, and is a teaching assistant for two-year-olds at his church's nursery. He earned a certificate in basic plumbing from a local community college. An avid runner, he finished 31st in the Unionville, N.C., Firecracker 5K on July 4. He lives in Charlotte.

John F. Lovejoy Jr. M.D. '60, an orthopaedic surgeon in Jacksonville, Fla., is president of the Duval County Medical Society.

James W. McElhane '60, LL.B. '62 was elected to the American Bar Association's 50,000-member litigation section. A Joseph C. Hostetler Professor of Trial Practice and Advocacy at Case Western Reserve law school in Cleveland, Ohio, he was editor-in-chief of *Litigation* in 1984-86, and is author of the best-selling trial advocacy handbook "McElhane's Trial Notebook."

Brian D. Thiessen '60, a partner in the Danville, Calif., law firm Thiessen, Gagen and McCoy, was selected Citizen of the Year for 1987 by the Alamo Rotary Club for "extensive community activity and leadership." He and his wife, Carolyn, have three children and live in Alamo.

Earl McCarroll '61 was named a full professor in theater arts at Ithaca College. Since joining the department in 1971, he has acted in and directed numerous productions as well as performing on Broadway as Chaucer in *Canterbury Tales* and in the film documentary *Age*. He earned his master's at the University of Arkansas.

Isabel W. Rogers Ph.D. '61, a teacher at the Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Richmond, Va., completed a one-year term as moderator for the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the denomination's highest office.

R. Stanley Bennett '62 is director of human resources for Salem Corp. in Pittsburgh, Pa.

David Johnston '62 is the mayor of Winter Park, Fla., where he lives with his wife, Sally, and their two children, James and Jessica, a Duke sophomore. He also chairs the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee for Orlando/Winter Park.

Steven Kimbrough Jr. B.Div. '62 performed his one-person musical *Sweet Singer*, based on the life and work of Charles Wesley, throughout the U.S. last year in celebration of the bicentenary of Wesley's death. He also published two books, *Lost in Wonder*, about Wesley's hymns, and *Sweet Singer*, a piano vocal collection of newly arranged Wesley hymns. A member of the Center of Theological Inquiry in Princeton, N.J., he is also editing a three-volume series of Wesley's unpublished poetry. In April, his recording *This is the Life*, unreleased Kurt Weill songs, was released by Arabesque Records.

A. Morris Williams '62, M.A.T. '63 and his wife, **Ruth Whitmore Williams** '63, have endowed a professorship in parish ministry at the Duke Divinity School. Their gift of \$1 million is the largest single contribution in the 62-year history of the Divinity School. He chairs the school's board of visitors and is

a partner in the investment firm Miller, Anderson, and Sherrerd, based in Bala Cynwyd, Pa. She is director of the Gateway Nursery School in Wynnewood, Pa. They have two daughters, **Susan R. Williams '85** and **E. Joanne Williams '87**.

George T. Baker III '63, Ph.D. '70 represented Duke in June at the installation of the new chancellor at UC-Berkeley.

Bruce H. Bennett B.S.C.E. '63 was elected assistant vice president, civil engineering and material handling, for the American Electric Power Service Corp. in Columbus, Ohio. He was manager of the company's civil engineering division.

Kenneth J. Gergen Ph.D. '63, a psychology professor at Swarthmore College, received an honorary doctorate in the social sciences from Tilburg University in the Netherlands, where he was a visiting professor in the spring of 1987.

Michael J. McManus '63 writes two nationally syndicated newspaper columns, "Solutions" and "Ethics and Religion." He is self-syndicated in nearly 170 newspapers and lives in Bethesda, Md.

C. Hamilton Sloan '63, executive vice president of General Parts, Inc., was elected chairman of the board of the 900-member Automotive Warehouse Distributors Association. He and his wife, **Ann Crandall Sloan '63**, have two children and live in Raleigh, N.C.

Stephen S. Hecht '64 is director of research at the American Health Foundation in Valhalla, N.Y., and project director for a \$2.4-million grant from the National Cancer Institute to study isothiocyanates and nitrosamine carcinogenesis. The grant will also support research on the discovery of new chemicals that will prevent cancer.

John D. Martin '64 is an executive vice president of RJR Nabisco in charge of corporate communications, public affairs, and media buying services. He was president and chief operating officer of Ohlmeser Communications Co.

John H. Sullivan Jr. '64 is a counselor in the newly formed First Wachovia Capital Management Unit at First Atlanta Bank, a subsidiary of First Wachovia Corp. He earned his M.B.A. at UNC-Chapel Hill and joined the firm in 1968 as a security analyst.

Patricia L. Adams '65 is associate dean for student affairs at Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. She earned her M.D. there, later joining the faculty in 1979. She is also assistant director of the kidney transplant program at its medical center.

Sandra Boatman Ph.D. '65 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Ferrum College in Virginia.

Charlotte Cunningham-Rundles '65 received one of Durham Academy's Distinguished Alumni Awards. She is an associate professor of medicine and pediatrics at Mt. Sinai Medical Center in New York City. In her private practice and through the referral center she heads at Mt. Sinai, she treats children and adults who have primary immunologic disease. The immunological deficiency clinic is one of the largest in the U.S. She earned her M.D. degree from Columbia University and her Ph.D. from New York University. Last year, she presented three lectures at the Clinical Immunology Society in England. She and her husband, James Bussell, have a daughter, Christine.

Robert E. Davis '65, a gastroenterologist, has a private practice in Houston. He is also an assistant professor of medicine at Baylor College of Medicine and a past president of the Harris County Gastroenterology Association. He and his wife, Marilyn, have two children.

BLUE DEVIL BASKETBALL

1988-89 SCHEDULE

DATE	OPPONENT	TELEVISED
Nov. 19	Kentucky—Springfield, MA	ESPN
Nov. 26	The Citadel—home	
Nov. 30	East Carolina—home	
Dec. 3	Northwestern—home	
Dec. 5	Stetson—home	
Dec. 10	Miami—Miami	
Dec. 21	Wake Forest—home	RayCom/ESPN
Dec. 29	Cornell—home	
Jan. 3	Washington—Seattle	
Jan. 5	Davidson—home	
Jan. 7	Virginia—Charlottesville	RayCom/ESPN
Jan. 11	William and Mary—home	
Jan. 14	Maryland—College Park	CBS
Jan. 18	North Carolina—home	ESPN
Jan. 21	Wake Forest—Greensboro	RayCom
Jan. 26	NC. State—Raleigh	ESPN
Jan. 29	Clemson—home	RayCom
Feb. 2	Georgia Tech—Atlanta	ESPN
Feb. 5	Notre Dame—South Bend, IN	NBC
Feb. 8	Virginia—home	ESPN
Feb. 11	Maryland—home	RayCom/ESPN
Feb. 14	Harvard—Boston	
Feb. 18	Kansas—home	CBS
Feb. 20	Georgia Tech—home	RayCom
Feb. 23	NC. State—home	RayCom
Feb. 26	Arizona—Meadowlands, NJ	NBC
Mar. 1	Clemson—Clemson	
Mar. 5	North Carolina—Chapel Hill	NBC
Mar. 10-12	ACC Tournament—Atlanta, GA	

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Carl Settle B.Div. '65, president of Charlotte-based Rutledge Education System/George Shinn & Associates, is chairman of the board of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, comprised of 1,100 schools and branch campuses.

Jeffrey E. Lewis '66, J.D. '69 is the new dean of the University of Florida College of Law in Gainesville. A member of the law faculty since 1972, he became associate dean in 1982.

David E.E. Sloane A.M. '66, Ph.D. '70 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the new president of Connecticut College.

Jack O. Bovender Jr. '67, M.H.A. '69 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Tennessee State University.

Allen L. Puffenberger B.Div. '67 is the author of *Woods for the Weary: Sermons for Lent and Easter*, published by C.S.S. Publishing Co. in Lima, Ohio.

Donald Frazier '68 is a management consultant in Washington, D.C. His services include organizational troubleshooting, systems design, development, and implementation for technical, manufacturing, or governmental organizations. He also writes, speaks, and conducts seminars. He and his wife, Linda, and their three children live in McLean, Va.

Edward D. Boston M.H.A. '69, chief executive officer for Alabama's Huntsville Hospital, is president of the Alabama Association of Hospital Executives.

Susan Hendrix Cronin B.S.N. '69 is an associate administrator of the University Medical Center of UT/Southwestern in Dallas, Texas.

Baird S. Grimson M.D. '69 is a professor in the ophthalmology department at UNC-Chapel Hill's medical school. Considered an expert on how the eye and brain work together to coordinate eye movement and vision, he was the first neuro-ophthalmologist at UNC when he joined the faculty in 1977.

Robert C. Marlay B.S.E. '69, a Naval commander, heads the Reserve Naval Mobile Battalion 23, a 700-man "Seabee" unit with nine detachments located in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. He earned a master's in civil engineering, a master's in city planning, and a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from M.I.T.

James A. Nunley '69, who earned his M.S. and M.D. degrees from Tulane University, received an ABC (America, Britain, Canada) Traveling Fellowship. Presented by the American Orthopaedic Association, the fellowship promotes the exchange of new information and techniques about orthopaedic surgery

in those countries. He was in the United Kingdom for a month and in Australia for two weeks. In 1985, he was named Outstanding Young Surgeon, State of North Carolina. He is an assistant professor of surgery at Duke Medical Center.

Marjorie Bekaert Thomas '69 received the 1987 National Golden Mike Award for her television program, "Dying to be Heard: Is Anybody Listening?", a 30-minute prime-time special on teen suicide. She is co-author of Ivanhoe Communications, Inc., which produced the program. This was the first time an independent production company has won the award. She was a lawyer for eight years before founding Ivanhoe in Orlando, Fla., with a partner five years ago.

MARRIAGES: **L. Herbert Neubauer** '63 to June Guthridge on July 22. Residence: Richmond, Va.

BIRTHS: First daughter and second child to **Robert E. Davis** '65 and Marilyn Davis on Jan. 30. Named Lauren Anyale . . . First child and son to **Harry D. Kerr** '69 and Elaine Drobny. Named Stephen William.

70s

Roy Curlee '70 is an international relations spe-

THE HOUSE THAT TODD REBUILT

Dickinson Restorations is a young company that does everything from eradicating bees to rebuilding foundations, from hand-carving lengths of stairway rail to hand-molding clapboards and then painting them with a color popular 200 years ago. Its owner and founder is Todd Dickinson '73.

In 1979, Dickinson completed a special program in Historic Preservation Technology, offered by Durham Technical Community College, and began buying old buildings, fixing them up, and selling them. In 1981, the Historic Preservation Society of Durham awarded him the first of two citations for architectural conservation. Prospective clients began to call. Now, Dickinson no longer invests his own money. Enough people bid for his services that he keeps eight men employed full time.

"I'm sold on preserving our roots and building some heritage," he says. "I'm not a developer; I'm a hard-core environmentalist. I'm a contractor who doesn't want to bulldoze a new site and build a new building. So, as a result of wanting to build and create but being stopped



by the moral dilemma of protecting the environment, I've latched onto the idea of preserving what we already have."

Among Dickinson's restoration projects are a full-sized log cabin at the Duke Homestead; a 1780 farmhouse built by one of George Washington's cousins; and the Alexander Dickinson house, where General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at the end of the Civil War.

In 1987, the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina awarded Dickinson its highest accolade, the Robert E. Stipe Professional Award in historical preservation. In the past, the award has gone to an architect, a historian, and a local preservation commission official. Dickinson is the first contractor to be honored.

Dickinson, who is married to consulting architectural historian Patricia Strane '72, finds that each project presents unusual challenges. For the house built by George Washington's cousin, he needed large nails with medium-sized oval heads to match the hand-forged originals. Dickinson had small

nails with tiny oval heads and large nails with big round heads. His solution was to use the small nails, and then bang a dent over each head with an oval nail set. Once putty had been smoothed over to secure the work, and the house was painted, all the nail dents—both original and new—looked the same.

Such meticulousness may not be crucial in building a new house, but in restoration work it is highly valued. John P. Kennedy Jr., with the Preservation Fund of Hillsborough, observed Dickinson's eye for detail on the Alexander Dickinson house project.

"That house has wooden clapboarding on it," says Kennedy. "Grooved clapboarding. Todd bought an old kind of scraper that they use in making the grooves. And all the pieces on the outside of the house are made by his men. He could have had that done at a lumber mill, but it would have been uniform—there would have been no variations in the groove. You see it go a bit up and down, and you realize that it's all been done by hand. And that's what he wanted, because the original was that way."

cialist who has worked with UNESCO and the Peace Corps. He writes that after years of serious illness, he is now recuperating in Atlanta, where he is working on a book.

K. Wesley Judy M.Div. '70 is the pastor for Mt. Oliver United Methodist Church in Concord, N.C. He and his wife, **Paula Kendall Judy** M.Div. '84, and their two children live in Kannapolis, N.C.

William C. Brown '71 is an attorney with the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

John Flynn A.M. '71, Ph.D. '75 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

Robert T. Brousseau J.D. '72 is a litigation and bankruptcy partner in the Dallas law firm Stutzman & Bromberg.

Margaret Gatz Ph.D. '72, director of clinical psychology at the University of Southern California, was named scientific adviser to the American Lifeline Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation that supports quality healthcare and lifestyles for the elderly and disabled. She is also an associate professor and clinical aging coordinator at USC, as well as senior staff associate for the gerontology center.

Fred Huser '72 is director of marketing in the consumer products division of Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park. He lives in Durham.

Jeffrey Kurzweil '72 was elected a partner in the law firm Dow, Lohnes & Albertson. He will work in the Washington, D.C., office.

Tom LeClair Ph.D. '72 is the author of *In the Loop: Don DeLillo and the Systems Novel*, published by University of Illinois Press. He is a professor of English at the University of Cincinnati.

W. Lowndes Lipscomb '72, M.Div. '75 lives in London, England, where he is managing editor of *Worldwide Television News*. He and his wife, Bernadette, have a son, Nikolai.

Deborah A. Sullivan A.M. '72, Ph.D. '75, a sociology professor at Arizona State, is the co-author of *Labor Pains: Modern Midwives and Home Birth*, published by Yale Press.

David D. Addison '73 is manager of the trust office at First National Bank of Atlanta's Buckhead Banking Center. He and his family live in Norcross, Ga.

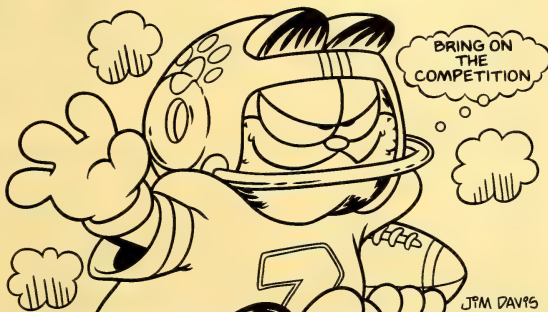
Barbara A. Baker '73, was named an assistant vice president at Wachovia Bank and Trust in Winston-Salem, N.C., where she also serves as community relations manager in the marketing department.

Nan L. Coleman '73 was named a partner in the Roanoke, Va., law firm Woods, Rogen & Hazelgrove. A graduate of the University of Richmond's law school, she specializes in estate planning and administration, tax, and employee benefits.

Michael S. Klein '73, is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Klein Tools, Inc. He was president and chief operating officer for the company.

David A. Schoenholz '73 was appointed controller in the corporate finance department of Household International. He earned his M.B.A. from Harvard University.

Jared N. Schwartz M.D. '73, Ph.D. '75 received the College of American Pathologists' Herbert Lansky Memorial Award for leadership and contributions to the field of pathology. He is director of the department of pathology and laboratory medicine at Presbyterian Hospital and laboratory director of Presbyterian Specialty Hospital, both in Charlotte, N.C. He is also



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Pacific Hawaiian Odyssey

January 18-28

Cruise away from winter's cold to balmy breezes and sparkling beaches. Board the beautiful new CROWN ODYSSEY and cruise from the West Coast to the Hawaiian Islands. This exciting ten-day trip will take you to Maui, Kauai and then Honolulu, where you will end your voyage with two nights in a luxury hotel. From \$2,087, including air from Durham/Raleigh and other East Coast cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Lines.

Wings Over Kenya Air Safari February 1-15

A sell-out in 1988, repeated by popular demand. Stop in London, England. Eleven nights in Kenya, including Nairobi, Amboseli, Nyeri (Treetops), Nanyuki (Mount Kenya Safari Club), Samburu National Reserve, Masai-Mara Game Reserve (Kichwa Tembo). Exclusive to Duke alumni and friends, limited to 33 passengers. Chartered flights between game parks eliminate long, dusty rides, plus we have included wildlife experts for educational commentary along the way. All meals included on safari. You'll welcome the London rest stop. Price: \$3,999 from New York. Arrangements by Intrav.

Clipper Cruise/Florida Golf Highlights April 1-10

Combine two of life's greatest pleasures—luxury cruising and championship golf—aboard Clipper Cruise Lines newest yacht, the YORKTOWN CLIPPER. Our yacht will be your floating country club for a seven-night cruise from Fort Lauderdale to Jacksonville, Florida, with stops and golf included in Palm Beach, Cocoa/Disney World, and St. Augustine. You'll then experience three days, two nights at the fabulous Amelia Island Plantation where two more rounds of golf will await you at the superb Pete Dye-designed Long Point. From \$1,798-\$2,698 per person, double occupancy from U.S. major cities. Arrangements by Clipper Cruise Lines.

Grand Tour of France, Featuring Normandy, Chateaux of the Loire Valley, Chartres and the City of Paris April 17-30

Focusing on art, architecture, and history, this very special trip to France will include visits to: Giverny, Monet's house and gardens, Old Rouen and the Normandy countryside, Normandy beaches and American cemetery, Mont St. Michel, Loire Valley gardens and chateaux, Chartres, and five days in Paris with visits to Versailles, Vaux Le Vicomte, Musée d'Orsay, and Picasso Museum. Elegant accommodations in private chateau and Paris Left Bank hotel. \$3,075 per person from Raleigh-Durham. Arrangements by Bardith Travel Ltd.

China/Yangtze River Adventure May 13-31

The three highlights of China are offered on this one exclusive itinerary: the Great Wall, the terra-cotta warriors, and the opportunity of cruising the Yangtze River. Direct West Coast

DUKE TRAVEL 1989 TWELVE EXCITING ADVENTURES

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His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome"*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

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flights to Tokyo, Japan, for one night; Peking for four nights, followed by one night in Chongqing, a four-night Yangtze River cruise, two nights in Xian, including a visit to the fascinating terra-cotta army; two nights in Shanghai, and spectacular Hong Kong for three nights. Quality is assured through our exclusive chartering of the M.S. GODDESS and use of deluxe Western hotels in each city. From \$4,299 from Los Angeles. Arrangements by Intrav.

Canadian Rockies Adventure June 6-15

Few wilderness regions of the world can match the beauty and grandeur of Canada's West. Two nights in Vancouver in the heart of the city, two nights in Victoria, two nights in Banff at the Banff Springs Hotel, two nights at the Jasper Park Lodge in Jasper, and, as a finale, one night in Edmonton at the elegant Four Seasons Hotel. All sightseeing on the trip included at no extra charge. Price: \$1,999. Arrangements by Intrav.

Pathways of Peter the Great June 20-July 3

Be among the first Westerners to cruise the Soviet Union's Neva River to Lake Ladoga, Europe's largest, and on to the Svir River and beautiful Lake Onega. Combine this seven-day cruise with Moscow and Leningrad and you're never far from the influence and historical presence of Tsar Peter the Great, the creator and builder of modern Russia. Spend three days in

Moscow visiting the Kremlin, St. Basil's Cathedral on the edge of Red Square, and museums rich in icons reflecting the history and culture of ancient Russia. Cruise the Neva to Leningrad, noted for its Venice-like beauty, striking architecture, and cosmopolitan flavor. Approximately \$2,995-\$3,395 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

The Romance of the Danube in July

This two-week itinerary features Europe's greatest river—the blue Danube. On its 1,800-mile course, it links Central and Southwest Europe, the Balkans, and the Black Sea. Eight countries share its waters—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Attractions on the Danube will captivate you. Castles, palaces, chapels, monasteries, all line its scenic banks, some from spectacular sites high up on crags and cliffs. Approximately \$3,295-\$3,695 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Alaska Wilderness and Glacier Expedition August 8-20

This thirteen-day combines an extensive cruise of the Inside Passage and spectacular tide water glaciers with luxury train travel through the vast Interior—a chance to see nature's most magnificent wilderness and wildlife. Begin in Fairbanks, then explore the ruggedly beautiful scenery from the comfort of your private dome car. Tour Denali

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National Park and Anchorage. Then aboard the PACIFIC PRINCESS and cruise for seven days around the icebergs of Glacier Bay and on to Skagway, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Vancouver. Special add-ons and an early booking discounts. From \$2,795 per person, double occupancy, including air fare from Seattle. Arrangements by Gohagan & Company.

The Seas of Ulysses and the Black Sea September 12-28

Retrace the historic waters where Ulysses wandered for ten years. Venice, San Marino, Dubrovnik, Malta, Athens, Yalta, and Odessa in the Black Sea are all yours as you journey back into ancient times. The GOLDEN ODYSSEY is your home for these two exciting weeks of luxury cruising. Prices begin at \$3,007, including air from Durham/Raleigh and other East Coast cities. Arrangements by Royal River Lines.

The River Seine October 4-16

This distinctively new itinerary features a first-ever cruise on one of the world's most romantic rivers. You'll start in London. From Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, from Oxford to Stonehenge, there's more to visit in and around London than any area imaginable. And, of course, across the English Channel lies France, the Normandy countryside, the Seine River, and Paris. Before you cruise into Paris, you'll visit the Normandy beaches, Rouen—scene of the trial of Joan of Arc—and majestic Versailles. Price: Approximately \$3,295-\$3,395 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Wings Over the Nile Adventure October 26-November 8

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for four nights at the deluxe Ramses Hilton. Motorcoach to Alexandria, seaside resort and one of the three main centers of the Christian world, for a two-night stay. Fly over the Suez Canal, stopping to tour St. Catherine's Monastery, and on to Charm El Sheikh for one night. As a finale, board the deluxe M.S. SUN BOAT II in Aswan for a four-night cruise on the Nile to Edfu, Kom Ombo, Luxor, and Abu Simbel, then back to Cairo for a night. This is a first-ever and exclusive itinerary, featuring chartered flights, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship on the Nile, with an expert Egyptologist along. Price: \$3,499 from New York. Arrangements by Intrav.

chairman of the N.C. Medical Society AIDS Task Force and a member of the governor's AIDS Task Force.

Katherine Pieper Webster B.S.N. '73 is president of the Fla. Nurses Association and is also assistant community health nursing director for the Lee County Public Health unit in Ft. Myers. She earned her master's of public health in nursing from UNC-Chapel Hill and her Ed.D. from the University of Florida.

Harold L. Frank '74 has a private practice in orthodontics in Woodbridge, Va. He divides his time between his new office in Arlington, Va., and the Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C., where he is on the dentofacial anomalies team. He and his family live in Vienna, Va.

Randall Thomas Frattini '74, M.A.T. '76 earned a master's in liberal studies last year at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn.

Mark Jorgenson '74 is vice president and general manager of the Tampa office of R.C. Crisler & Co., a nationwide media brokerage firm.

Brian J. Shelburne A.M. '74, Ph.D. '78 is an associate professor of computer science at Wittenburg University in Springfield, Ohio.

John W. Winkle III Ph.D. '74 is an associate professor and chairman of the political science department and director of the Public Policy Research Center at the University of Mississippi.

Gregory A. Robertson '75, J.D. '78 is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird, where he specializes in securities regulation, real estate syndication, and corporate financial transactions, including mergers and acquisitions.

Roy Herbert Rowe Jr. Ed.D. '75 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the new president of Alaska Pacific University.

Mark Beissinger Ph.D. '76, an assistant professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, is the author of *Scientific Management, Socialist Discipline, and Soviet Power*, published by Harvard University Press.

Jeffrey C. Howard '76 was elected a partner in the N.C. law firm Peet Stockton and Robinson. A specialist in insurance and business litigation, he graduated from the University of Tulsa Law School in 1979.

Robert B. Meyer '76, a major in the Army Dental Corps, began a two-year orthodontic residency in June at the University of Louisville's dental school.

William K. Sager '76, assistant professor in Texas A&M University's oceanography department, was the paleomagnetist during a two-month scientific cruise aboard the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES) research vessel *Resolution*. The ship drilled for core samples in the Indian Ocean.

James M. Snyder Jr. B.S.E. '76 was promoted to senior ship design manager for the Naval Sea Systems Command in Crystal City, Va. He is detailed to the Pentagon as a staff consultant on ship design for the assistant chief of naval operations, surface warfare. He and his wife, Robyn, live in Springfield, Va.

Caroline Ford '77 earned her Ph.D. in European history from the University of Chicago and is an assistant professor of history at Harvard. Her husband, **Joseph Wagstaff** '76, earned his Ph.D. in genetics in 1983 and his M.D. from the University of Chicago in 1986. He has completed a residency in pediatrics at UC-San Francisco and has begun a three-year fellowship in medical genetics.

Robert W. Gordon Ed.D. '77 is superintendent of the Asheboro City Schools.

Jeffrey A. Heller '78 was admitted to the N.J. bar in June 1987 and now has two law offices, one in New York and the other in Cranford, N.J. He was featured last summer in an article in *Barrister Magazine* concerning *pro bono* refugee work.

Thomas K. Speer M.Div. '77, a clinical therapist with Layne Psychological Services in Toledo, Ohio, earned his Ph.D. in December from the University of Toledo. He and his wife, Joyce, have two children.

Michael Armentrout '78 is the branch manager and vice president of Shearson Lehman Hutton in Wilmington, N.C.

Dana Fields '78 was named a vice president of *Rolling Stone* magazine, where she also works as advertising director. She joined the publication in 1981.

Bonnie Bean Putnam '78, M.B.A. '83 is marketing manager for Northern Telecom Inc.'s Pacific region. She joined NTI in 1983.

Mark H. Slusher '78 was promoted to manager of real estate for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Co. A real estate associate with the company since 1986, he earned an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago.

David A. Zili '78 is an attorney in the Gainesville, Fla., area. He and his wife, Carol, have two children.

Sharon Delaney Ammons B.S.N. '79 is an assistant professor at Montana State University's nursing college, where she specializes in maternal and newborn nursing. She and her husband, **Bruce Ammons** Ph.D. '87, and their two children live in Missoula.

Daniel R. Brooks Jr. '79, M.B.A. '82 is vice president and head foreign exchange trader at Bank of America. He and his wife, Amy Stancos '80, have two sons and live in Westport, Conn.

Catharine Drozdowski '79 is working on an advanced degree in systems engineering at the University of Arizona College of Engineering and Mining. She lives in Tucson.

Beall D. Gary Jr. '79 is an attorney with Haskell Slaughter & Young in Birmingham, Ala. He and his wife, Amy, have a daughter.

Barbara Poles Goldsher '79 is a clinical social worker in private practice in Lowell, Mass. She is also working as a clinician in the pediatric counseling department of St. John's Hospital and Wilmington Family Counseling. She and her husband, Allan, have a daughter and live in N. Tewksbury.

Andrew S. Lasine '79 was recently named a partner with the High Point, N.C., law firm Keizah, Gates & Samet. An associate with the firm since 1983, he earned his J.D. at Washington and Lee University. Other members of the firm include **S. Perry Keizah** '52, J.D. '54 and **Gilbert L. Gates** '65, J.D. '68.

Craig B. McLaughlin '79 is manager, technical support, for the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. in New York City. He and his wife, Kathleen, have a son.

Cathy Hetico Perry '79 is a methods analyst for Centerline Trust Co. of St. Louis. She was a management consultant specializing in management information systems at Price Waterhouse.

Ellen M. Whitener '79 earned her Ph.D. in organizational behavior/resource management at Michigan State and is now an assistant professor at the University of Virginia.

MARRIAGES: **William C. Brown** '71 to Margaret Compton on Jan. 25, 1987. Residence: Falls Church, Va. . . . **Scott A. Brister** '77 to Julie J. Upton on Nov. 7, 1987. Residence: Houston . . . **Paul Collins** '79 to Sherry Bobrovsky on June 27, 1987. Residence:

Briarwood, NY . . . **Sandra B. Silverstein** '79 to Albert Tieleben on May 28. Residence: West Germany.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **William C. Brown** '71 and Margaret Compton on Jan. 3. Named Amy . . . A daughter to **Edward M. Hanson** '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77 and Louise Hanson on Dec. 29. Named Sara Louise . . . Second daughter to **J. Randolph Colahan** '74 and Elena D. Colahan on Jan. 21, 1987. Named Elizabeth Jane . . . Third son to **Don Hoyle** '75 and Glenda Hoyle in September 1987. Named David Nathaniel . . . First child and son to **Janet Zechiel Dib** '76, M.S. '78 and Theofiel F. Dib on March 26, 1987. Named Charles Allen . . . First child and son to **Sally Howland** '76 and **Lincoln Fish** M.E.M. '76 on Sept. 3, 1987. Named Andrew Howland Fish . . . First child and daughter to **Robert B. Meyer** '76 and Diane Meyer on Aug. 9, 1987. Named Laura Anne . . . First child and daughter to **Melinda Walder Schenk** '76 and Joel Schenk on Nov. 21, 1987. Named Talya Beth . . . First child and son to **Rose Smiley** '77 and David Roderman on Nov. 11, 1987. Named John Grey . . . First child and son to **Ellen Wendelson Bernhardt** '78 and Peter Bernhardt on Feb. 14, 1987. Named Zachary Meyer . . . A son to **B. Jefferson Clark** B.S.M.E. '78, M.B.A. '84 and **Charlotte Reeves Clark** '79, M.E.M. '83 on Jan. 22. Named Banks Thomas . . . A son to **Mark L. Feidler** '78 on Jan. 28. Named Mark Alexander . . . First child and daughter to **Peter Vance Rogers** '78 and **Valerie L. Crotty** '80 on Oct. 12, 1987. Named Kaitlin Crotty Rogers . . . First child and son to **Barbara Whitnash Evans** B.S.N. '79 and Thomas O. Evans on Aug. 12, 1987. Named Peter Thomas . . . First child and daughter to **Beall D. Gary Jr.** '79 and Amy Little Gary on Dec. 14. Named Emily Ann . . . First child and daughter to **Barbara Poles Goldsher** '79 and Allan Goldsher

on March 31, 1987. Named Melissa Beth . . . First child and son to **Craig B. McLaughlin** '79 and Kathleen McLaughlin on Oct. 15, 1987. Named Evan Bennett . . . First child and son to **Cathy Heticio Perry** '79 and Keith Perry on June 15, 1987. Named Alexander Michael.

80s

Ronald S. Beebe '80 is minister at the First Congregational Church in Ogallala, Neb. He and his wife, **Katie Ogren Beebe** B.S.N. '80, have two children.

John D. Graham A.M. '80 is co-author of *In Search of Safety: Chemical and Cancer Risk*, published by Harvard University Press. He is an associate professor of policy and decision sciences at the Harvard School of Public Health.

John H. Hickey J.D. '80 is with the Miami law firm Hornsby & Whisenand and is listed in the fifth edition of *Who's Who in American Law*.

Scott W. Keller '80 earned his master's from Columbia University's business school and is a senior portfolio manager for Mackay-Shields Financial Corp. He competed successfully on the AGA International Grand Prix show jumping tour in 1985-87 and was invited to train with the U.S. Olympic Team. He lives in New York.

Susan White Obermeyer '80 is the director of membership services for Peak Health Plan, an HMO in Colorado Springs, Colo. She earned her M.B.A. from Harvard in 1986.

Pamela Pearman Smith '80, M.Ed. '82, Ph.D. '86 is coordinator for child services at Johnston County Mental Health Center in Smithfield, N.C.

She and her husband, **David Allen Smith** '81, have a daughter.

Kenneth A. Vogel '80 earned his J.D. degree from American University's Washington College of Law. He and his wife, Randi, live in Potomac, Md.

David G. Zanca '80 is a manager in management information consulting with Arthur Andersen & Co. He and his wife, Ginny, live in Memphis, Tenn., with their daughter and son.

David R. Brandon '81, M.B.A. '87 was promoted to vice president of Branch Banking and Trust Co. He is manager of business sales and marketing in corporate services in Raleigh, N.C. He and his wife, Karen, and their two children live in Durham.

Sears Buggy M.B.A. '81, president of Eastern Motor Lines Inc. of Warrenton, N.C., received a management achievement award from *Fleet Owner* magazine for 1987, the company's fifth consecutive record year.

Bruce Johnston B.S.E. '81 was named director of corporate business development for Lotus Development Corp. in Cambridge, Mass. He earned his M.B.A. from Pennsylvania State.

David Allen Smith '81 received designated Residential Member status from the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. He is vice president of Charles W. Smith Associates in Durham. He and his wife, **Pamela Pearman Smith** '80, M.Ed. '82, Ph.D. '86, have a daughter.

William P. Wright Jr. '81 completed his residency in internal medicine and has begun a fellowship in cardiology at the University of Missouri.

Lisa Spencer Dull '82 is systems officer for the systems development group of First Wachovia Opera-



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tional Services in Winston-Salem, N.C., and a senior analyst programmer.

Daniel T. Falstad '82 is an attorney with the Atlanta law firm Trotter, Smith & Jacobs.

Chris Kenney '82, a Ph.D. candidate in high-energy physics at the College of William and Mary, was named a Commonwealth Fellow by the State Council of Higher Education in Virginia. His wife, **Marie Lucien Kenney** '82, is a software analyst for Inter-National Research Institute, a Navy contracting firm. She has supported naval commands in the Mediterranean and in several fleet exercises in the Atlantic.

Linda B. Vanaman '82 is manager, staffing services, at Northern Telecom Inc. at Research Triangle Park. She was vice president of the Durham Triangle Personnel Association and is a member of the board for the Friends of the Duke Art Museum. She lives in Durham.

Robert F. Cardwell '83 has resigned from the Marine Corps to accept a position with Reid-Howell in Miami, Fla.

Sharon Cross '83 completed a six-month internship with 3M in Campinas, Brazil, as part of the requirement for her master's in international business studies at the University of South Carolina.

Lynne McCain B.S.N. '83 works at Atlanta's Emory Clinic in the plastic and reconstructive surgery department. She had an article, "Breast Reconstruction," published by Georgia's statewide business women's newspaper, *The Georgiana*, and conducted a seminar on the same topic at a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's State Board.

Sheryl Kim Fedak Brunstad '84 earned her J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School in

1987 after completing a year as a visiting scholar at Yale Law School. She is an associate with the law firm Day, Berry & Howard in Hartford. She and her husband, Eric, live in Glastonbury, Conn.

Jared L. Burden '84 is a lawyer with the law firm Pillsbury, Madison & Sutto in San Francisco. He also writes fiction and magazine articles.

Clifton F. Guthrie '84 is studying for his doctorate in theological studies at Emory University, where he also earned his M.Div. He has been ordained deacon in the United Methodist Church.

Gilbert Sewall Howell '84 is a research analyst for Request Systems, Inc. His wife, **Robin Odenweller Howell** '84, is a systems representative for IBM. They live in Houston, Texas.

Paula Kendall Judy M.Div. '84 is the pastor for Richfield and New Mount Tabor United Methodist churches. She and her husband, **K. Wesley Judy** M.Div. '70, and their two children live in Kannapolis, N.C.

David R. Maisel '84 earned his M.B.A. at Harvard and is a consultant for The Boston Consulting Group.

Diane Mockridge Ph.D. '84 was promoted to associate professor and granted tenure in the history department of Ripon College in Wisconsin.

Brian F. Rockerman B.S.E.E. '84 is a product design specialist at Millidyne, Inc., in Raleigh. His wife, **Catherine E. Thompson** '84, is a lawyer with a Raleigh law firm.

Christopher J. Saunders '84 earned his medical degree this year from Thomas Jefferson University Medical College in Philadelphia. He was elected to the medical honor society Alpha Omega Alpha and is doing his residency in general surgery at UC-Davis' medical center in Sacramento, Calif.

Marc W. Taubendorf '84 earned his law degree at the University of Texas and is an associate with the Dallas law firm Hale, Spencer, Goodman, Stanley, Pronski & Trust, P.C.

Catherine E. Thompson '84 earned her law degree at Wake Forest University and is an associate with the Raleigh law firm Hatch, Little, Bunn, Jones, Few & Berry. Her husband, **Brian F. Rockerman** B.S.E.E. '84, is a product design specialist.

Frank Cook '85 recently had his children's book, *Betsy Breaks Her Nose*, published by Vantage Books. It was illustrated by his wife, **Jill Mahanna** '86. He has also completed his first novel, *If Six Were Nine*. The couple lives in Durham.

Barbara S. Griffith Ph.D. '85 is the author of *The Crisis of American Labor: Operation Dixie and the Defeat of the CIO*, published by Temple University Press. She is a historian with the Smithsonian National Museum of American History.

Kathryn Van Putte Hadley B.S.E. '85, M.S. '86 is an electrical engineer for the aircraft engine division of General Electric. She and her husband, John, live in Middletown, Ohio.

Susan C. Helm '85 is marketing director for Universal Data Consultants, a microcomputer systems consulting firm in Atlanta. She is also an associate member of the Atlanta chapter of the American Marketing Association.

Carolyn Hutchinson '85 is a professional medical representative for Syntex Laboratories, a pharmaceutical company. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

Thomas James Kain III '85 plays soccer for Montreal in the Canadian Soccer League.



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Alexander J. Werth '85 '85 is a Ph.D. student in biology at Harvard studying the anatomy and evolution of marine mammals and is supported by a National Science Foundation fellowship. He works at the New England Aquarium in Boston, where he lives with his wife, Diane.

Diane L. Brown '86 is assistant head volleyball coach at UNC-Chapel Hill. At Duke, she was a three-time All-ACC volleyball star and Duke's Most Valuable Player, as well as a member of its first NCAA Tournament team in 1984. She then went to France, where she competed for Racing Club De Cannes in the French professional volleyball league.

Lisa Hinely Farnitano '86 is a project coordinator at Duke Medical Center's development office. She and her husband, **Christopher Farnitano '87**, live in Durham.

Jill Mahanna '86 illustrated the children's book, *Betsy Breaks Her Nose*, which was written by her husband, **Frank Cook '85**, and published by Vantage Press. She works with the production and editorial departments of Menasha Ridge Press. The couple lives in Durham.

John McCracken M.B.A. '86 is president of John McCracken & Associates Inc., a real estate appraisal and consulting firm based in Greensboro, N.C. He and his wife, Beverly, have two children.

Bruce Ammons Ph.D. '87 is associate editor and manager of printing operations for the journals *Psychological Reports* and *Perceptual/Motor Skills*. He and his wife, **Sharon Delaney Ammons B.S.N. '79**, and their two children live in Missouri.

Stephen P. Bergeman '87, a Marine second lieutenant, completed the Basic School at Quantico, Va., and was assigned to the Fleet Marine Force. He commands a rifle platoon.

V. Stuart Couch '87, a Marine second lieutenant, completed the Basic School at Quantico, Va., and is going to flight school in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Christopher Farnitano '87 is a second-year student in Duke's medical school. He and his wife, **Lisa Hinely Farnitano '86**, live in Durham.

Alexander C. Lozada '87, a Marine second lieutenant, completed the Basic School at Quantico, Va., and was assigned to the Fleet Marine Force. He commands a rifle platoon.

MARRIAGES: Susan L. White '80 to Walter Obermeyer in December 1987. ... **Randolph R. Few Jr. B.S.M.E. '82** to Emily Oliver on Nov. 28, 1987, in Duke Chapel. ... **Martha M. Morris '83** to Thomas E. Bunch on May 9, 1987. Residence: Greensboro, N.C. ... **Sheryl Kim Fedak '84** to G. Eric Brunn on Feb. 7, 1987. Residence: Gastonbury, Conn. ... **Gilbert Sewall Howell '84** to **Robin Anne Odenweller '84** on April 25, 1987. Residence: Houston. ... **Catherine E. Thompson '84** to **Brian F. Rockerman B.S.E.E. '84** on Dec. 19, 1987. Residence: Raleigh. ... **Angela Sue Wilson '84** to Michael Francis Gyetvan in May. Residence: Williamsburg, Va. ... **Susan Elizabeth Reed '85** to Ronald Patrick Doyle on July 16 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Raleigh. ... **Kathryn Linda Van Putte B.S.E. '85**, M.S. '86 to John C. Hadley on June 27, 1987. Residence: Middletown, Ohio. ... **Alexander J. Werth '85** to Diane Avallone on June 20, 1987. Residence: Arlington, Mass. ... **Dana Woodson Wynne '85** to **David Scott Lindquist '86** on July 9. Residence: Chicago. ... **Glenn M. Barrett '86** to **Kathryn Grace Sumpter '87** on March 21, 1987. Residence: West Germany. ... **Lisa Paige Hinely '86** to **Christopher Farnitano '87** on June 25. Residence: Durham. ... **John Carleton Lindgren B.S.E.E. '86** to **Crickett Ann Williams '87** on Aug. 22, 1987, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Dallas.

BIRTHS: Second child and first son to **Katie Ogren Beebe B.S.N. '80** and **Ronald S. Beebe '80** on Oct. 2, 1987. Named Scott Hanson. ... First child and daughter to **Valerie L. Crotty '80** and **Peter Vance Rogers '78** on Oct. 12, 1987. Named Kaitlin Crotty Rogers. ... Second child and daughter to **T.R. Mainline '80**, J.D. '83 and **Melody Tote Mainline '82** on July 2, 1987. Named Molly Katherine. ... First child and daughter to **Pamela Pearman Smith '80**, M.Ed. '82, Ph.D. '86 and **David Allen Smith '81** on Nov. 21, 1987. Named Adair Wright. ... Second child and first son to **David G. Zanca '80** and Ginny Zanca on July 3, 1987. Named Peter Finch. ... First child and daughter to **Lynn Stehans Harrington '81** and David Harrington on Jan. 18. Named Bess Mayfield. ... A daughter to **Shelley Brown Couch '82** and **Jon M. Couch '82** on June 3. Named Alexandra Lee. ... A daughter to **Paul Groueff '82** and **Jane Gluckman '83** on Oct. 22, 1987. Named Alexa Mae Groueff. ... First child and son to **Stephanie Eaton Niemchak B.S.N. '83** and Mark E. Niemchak on June 12, 1987. Named: Michael Eaton. ... First child and daughter to **Mark E. Indermaur B.S.E.E. '84** and Meredith W. Indermaur on Nov. 19, 1987. Named Margaret Penn. ... Second child and daughter to **Charles Robert Simpson J.D. '84** and Jan Simpson on Nov. 3, 1987. Named Katherine Jane.

DEATHS

Minnie Wilkerson Delamar '18 on Jan. 9 in Durham. A retired Durham schoolteacher, she was a member of Delta Kappa Gamma sorority. She is survived by several nieces and nephews.

Reginald Turner '19 of Kure Beach, N.C., on Feb. 27. A retired school principal and author of a family history, *CLT and Education*, he was the nephew of **Wilfred Dent Turner**, a member of the class of 1876 and a trustee of Trinity College and Duke from 1914 to 1933. He is survived by four sons, two sisters, and four grandchildren.

Ezra M. Jones A.M. '25 on Jan. 4 in Winston-Salem, N.C. He was a member of Duke's first graduating class, earning his master's in religion before the opening of the Divinity School. A minister in western North Carolina for 48 years, he was pastor emeritus at Fairgrove United Methodist Church in Thomasville. He is survived by his wife, Zennie, two daughters, a son, and five grandchildren.

Carl A. Herring '26 of Bay Village, Ohio, on May 22 of complications from a stroke. The Mt. Olive, N.C., native did graduate work at Northwestern University before joining the F.B.I. He was an agent for 27 years, assigned to Chicago, Washington, D.C., and Florida, before moving to the Cleveland office in 1957. He then worked for George Gund, former chair of the Cleveland Trust Co.'s board, as manager of his real estate holdings. He retired in 1983. He is survived by his wife, Ruth, a daughter, a granddaughter, three sisters, and two brothers.

Thomas E. Powell Jr. Ph.D. '30, Hon. '87, of Burlington, N.C., on Dec. 3. The founder and chairman of the board of Carolina Biological Supply Co. was a scientist whose research dealt with the life history and control of the tobacco beetle. He earned his bachelor's from Elon College and his master's from UNC-Chapel Hill. During World War I, he served in the Army as a second lieutenant and was a captain in the Army Reserve when he resigned his commission in 1936. From 1919 to 1936, he taught biology and geology at Elon College. In 1927, he founded Carolina Biological Supply Co. on a part-time basis; in 1936, he became its head. In 1945, he founded

Waubun Laboratories, Inc., in Louisiana and in 1970, Rana Laboratories in Texas. In 1964, Elon named him Outstanding Alumnus and, in 1968, awarded him an honorary degree. In 1965, he was honored by Mass. Gov. Volpe by being named a Paul Revier Patriot of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In 1981, he was honored at the dedication ceremony for the Duke Marine Lab's research vessel *Cape Hatteras*; he, along with former Duke instructors, helped establish the marine lab 50 years ago. In 1984, Virginia Military Academy awarded him its Distinguished Service Award. He is survived by his wife, Annabelle; two daughters; six sons, including **Thomas E. Powell III M.D. '61**; a sister; 15 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Marvin S. Kincheloe M.Div. '31 on Dec. 16 in Johnson City, Tenn.

Daniel N. Steward Jr. '31 on Feb. 29 in Hickory, N.C. A family doctor for more than 50 years, he earned his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania's medical school. During World War II, he was a doctor in the Navy Medical Corps, serving in the South Pacific. He was affiliated with Catawba Memorial Hospital and Frye Regional Medical Center. A former president of the Catawba County and 9th District medical societies, he was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the honorary medical scholarship fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Nan, and two sons.

Ovid William Pierce '32 on Dec. 9 in Greenville, N.C. He had been a writer-in-residence at East Carolina University since 1956 after a decade of teaching creative writing at S.M.U. in Dallas and at Tulane in New Orleans. He was the author of five novels, including *The Plamation*, *On a Lonesome Porch*, *The Elvis House*, and *The Wedding Guest*.

Ruth Snyder Cook '33 of Indianapolis, Ind., on June 13, 1987. During the early '60s, she had taught seventh grade. She was a member of the Bethlehem, Pa., branch of the American Association of University Women. She is survived by two sons and four grandchildren.

George A. Foster B.Div. '33 on Dec. 8 in Tallahassee, Fla. He was a parish minister in the Florida United Methodist Conference. In 1987, the Duke Divinity School presented him with its Distinguished Alumni Award. He was also an Annual Fund class agent for the school. He is survived by his wife, Aultie, and a daughter, **Julia A. Foster '58**.

William T. Buice Jr. '35 on April 10 in Charlotte, N.C. He was vice president and sales manager for Old Dominion Box Co. and later became sales representative for executive accounts. At his church, he was a secretary of the board of stewards. He was a member and director of the Charlotte Rotary Club, and a member of the Charlotte Executives Club, Sales Executive Club, Goodfellows Club, and the chamber of commerce. He is survived by his wife, **Genevieve Ramsaur Buice '36**; a son, **William T. Buice III L.L.B. '64**; a daughter; a sister, **Kathlyn B. Fosgate '36**; and four grandchildren, including **Merrill Stuart Buice '88**.

Max W. Fischbach M.D. '36 of Elkins Park, Pa., on Nov. 21. A physician, he had a private practice in his home for the past 30 years. He had been a member of the medical staff at Albert Einstein Medical Center and an associate professor at Temple University. He is survived by his wife, Helen, a brother, and three sisters.

W.D. "Pete" Murphy L.L.B. '36 of Batesville, Ark., on Dec. 24. He was senior partner in the law firm Murphy, Post, Thompson, Arnold, and Skinner. He was secretary of Batesville Development Co., which brought International Shoe Co. to the city. He was active in other development efforts, including two industrial plants and a medical center. A past president of the area chamber of commerce and the Kiwanis Club, he received its citizenship award in

1986, and was a member of the board of directors of White River Medical Center. He was a former member of the city council and the school board. He was secretary of Arkansas College's board of trustees and a member of the executive committee. He and his wife, Ann, established a history scholarship at the college. In 1983, he received the school's Distinguished Alumni Award. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter, a son, and two grandchildren.

Rolf Germer von Scorebrand M.D. '36 on Sept. 27, 1987, in Okinawa, Japan. A naturalized American, he was born in Dantzig, Germany, and earned his master's in public health from UNC-Chapel Hill in 1940. During World War II, he served in the Army. He was commissioner of health in Anchorage, Alaska, and a doctor in Hawaii before going to Okinawa in 1948 as medical director for a construction company. From 1949 to 1952, he was medical director for Okinawa under the U.S. military government. His involvement with a leper colony in Aitaku, Germany, resulted in the erection of a bust of him there. He served in the Leprosy Relief Association for the Ryukyu Island from 1953 to 1955 in association with the American Leprosy Missions, Inc. He was project surgeon for McGraw-Hydrocarbon from 1955 to 1961. Before retiring to Okinawa, he was chief medical officer for the University of Nigeria. He is survived by his wife, Toshiko, a son, a grandson, and a step-daughter.

George R. Bayliss '38 on Jan. 5 in Richmond, Va. He was a real estate agent and former president of H.T. Richeson and Co. Realtors. He was an Army officer during World War II. He is survived by three sons and two sisters, including **Betty B. Kohler** '47.

Herbert C. Hudgins '38 on March 2 of a heart attack en route from New York City to his home in La Jolla, Calif. At Duke, he was an All-America football

player, a track star, and a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He played professional football before joining the Marine Corps, serving in the Asian-Pacific theater during World War II as a lieutenant colonel. He did graduate work at UCLA before joining an investment firm and becoming a stockbroker. He founded his own securities firm, H.C. Hudgins Co., until he again became associated with major investment firms. He was a founder of the La Jolla Lamp-lighters, a social and philanthropic organization. He is survived by two daughters, a son, a brother, and five grandchildren.

E.S. "Ed" Swindell Jr. '39 on Nov. 19, 1987, in Durham, of an apparent heart attack. He became Durham County's first county manager in 1949 and held the position for 35 years until he retired in 1984. At Duke, he was a member of the basketball team that captured Duke's first Southern Conference championship and, as a senior, won a position on the conference's All-Tournament. He worked for Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. and later as athletic director for the city recreation department, becoming business manager in 1946. In 1949, he became county manager, accountant, and purchasing agent, and, in 1959, clerk to the board of county commissioners. He was a trustee of Louisburg College, former president of the Kiwanis Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Duke-Durham Alumni Association, the Tuberculosis and Health Association, and Trinity Methodist Men. He is survived by his wife, Doris.

David James Turlington Jr. LL.B. '39 on Oct. 14, 1987, in Clinton, N.C. An attorney for over 42 years, he was a special agent for the F.B.I. from 1940 to 1945. He was city attorney for Clinton, Dunn, Roseboro, and Salemburg, and was a solicitor for Sampson County. He was a past secretary of the Clinton Lions Club. He is survived by his wife, Yolanda, and two sons.

Ben C. Bridgers '40 of Rockville, Md., on July 5, 1987. He had retired from Bogart & Brownell, an insurance agency in Bethesda. He was a member of the Bethesda Lions Club. He is survived by his wife, Carol, a son, daughter **Beth Carol Bridgers Johns** '72, and four grandchildren.

Margaret Hopwood Evans '40 of Wayzata, Minn., on Sept. 22, 1987, of heart failure. At Duke, she was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and the honorary society Phi Beta Kappa. She was a member of the Minneapolis Junior League and the Northwestern Hospital Auxiliary. She is survived by her husband, Richard, two sons, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Anne Walker Slaughter Flowers '40 on Aug. 21, 1987, in Paris, Tenn., after a long illness. The Rocky Mount, N.C., native did graduate work at Scarritt College in Nashville and earned a degree in special education from Murray State University in Kentucky. She taught in the Paris Special School District before retiring in 1984 for health reasons. She is survived by her husband, the Rev. Harry E. Flowers, a daughter, a son, and two brothers.

Rhoda C. Edmeston A.M. '43 on Aug. 6, 1987, in Asheville, N.C. The professor emerita at Scarritt Graduate School in Nashville, Tenn., had retired in 1958 as professor of Old Testament and professor of Latin American Missions. She earned her master's and doctorate in philosophy and biblical studies from Boston University. She headed an educational institution as a Methodist missionary in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 1928 to 1941 before coming to Duke for her graduate degree in Spanish. She was a member of the American Association of University Women, P.E.O. sisterhood, United Nations Association, and Church Women United. She was named by Tennessee State Church Women United to receive its first certificate as a Valiant Church Woman.

Whitford Frank Walters B.S.M.E. '43 on Dec. 3, 1987, in New Bern, N.C. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Willard E. Martin Jr. Ph.D. '44 on March 8, 1987, in Oneonta, N.Y., of complications from diabetes and pneumonia. He was Babcock Professor Emeritus of Hartwick College. He earned his bachelor's from Boston University and his master's from Harvard. He taught in the English departments at Duke, Milliken University, and Champlain College before joining Hartwick in 1949 as chairman, retiring in 1971. Duke Press published his book, *A Chaucer Bibliography, 1925-33*, and he contributed articles to *Walt Whitman Review*. He was a life member of the PMLA and was listed in *Who's Who in Education*. He is survived by his wife, Anne, a son, and a daughter.

Sir Desmond A. Pond M.D. '44 of Exeter, England, on June 29, 1986, following a short illness. A neuropsychiatrist, he was chief scientist at the Department of Health and Social Security and emeritus professor of psychiatry at the University of London. He was a founding member of the Institute of Medicine and Religion. He was president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists from 1972 to 1981 and was knighted in 1981. He graduated from Clare College, Cambridge University, and University College Hospital Medical School. He was a Rockefeller Scholar at Duke's medical school, thereby becoming medically qualified on both sides of the Atlantic. He trained as a psychiatrist and earned a diploma in psychological medicine in Great Britain in 1947. From 1948 to 1952, he was senior lecturer in the neurophysiology department at Maudsley Hospital, where he developed his special interests in electro-encephalography, epilepsy, and child psychiatry. In a series of his lectures, published as "Counseling in Religion and Psychiatry," he argued that lawyers, doctors, and the clergy were being dislodged from their traditional

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preeminence by psychologists and social workers, and he approved of the trend. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Helen Jordan, and three daughters.

Clarence M. Bruffey A.M. '46 on Aug. 13, 1987, in Oak Hill, W.Va. He earned his bachelor's from Marshall University. He served in Iceland during World War II in the Air Force. A teacher and principal, he was a past president of the Secondary Principals' Association and the Fayette County Classroom Teachers Association, as well as a member of the W.Va. Teachers Association and the National Teachers Association. He was also a member of the Oak Hill Lions Club. He is survived by his wife, Vivian.

Roger L. Smith '47 on Nov. 6, 1987, at his Sparta, N.J., home after a long illness. A Methodist minister, he retired in 1978 after 27 years. During World War II, he was in the Army Air Corps. After graduation from Duke, he earned a bachelor's in divinity from Union Theological Seminary in New York. He helped establish in Dumont the Myra Mason Day School for Retarded Children and a guidance center for parents of emotionally disturbed children. He was founder and owner of the Creative Nursery School and owner of the Colonial Hotel for Seniors in Ocean Grove. He opened 10 card and gift shops throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania, founded a restaurant and owned and operated a luncheonette, both in Ledgewood Mall. He is survived by his wife, Jane, a son, two daughters, two brothers, and four grandchildren.

Lillian Fuller Adcock '48 of Oxford, N.C., on Oct. 30, 1987, after a long illness. She was a retired teacher with the Granville County schools. She is survived by her son and two grandchildren.

James Neal King '48 on Jan. 7 in Durham. He was a teacher and athletic coach at Bragmont and Carrington schools in Durham county before retiring. He is survived by a stepson and two grandchildren.

Dorothy Nobles Mertins '49 on Oct. 14, 1987, of cancer. A lifelong resident of Pensacola, Fla., she is survived by her husband, Carl, a daughter, and two sons.

Robert Lee Stark '49 of Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 5. He was the former chief architect for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for more than 36 years. During the Korean Conflict, he served aboard the USS *Hennessey*, and was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 4962. He is survived by his wife, Betty, a daughter, son **Charles Arthur Stark** '83, M.H.A. '85, and a grandchild.

Anne Sherman O'Brien '51 on Oct. 10, 1987, of cancer at her home in Bedminster, N.J. The Roanoke, Va., native grew up in Washington, D.C. After graduation, she did graduate work at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. She worked for an advertising agency in New York and later taught nursery school in Bedminster. In 1964, she joined the editorial staff of the *Somerset Hill Exponent*. She had been a freelance writer since 1974, when she became actively involved in township civic affairs. She was the township's historian, one of the first two women elected to the council, later serving on the planning board, zoning and master plan committee, and the board of adjustment. She had also been president of the Somerset County Cultural and Heritage Society and co-chair of the Somerset Hills Community Chest. She was a principal member of the Pluckemin

Archaeological Project, since 1980, has been conducting excavations and historical investigations into the 1778-79 winter encampment of the Continental Army at Artillery Park. She is survived by her husband, Donald, three daughters, a son, and her mother.

Harris A. Marshall Jr. '53 on Dec. 10, 1987, in Orangeburg, S.C. An attorney, he was former Orangeburg County Democratic Party chairman. He was a Navy lieutenant commander and pilot before earning his law degree at the University of South Carolina. He chaired the board of directors of the area rehabilitation facility, was a Boy Scout leader, and chaired the county's Heart Fund Drive. He was a member of the boards of directors of the county Cancer Society and First Union Bank. In 1972, he was president of the county bar association. He is survived by his wife, Theresa Ann, two daughters, his mother, and a brother.

Raymond A. Warlick Jr. A.M. '54 on Aug. 7, 1987. He had been a professor for 30 years at Ferrum College in Virginia before retiring in 1985, and a scholarship at the college was established in his name. He earned his bachelor's from High Point College and did further graduate work in remedial reading at the University of Virginia. A professor of English and history, he was instrumental in setting up the Ferrum College Reading Skills Laboratory. He was named a professor of reading in 1970. He had taught in the N.C. and Va. public schools and at Pfeiffer College. He is survived by his mother and two brothers.

Beryl Roberts Watson '54 on April 20, 1987, in Durham. She was a musician who performed in Asheville and Durham. She is survived by her husband, **George A. Watson** '34, M.D. '39, five daughters; a son; a stepdaughter and a stepson; three grandchildren; and her father.

R. DeArmon Hunter Jr. '56 on Dec. 11 of a heart attack while jogging, in Shelby, N.C. He earned his divinity degree from Southern Methodist University in 1960 and had served as a pastor in Greensboro, Charlotte, Reidsville, Winston-Salem, and since 1985, in Shelby. He was a member of the Western N.C. Methodist Conference's board of trustees, and president of the Gastonia District Ministers and the Shelby Clergy Association. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; three sons, including **Parks D. Hunter III** '86 and **John N. Hunter** '88; a daughter, and his father.

Michael H. Godt '58 on July 11, 1987, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Sally, two sons, and a brother.

Cornelius Eugene McCarthy LL.B. '58 on Oct. 6, 1987, in Charlotte, N.C. He earned his bachelor's from Michigan State University and had been an attorney in Charlotte since 1959. He is survived by two sons, two daughters, and two grandsons.

Robert B. Swyers '63 on Feb. 5 after a long illness. He was a Salvation Army major and area commander from 1981 to 1984, when the San Antonio branch renovated and expanded its social service center and developed a community center and a day care center. He was hired by the Salvation Army in 1967 as a minister and served in Greenville, S.C.; Tulsa, Okla.; Richmond, Va.; and Dallas, Texas, and as an administrator in Baltimore, Md., and Jacksonville, Fla. He became division secretary of the Alabama-Louisiana-Mississippi headquarters and was promoted to that region's top post after returning from San Antonio. He is survived by his wife, Joanna, four daughters, a son, a brother, a sister, and his parents.

Judith Regan Weiner '63 on Dec. 20 at her home in Bethesda, Md., of cancer. She was vice president of academic affairs and associate professor of psychology at Mount Vernon College for 10 years before retiring for health reasons in 1986. At Duke,

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she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She earned her doctorate in social psychology from Stanford University, and studied at Harvard and Tokyo universities. She was an associate dean and director of special education programs at Wells College and had been a visiting professor at Cornell University. She had been D.C. state coordinator of the National Identification Program for the Advancement of Women in Higher Education and served on evaluation teams for academic accreditation organizations. She is survived by a daughter, Lisa Regan, and her parents.

Jane Derby Abernethy PT. Cert. '67 on Oct. 1, 1987, at her home in Naperville, Ill., after a lengthy illness. She was a physical therapist at the Marion Joy Rehabilitation Center in Glen Ellyn. She earned her bachelor's at Radford College before attending Duke. At her church, she was in charge of adult education and junior high youth groups and was active in Cub Scouts and the Naperville Task Force for Drug-Free Youth. She is survived by her husband, Bill, three children, and her mother.

David Louis Cohen '68 in December 1987, of a brain tumor. For 10 years, he was a lawyer with a Washington, D.C., firm and specialized in antitrust litigation, intellectual property law, and food and drug law. At Duke, he was a member of Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity. He earned his law degree from Georgetown University, where he was editor of the *Law Journal*. He was a member of the federal, district, and American bar associations. He is survived by his wife, Deborah, a daughter, a son, his parents, and two sisters.

E. Keith Hutcherson M.Div. '72 on Nov. 6 in Winston-Salem, N.C., of complications from Huntington's disease. He was a Moravian minister who had served churches in California, Florida, and North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Sheila, and two daughters.

William C. Barrett '75, of Santa Rosa, Calif., on Dec. 23 in a fire at a ski resort area near Lake Tahoe. A Pi Kappa Alpha at Duke, he did graduate work at the University of Northern Colorado and earned his optometry degree from the New England College of Optometry. He was a partner in Empire Optometric Associates in Santa Rosa and was a faculty member at UC-Berkeley's optometry school. He served for three years in Germany as an Army captain and a year in San Francisco. He is survived by his wife, Becky, two children, his parents, a brother, a sister, and his grandparents.

John H. "Jack" Rutledge J.D. '78, M.D. '80 on Dec. 5, 1987, in New York City. He was deputy state health commissioner for New Jersey. He oversaw the state's division of Alcohol, Narcotics, and Drug Abuse, and other key health departments, and was the principal architect of nationally known programs to combat AIDS in the state. He earned his bachelor's degree from Southwestern University in Memphis and a master's of public health administration from Harvard University. At Duke, he was president of the Davison Society, the American Medical Students Association, and Alpha Omega Alpha, the honorary medical scholarship fraternity. He was a marathon runner, a CPR instructor, and a former examining physician for the New England Patriots football team. He is survived by his mother and two aunts.

R. Stephen Barnes M.D. '81 on Sept. 7, 1987, at his Durham home after several months of illness. A psychiatrist in private practice, the Prattville, Ala., native earned his bachelor's from Auburn University and attended the Southern Theological Seminary before medical school. Before moving to Durham in 1978, he was associated with Edgemont-Nash Mental Health Center. He was a member of the American Psychiatric Association and the American Medical Association. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline, two sons, his parents, and two sisters.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Information is being gathered for the authorized biography of novelist William Styron '47. Styron's biographer was on campus this summer working with materials in Perkins Library. Classmates of Styron are encouraged to share their memories of him as a student with Prof. James L.W. West III, Dept. of English, Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, PA 16803; phone (814) 234-4535.

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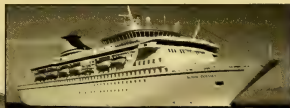
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In the beginning: Trinity College's football squad. Fresh from Yale, John Franklin Crowell, right, the new president of Trinity College, introduced football to the campus and coached the first team himself. The Trinity-UNC game, held in 1888 on Thanksgiving Day in Raleigh, was North Carolina's first football match played under the official rules of the game. Admission to the fairgrounds was 25

cents for men and 15 cents for women, with 600 spectators on hand.

Trinity won the coin toss and won the game, 16-0.

In 1889, Trinity and UNC both claimed a 1-0 forfeit victory for a contest each said was to be played on its home field. The one-game discrepancy in the series record between the two rivals remains alive a century later.

the saving grace for less than stellar seasons.

John Franklin Crowell introduced football in Trinity, North Carolina, when he came to Trinity College from Yale as president. He established the first team in 1888 and coached it himself. On Thanksgiving Day, before 600 spectators at the Raleigh fairgrounds, Duke beat Carolina 16-0. Admission was 25 cents for men, 15 cents for women. That win, Crowell later wrote, gave Trinity "an indefinable prestige of a general but most effective kind." Trinity, UNC, and Wake Forest organized a league and set a schedule for the spring of 1889.



GRIDIRON GOES UNDERGROUND

During the 1890s, Duke football came into its own as one of the most powerful programs in the South. Even though touchdowns were worth 4 points, Duke staged an amazing 96-0 win over Furman in 1891 when every player on the team scored a touchdown.

Following the 1894 season, the Trinity faculty voted to ban football on campus. According to the board of directors in announcing the ban, football was too dangerous and distracted from academics. Many believed the real reason was because Bishop John C. Kilgo, the new president, disapproved of the drinking and dancing that took place after the games.

But football continued as an underground activity. In 1913, when nearly the entire student body attended a scrimmage between two groups on Hanes Field, Dean Cranford threatened to expel students who participated. Football prohibition was reaffirmed, but in 1918, the trustees voted to lift the ban. Trinity won its first "legal" game after the ban, defeating the Guilford College Quakers 20-6.

A HOME FOR THE HOME TEAM

In 1929, the university, with its new name and a new campus, completed one of the first facilities, a football stadium on West Campus. At a cost of \$337,325, it seated 35,000, with room for expansion by adding bleachers on the concourse.

Football coach and athletics director Jimmy DeHart had pushed for construction of the stadium and had hired Eddie Cameron, Jack Coombs, and Lenox Baker, who would later be inducted into the Duke Hall of Fame. Pittsburgh prevailed over Duke 57-7 at the dedication game played on October 5, 1929, and the Blue Devils would wait nine years for revenge. But the glory years were just beginning.



IRON DUKES' GOLDEN DAYS

Possibly the greatest football victory in Duke history came on November 26, 1938, when the exceptional team that year, known as the "Iron Dukes," faced powerful Pittsburgh. Forty thousand snow-chilled fans watched a near stand-off as the Blue Devils kept the Panthers at bay.

Eric Tipton '39, who would be named Most Valuable Player, kept Pitt backed up with an unbelievable sixteen punts, twelve of them placed inside the Pitt 15-yard line. Fittingly, Duke scored its only touchdown on a blocked punt. The 7-0 score completed a perfect regular season and earned Duke its first Rose Bowl invitation.

BOWL BIDS ABOUND

Duke was home to the 1942 Rose Bowl, the first ever played outside Pasadena, California. The Japanese had bombed Pearl Harbor and the U.S. government had banned gatherings of large groups on the West Coast. Duke was ranked second in the nation and averaged more than 30 points per game, but fell to Oregon State in a heart-stopping 20-16 match.

Eddie Cameron guided the Blue Devils to the Sugar Bowl in 1945 to defeat Alabama 29-26. Alumnus Bill Murray '31 returned as coach in the Fifties and made an early mark with four straight conference titles after an initial 5-4-1 campaign. His teams went undefeated in league play—17-0-0—from 1952-55, defeated arch rival UNC in each of Murray's first six years, and routed Nebraska 34-7 in the 1955 Orange Bowl.

In 1958, lineman Mike McGee '60 used his first collegiate start in the Orange Bowl as a stepping stone to great heights, eventually claiming the "Big Four" honors as a senior: ACC football player of the year, ACC athlete of the year, All-America, and the Outland Trophy. McGee, who coached football at Duke in the Seventies, is now director of athletics at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

In 1961, the Blue Devils beat Arkansas in the Cotton Bowl with a late touchdown pass from Don Altman '61 to Tee Moorman '61, M.D. '66. In 1962, after an 8-2 record year, the Blue Devils declined a bid for a new bowl, the Gator Bowl.

Man with a plan: Wallace Wade, who put Duke football on the map. Wade came to Duke from Alabama in 1931 and, in sixteen years, his teams won 110 games, went to two Rose Bowls, and claimed six conference championships.

Closing out his illustrious career after a stint in the battlefields of France during World War II, he led Duke to 6-3 and 7-3 records in 1949 and 1950. Duke's stadium was renamed Wallace Wade Stadium on September 30, 1967, in his honor.



STARS AND PROS

Sonny Jurgensen '57 took his Duke reputation beyond graduation to professional football. His passing skills led to his being named to the pro football Hall of Fame.

During the Sixties, Duke football produced three of the NFL's most respected defensive players: linebackers Bob Matheson '67 and Mike Curtis '66, and tackle Chuck Walker '63, M.A.T. '66. Record breakers included quarterback Leo Hart '71, who threw an ACC record 6,116 yards passing, and who, along with Rich Searl '72, made history by winning All-ACC honors for three years; and receiver Wes Chesson '71, who caught his way to an ACC record 2,399 yards worth of aerials.

Defensive back Ernie Jackson '72, nicknamed the "Can Do Kid," became the Blue Devils' first consensus first-team All America since Ace Parker '37. Jackson was also the first defensive player to be named ACC

player of the year. Seven stars from the Seventies were linemen drafted by NFL teams; three went on to prominence in the pro ranks: center Billy Bryan '77, guard Ed Newman '73, and J. Denis Turner '75.

These impressive credentials kept rolling into the Eighties. Chris Castor '83 set an ACC record with 283 receiving yards against Wake Forest, caught thirteen touchdown passes for the season, and was named 1982 ACC Player of the Year. MVPs Cedric Jones '82 joined the New England Patriots and Mike Junkin '87 turned pro as a first-round draft pick by the Cleveland Browns, who took on Steve Slayden '88 the next year.

Ben Bennett '83 rewrote both Duke's and the ACC's history books. He established six NCAA records, thirteen ACC marks, and more than forty Duke standards. Included are national marks for most passes attempted and completed and most passing yardage, along with conference records for most touchdown passes and most yards total offense.

—adapted from the Duke Football Yearbook 1988, produced by Duke Sports Information

BIDEN'S HANDMAIDEN?

Editors:

The one-sided slant of "The Bork Battle" by [Joe] Arena appearing in "Advice and Dissent" (March-April 1988) and of Bork's inquisitorial treatment at the hands of the Judiciary Committee caused my mind to reflect back to my own heritage.

Being a descendant of Huguenot forebears who, in centuries past, suffered terribly at the hands of inquisitorial religious and political fanatics who would tolerate no opinion or thought contrary to that of the Establishment, I have always had an ingrained disdain of lynch-mob mentality and kangaroo-court procedures in the matter of violations of freedom, free speech, and property ownership. These aberrations were present in the treatment of Americans of Japanese origin resulting from Roosevelt's Executive Order No. 9066 as well as the past mistreatment of American Indians. Let us add to these regrettable examples of the recent despicable treatment of Judge Bork during his hearings.

One is hard put to imagine a more ludicrous scenario than Biden, Leahy, Kennedy, and Metzenbaum being placed in a position to evaluate the ability of anyone. Bork sat through this farce of a hearing with great dignity, ability, and patience. An esteemed lawyer friend of mine recently stated that the degree to which cheap politics on the part of some in the Senate kept this brilliant man from the Supreme Court is a sad commentary on the stature or lack of it of many of our political leaders.

I would like to think of the Duke Law School and its faculty as being noted for non-parochial and non-political positions in scholarly research and teachings. The failure of Dellinger and associates to give an even-handed treatment to this most important Bork episode is indeed unfortunate. The question is asked, "Has the Duke Law School and/or some or all of its faculty become a 'Legal Democratic Think Tank' and handmaiden to perform at the beck and call of some ambitious prejudiced politician like Biden?"

The letters of James B. Wilson and Malcolm D. Young in the July-August *Duke Magazine* were excellent and reflect the thoughts of many people, including Duke alumni and students, who feel Bork would have been an

extraordinary addition to the Supreme Court. Senator Terry Sanford would have greatly enhanced his stature by not voting but remaining silent in the Bork matter. I fully agree with Mr. Young's statement, "... but when we see some of the positions taken by some of the faculty of the Duke Law School, we are not so sure a full presentation of the law is being presented to the law school students."

Your magazine possesses top journalistic stature and to maintain that envious position, one feels sure you are most interested in always presenting and hearing both positions of a hotly debated matter such as the Bork episode. It seems to me that you owe it to all of the university students and alumni to invite some capable author to prepare for your publication a thorough defense of the Bork position. Bork would be a perfect man for the job. His past appearance in Page Auditorium reached only a small number of more or less local people. Let's have something for the alumni scattered all over the world to offset the Arena article!

Hubert K. Arnold J.D. '39
Wichita, Kansas

This page of the magazine has served as the perfect "Forum" for the Bork debate, as evidenced by your letter and others. We welcome further opinions, including Judge Bork's, in this space. So far, the word count is almost even.

Editors:

In *Duke Magazine* for March-April 1988, you published an article, "Advice and Dissent."

Page 44, third paragraph, seventh line: "In the heart of the Warren Court, Dellinger suggests, Bork may have provided an insightful dissenting opinion. Bork may even have been approved in 1986 in place of Justice Scalia."

Why the word "may"? Why not "might"?

George M. Grasty A.M. '46
Whittier, California

It may be that the past participle form might have been the better choice. We stand corrected.

ALUMNA'S HELLO

Editors:

I look forward every couple of months to receiving my issue of *Duke Magazine*, and this month [July-August] was no exception; upon its receipt yesterday, I hungrily perused its pages for word of my classmates and the school in general.

"Retrospectives" is usually good for a chuckle, so imagine my surprise when I happened upon the first lines of a "Graduate's Good-bye" and began to notice that it could have been me that wrote this, only to discover (sheepishly) that it was me!

Ten years melted away briefly but fully, as only words in the mind's far memory recesses can evoke. Embarrassed about the public admission of the use of the Pink Room ... still aware today how the concept of friendship—whether same-sex or opposite-sex—is much different to my father than to me ... gratified to see that moving into Wilson House had, in fact, held the fascination and drama for me then that my memories tell me it did in the ensuing years since ... and interested to note that I had anticipated being childless, which time has proven true.

Ah, to be there again, knowing what I know now ... next best thing will be to attend the Ten-Year Reunion this October, which I already had plans to do. Thank you for the trip down Memory Lane, 1978

Donna K. Daniel '78
Flagstaff, Arizona

FRESHMAN FAN

Editors:

Please allow me to take this time now to commend you and your staff for a job well done. I am referring to the July-August article on C. Eric Lincoln. Joan Oleck did a wonderful job with the Lincoln story.

My newly found interests in C. Eric Lincoln stem from my minister and alumnus, the Reverend Syl L. Shannon B.Div. '66.

Continue the good work!

Michael J. Hester '92
Durham, North Carolina

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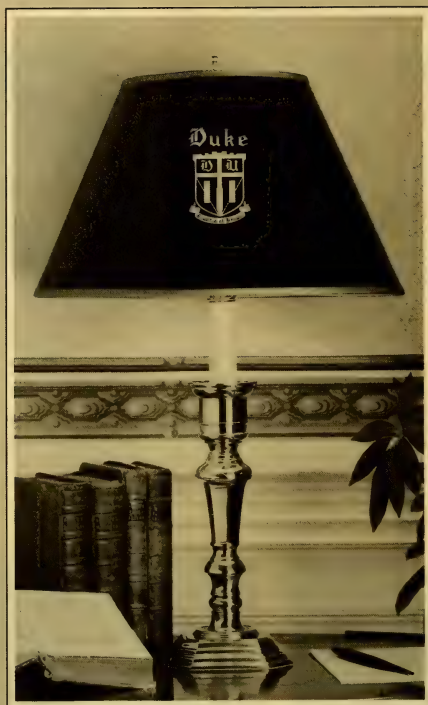
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planted in our high-tech culture. Too much newness in the service line—too many new services, too much added complexity with existing services—confuses life for service providers and consumers. “Change, in effect, outstrips organizational capacity to handle it,” observes Zeithaml. Electronics technology and its new-product offspring—video-cassette recorders, home computers, electronically timed washing machines—have sent confused signals to repair firms. One of the executives quoted in a Zeithaml survey says that when a new product is marketed, he may not have all the specifications needed to train technicians. With the identity crisis encouraged by deregulation, similar uncertainties have plagued financial firms. “When you are no longer a broker and not quite a bank,” says a financial executive, “you’re ‘in-between’ and there are no ‘in-between’ people to hire—so you have to make them.”

So what’s the prescription for a service turnaround, for putting the good back in Goodwrench? Zeithaml would begin with managing customer expectations. Let the service provider beware, she advises, of the promotional temptations to overpromise. “Raising expectations to unrealistic levels may lead to more initial business, but it invariably fosters customer disappointment and discourages repeat business. The ‘on-time’ airline, the ‘no surprises’ hotel chain, and the ‘it will be ready by five’ auto repair shop risk their reputations for quality every time they fall short of these promises.”

A service firm can enhance its credibility for “being on the customer’s side,” Zeithaml says, through customer education. More knowledgeable customers are likely to make better decisions, and so to become satisfied customers. Whirlpool has developed a do-it-yourself kit for its customers; Crocker Bank sponsored a “wait reduction” program that outlines strategies for minimizing delays in banking transactions. Following up the service can also be a step toward quality. Companies can also be in good company when they sponsor toll-free telephone lines, making it easy for customers to discuss their problems. And in some instances, quality can be automated. A repair firm, part of one of her surveys, produces daily computer printouts of the repair jobs promised for the next working day in each service location.

Zeithaml places a lot of stock in the company-wide culture. Superior service quality on a sustained basis requires that quality “become embedded in a company’s culture, that quality become *valued*.” Building a culture for quality involves “establishing specific quality standards, hiring personnel with the capacity to meet those standards, training

It’s not just our cars that need repair; it’s the reputations of all our service providers.

them to meet the standards, checking to see that they meet the standards, and rewarding them when they are successful.” There is a quality loop, Zeithaml and her colleagues believe, “and the loop must be closed.”

“Employee compensation, motivation, recognition”—that refrain reflects Zeithaml’s keys to quality. Motivating workers for better service need not mean endangering the corporate bottom line; those satisfied workers are, in fact, corporate assets. “If you have a lot of workers who are low-paid and who are not doing the job very well, that’s not very efficient for the company. But if you set a program where the employee is compensated well for providing excellent service, the employee often feels very good about the job, is not absent a lot, and wants to stay with the company. And the net result is that the company saves money.”

Embassy Suites calculates service quality ratings from customer responses. If the rating is high for, say, a particular floor, then each employee with a share of the credit can make as much as \$100 extra that month. And by providing service in better-than-average style, the hotel chain benefits, says Zeithaml: “Embassy Suites has a better reputation, has more repeat business, and fills more of its rooms.” The company also has a program that allows its maids and other hourly workers to learn how to staff the front desk. “If they’re a front-desk person, then they’re earning twenty-five cents more per hour. Management creates an enriched job situation for the employee, and they also have someone to fall back on when they need to fill a front-desk void. The whole package benefits everybody.”

Disney puts all of its theme-park employees through “Traditions I,” a day-long course on the company’s history and central values. The company places a premium on fielding well-trained, neatly groomed, unfailingly cheerful “cast members.” At American Airlines, which has had a formal quality program for more than thirty years, the vice president for passenger services makes a weekly presentation to top management on the company’s quality performance. Information comes from an airplane-riding quality consultant, from customer opinion surveys, and from electronic measures—showing, for

example, the elapsed time before reservation phones are answered. The airline has service standards for every facet of the operation: Reservation phones should be answered within 20 seconds at least 80 percent of the time; doors should be opened for deplaning within 70 seconds after the aircraft parks at the gate. And American ties its employee compensation, including incentives and merit raises, to achievement of the standards.

As Zeithaml sees it, America’s future is a future in services. Consumers and executives are reacting to that message. For shoppers, many of the multitude of products are basically the same. For companies, achieving the leading edge in the marketplace means providing something different; and the something different is excellent service.

Consumers, says Zeithaml, are willing to pay the price. “If you provide higher quality service, you can charge a premium, and consumers will accept it happily.” When the Gallup Poll surveyed more than 600 company executives, almost half identified service quality as their most important concern. Zeithaml mentions Toyota’s current magazine campaign that boasts of its “common courtesy” theme, and Ford’s “quality care” TV spots, which focus on quality-conscious assembly-line workers, dealers, and salespeople. “Even companies that sell cars or dishwashers or industrial products are using service quality to differentiate themselves from their competitors.”

The way we live will make us increasingly a society hungry for service. The new social convention of the dual-career couple, says Zeithaml, “has led to a much higher demand for services, and for many different types of services: more lawn care, more babysitting, more daycare, more personal shoppers. That phenomenon has also hiked expectations, in the sense that a lot of these services that the dual-career couple is buying are things they used to do themselves. They have their own standards of excellence to compare everything else with.”

Universities, as much as any other sector, rise and fall depending on how they’re keeping up their standards of excellence. Zeithaml, encouraged by her own CEO—Fuqua dean Thomas F. Keller—has begun working to infuse the business school with a quality consciousness. During orientation meetings, she is measuring the expectations and perceptions of new students; and she is bringing faculty and staff together to “talk about what quality is and decide how they want to define it.”

“For education, defining quality service in a formal sense is something new. It takes a while to diffuse within organizations. But I don’t know of any other schools that are doing this. And we already have our ‘Team Fuqua’ hats to kick off the effort.” ■

HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?

A Raleigh resident who shut himself in the bathroom this summer, filled the tub with ice, and perched before an electric fan was not the only one trying to escape the heat. Average global temperatures were higher in 1988 than any year on record. As the mercury repeatedly reached 95 and above, health professionals warned of heat exhaustion and farmers lamented over thirsty crops.

These were some of the record high temperatures reported across the country in July and August: Sacramento, California, 107 degrees Fahrenheit; Dallas-Fort Worth, 102; Las Vegas, Nevada, 108. Northern states were no exception. Dubuque, Iowa, had 99 degrees, breaking a record of 98 set in 1849, while South Bend, Indiana, had a 101 reading, topping the 96 record for August set in 1944.

The thermometer has dropped to more comfortable ranges since the dog days of summer, but the scientific debate about whether rising global temperatures are attributable to the greenhouse effect is still hot.

According to theory, the greenhouse effect is caused by gases building up in the atmosphere. Like a greenhouse, these gases trap heat from the sun and gradually raise the Earth's temperature. Some scientists claim the Earth's temperature is already getting out of hand, pointing out that the last four years have been the hottest since the 1880s. These doomsday prophets predict unmanageable climate changes within the next fifty years. Other scientists claim the global warming trend is not yet upon us. Boyd Strain, professor of botany at Duke, falls in neither category.

Strain's attitude is more akin to the Christian belief in the Second Coming of Christ: If the greenhouse effect is not here today, it will be tomorrow, and all intelligent life should be preparing for its coming.

"There will be significant changes, but in agriculture, at least, we should be able to handle those changes," Strain says. "The

THE MEAN GLOBAL TEMPERATURE IS GETTING MEANER

BY CAROL KOSTERMAN

By simulating environments that might occur as a result of the greenhouse effect, scientists at Duke's phytotron are better able to project how the world will change.

problem is that there are so many variables and so many uncertainties in regard to the gases that are building up in our environment that it is difficult to predict exactly what we are facing."

For Strain, one of the most important tasks between now and the year 2050, when the mean global temperature is expected to be between 3 and 9 degrees higher, is finding ways of adapting to a different world. "Our immediate concerns should be to determine the nature of the change caused by the greenhouse effect and to point out the possible magnitude of the effect," Strain says. "Then we can begin to see if there are any ways to reduce those effects and adjust to them." Adapting could mean genetically engineering plants to withstand the heat, or using stronger sun screens and bigger air conditioners. But adjusting to higher temperatures is just scratching the surface. The world will probably be forced to cut back the use of fossil fuel—the main source of the carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to the greenhouse effect. In the 1800s, fossil-fuel burning released about 100 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere annually; today, the annual total exceeds 5 billion tons. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is expected to double within the next fifty years.

Crop shortages also are a real possibility. Severe droughts, especially in the midwestern United States, are expected to continue. There will be repeats of the summer of 1988, when 40 percent of the counties in the United States were declared disaster areas because of the drought.

But drought is not the only threat. "There are other aspects to consider besides temperature, like the uncertainty of how the change will affect plant productivity and disease," Strain says.

Dispelling some of the uncertainties is the aim of several experiments at the Duke Phytotron—a national facility supported by the National Science Foundation and operated by Duke. Strain, who has been the director of the phytotron for nearly a decade, says its forty artificially lighted chambers



and six glass houses are ideal for studying the global warming trend. The phytotron is one of the few growth chambers in the country where researchers can control levels of carbon dioxide. By simulating environments that might occur as a result of the greenhouse effect, scientists are better able to project how the world will change.

A global climate change will undoubtedly affect agriculture, and scientists are working against the clock to hone in now on potential problems. "The main concern is that if in the next ten years we find an issue that is very disturbing, it could take decades to make a change because we are a fossil-fuel burning society and because of tax laws and legislation."

This summer, 1,080 seeds began germinating in the phytotron in an environment that could be all too familiar to our children and grandchildren. The world's three major food crops—rice, wheat, and soy beans—were growing under high carbon dioxide and ultraviolet radiation levels. Alan Teramura Ph.D. '78, a professor of botany at the University of Maryland, designed the study to see how plants would fare under the influence of the greenhouse effect. "What we want to know is what crop breeders are going to be faced with fifty years from now, because even if we stopped polluting the atmosphere now, the effects would continue for decades," Teramura says.

Other gases besides carbon dioxide are polluting our atmosphere, including methane,

Crop shortages are a real possibility, a consequence of severe droughts, especially in the midwestern United States.

nitrous oxides, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). CFCs, which are present in aerosol sprays and are used as refrigerants, are exposing the Earth to ultraviolet radiation by depleting the ozone. Ozone is a substance in the upper atmosphere that normally protects the Earth from the sun's strongest rays.

Both ultraviolet radiation and carbon dioxide are expected to increase in the next fifty years, so Teramura's experiments study whether both factors can damage plants. "At this point, we only have information on the effects of either carbon dioxide or ultraviolet radiation individually. To plan for the future, we need to know the combined effects of each of those occurrences," Teramura says.

Some scientists suggest that the effects of ultraviolet radiation and carbon dioxide will

nullify each other because one element stunts a plant's growth, while the other boosts it. Teramura is skeptical. "Up until now, people have been saying carbon dioxide will ameliorate the effects of ultraviolet radiation without a lot of solid data to support that theory. We are testing that hypothesis. And we believe from earlier studies that the effects of carbon dioxide and ultraviolet radiation may not ameliorate each other."

Teramura plans further studies at the phytotron and in the field. "There are a number of experiments that need to be done in the near future," he says. "What I anticipate are large-scale field experiments where the combined effects of ultraviolet light, carbon dioxide, drought, and common pollutants will all have to be studied because that is the type of real-life situation we might be facing."

The positive note amid the harsh realities of the greenhouse effect is that carbon dioxide enhances plant growth. Most crops have a 15 to 45 percent increase in yield when the existing levels of carbon dioxide are doubled. The bad news is that bigger plants might mean bigger problems.

Bigger problems come in the form of insects that feed on the plants, according to David E. Lincoln, a biologist at the University of South Carolina in Columbia and another user of Duke's phytotron. Lincoln studies the ecological impact of increased carbon dioxide levels on plant and animal communi-



ties. "One of the effects of rising carbon dioxide is increasing plant productivity," Lincoln says. "But what we have found in the plants and leaf-eaters we have studied thus far is that while indeed plant productivity goes up, so do the feeding habits of the leaf-eaters."

Because the plant contains fewer nutrients, the leaf-eaters consume more leaves. High carbon dioxide levels cause an accumulation of more starches, carbohydrates, and cellulose in plant leaves. The starchy buildup dilutes the protein in the leaves, which lowers the plant's nutritional value.

Among the insects Lincoln has studied in the past four years are the Soy Bean Looper and the Southern Army Worm, both caterpillars of moths, and several types of grasshoppers. The insects fed on sagebrush—a small plant chosen for the study because it grows all across the western United States and its size makes it easy to cultivate. "In one day of observation the amount of increased feeding is around 30 percent," Lincoln says.

To ward off feeding frenzies by caterpillars in the year 2025, farmers might have to use either more insecticides or more fertilizer. Fertilizer could solve the insect problem by boosting the nutritional value of the larger plants. But scientists don't favor that option because it will create a Catch-22 situation. Factories that produce the nitrogen fertilizer release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in the production process. Stepping up fertilizer production will only serve to increase further the carbon dioxide buildup contributing to the greenhouse effect.

Nature could solve the problem itself, a possibility that Lincoln is studying. Plants produce natural chemicals that taste or smell unpleasant to leaf-eating insects. If the carbon dioxide that causes the growth spurt also produces more of the chemical, the plant may be protected from predators.

Lincoln also is planning studies of specialist insects, or insects that have developed a sort of immunity to natural plant chemicals. "We want to know whether the specialist insects will eat more of the plants grown in increased carbon dioxide," he says. "We want to be able to make some educated projections for the next century."

Public concern about the global change expected in the next century has prompted national agencies to increase research on the greenhouse effect. So scientific research like Lincoln's will continue at the phytotron in coming years. Research might not be able to provide an infallible forecast of life in the twenty-first century, but it can prepare us for survival in a different world. Scientists are finding that the greenhouse effect involves more than just taking the heat. ■

Kosterman is a science writer for Duke News Service.



In Dwight Billings' lab in Duke's phytotron, the twenty-first century has arrived. By simulating environmental conditions of the future, the botanist creates a world that's already been altered by the warming greenhouse effect. In particular, Billings is testing how the rising global temperature would affect arctic ecosystems.

At a fall presentation to the World Wildlife Fund, Billings focused on changes in the permanently frozen ground of the Alaskan arctic region, called permafrost. During the annual warm season, one to one-and-a-half feet of the upper layer in the arctic region thaws. Beneath that

layer is 2,000 feet of permafrost. The upper ten feet of this layer of frozen soil contains ice wedges of pure water and holds together peat and grassy vegetation.

Each year the active layer of the soil thaws and refreezes. With warmer temperatures, the thaw could extend into the top of the permafrost and wash the soil into the ocean. "The upper permafrost holds the entire ecosystem together," says Billings. "If this upper frozen ground goes, the whole system goes. We are talking about something that could happen sometime within the next 50 to 150 years."

While Billings concentrates on arctic futures, Boyd Strain is situated farther south. He's concerned with how the greenhouse effect will alter the growth cycles of agricultural crops. The most dramatic changes are expected to occur in the mid- and high-latitude zones, which include the United States, the Soviet Union, and China.

In the United States, for example, the Great Lakes area may become a better agricultural climate for such major crops as corn and wheat. But while the temperature in the Great Lakes area



Strain: cornbelt might move north

would be suited for growing these crops, the soil there may not be. Another unknown is the amount of rainfall an agricultural area would receive. It's likely some places would see a more than adequate supply of rain while surrounding areas would be dry.

Although the greenhouse effect hasn't been proven, Strain says research such as his and Billings' is a prudent course to take. "It could be that next year we'll have one of the colder periods and then everyone will write off the greenhouse effect," he says. "But I think it's a bigger mistake not to be aware of it than to exaggerate it."



READING FOR DIFFERENT REASONS

LEARNING FOR LIVING

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Nancy Gaj's Motherhead program emphasizes literacy for emotional benefits rather than for job advancement.

If U Cn Rd Ths Mssge, U Cn Gt a Gd Jb. Remember seeing that teaser in back-page magazine ads? The premise was that anyone who could figure out rudimentary letter and sound relationships could be gainfully employed. But as with miracle diets and cures for baldness, mastering words and letters takes more than sending away for a mail-order panacea.

Since the issue of literacy became a national concern, programs have concentrated on teaching undereducated adults basic reading and interpretive skills, skills they would need to earn a high-school degree and become employable. For the most part, classes meet in the evenings at community colleges, and are taught by part-time instructors or volunteers. Methods and materials vary; there is often no one uniform literacy program from state to state.

Not surprisingly, this patchwork approach isn't working. Of an estimated 20 percent of illiterate or marginally literate adults, only 6 percent sign up for reading improvement courses. Of that 6 percent, fewer than half go on to complete a course. Crowded into classrooms with other adults who haven't finished high school or even grade school, adult learners are lumped into a group identified by failure—failure to understand simple concepts, failure to earn a diploma, failure to keep up with the rest of society. Whether real or implied, the message of worthlessness is as much a deterrent to continued learning as inconvenient meeting times or lack of course-work consistency.

As a reading specialist and adult educator in North Carolina for the past sixteen years, Nancye Brown Gaj '71 can attest to the weaknesses of state-run literacy programs. "We know adults learn better when their own experiences are brought into the situation," says Gaj (pronounced "guy"). "And while some adults say they want to learn just for the sake of knowing how to read, most have a specific reason—so they can read the Bible, or share a story with their children. In the past, we haven't considered their personal experiences as relevant to the learning pro-

cess, because it's easier to teach using commercially produced worksheets and study guides."

In 1985, Arlene Fingeret, a literacy educator and adult education professor at North Carolina State University, wrote a study of the federally funded Adult Basic Education (ABE) system in North Carolina. She found that the system was serving less than 10 percent of people who could benefit from its services.

At that time, Gaj was studying with Fingeret to learn how to serve illiterate adults and training instructors and administrators for the Department of Community Colleges. Together with Lauren Kramer Holljes '83, Gaj contributed to an adult basic education guide listing fifty-two specific objectives for teachers to fulfill. Directed by Network Ventures, a Raleigh educational consulting firm, the report remains the first and only resource for the fifty-eight institutions that form the community college system. The research also underscored the necessity for developing new approaches to literacy tutoring.

"More and more people in agencies, businesses, and organizations are beginning to realize that we can't turn all this over to the schools and community colleges," says Gaj. "Until now, most of the focus has been on people at the beginning of the continuum,

people who can't read letters or their own names. My contention is that there are as many—if not more—people who are marginal readers. I think alternative programs are especially needed in that category."

With the support of the state's Department of Cultural Resources and the federal volunteer organization ACTION, Gaj set out to design just such a program. As she researched the model, Gaj kept coming back to one of the most common reasons adults give for wanting to master or improve their reading skills: to read to their children. That motivation was a natural tie-in to the emotional emphasis with which she wanted to infuse her agenda. Based on the premise that students should set and immediately address their own goals, and that personal wisdom enhances the learning process, Gaj's formula fell into place. With help from children's librarians and child-care specialists, Gaj compiled a reading list and devised a ten-week course, called Motherhead.

After successful testing with the Motherhead books in day-care centers, Gaj wanted to try out the model on a pilot group for which results could be measured quickly and dramatically. And she found it: the North Carolina Correctional Facility for Women in Raleigh, a maximum-security prison where 80 percent of the inmates are mothers, and the average educational level is the eighth grade.

Her intent was twofold. Not only would Motherhead help women in the group maintain close ties to their children while improving their own literacy skills, but it would also encourage those children, a high-risk population for illiteracy, to think of reading as fun rather than frustrating. Despite the fact that classes were scheduled at night, after eight- or nine-hour work days, and the women wouldn't earn any formal credit for completing the course, thirty-four women signed up for twelve spaces.

As it turned out, Gaj's initial group was atypical of female inmates in general and not representative of the overall composition of the correctional facility: Every woman in the group was serving a long sentence for a violent crime. They were, as Gaj had intended,

racially representative of the prison population (60/40, black/white), and mothers of children between the ages of two and ten.

"We wanted to focus on their strengths as parents rather than on their weaknesses as students," says Gaj. "But the flip side is that it makes being with them very difficult because you're looking at them as mothers and women and trying to forget about their crimes. It's hard to hold an image in your mind of that person as a caring parent and at the same time hold an image of them committing a violent crime. And it surprised them, I think, that we related to them as mothers."

Reading ability ranged from good to very poor; the same held true of self-confidence levels. A few of the women remained virtually mute for the first few weeks of class, but gradually, each student let down her defenses and zeroed in on a favorite book or subject of the course. The Motherhead book list was chosen by the relevance of the thematic material, such as Maurice Sendak's imaginative escape adventure *Where the Wild Things Are*, and Dr. Seuss' self-affirming *Horton Hears a Who*.

Holjes, who signed on with Gaj as a Motherhead team teacher and research associate, says that using simply-written children's books has proven far more effective than traditional remedial tutoring, which she considers patronizing. "This curriculum plays off the parent's interest in their child's development," says Holjes, the mother of two boys. "We subtly convey to them that these are relevant topics to discuss with their children, that we as adults with a more sophisticated understanding can recognize the importance of this."

As the course evolved, women in the Motherhead program talked about parenting issues in the context of their own childhoods or pregnancies. Recorded and transcribed, these conversations became an individual oral history tool for each woman to read through and revise. One of the most initially reticent women said: "My first-born was a joy to me sitting and thinking how he would look. And when you were born, boy chil', you love to eat all of the time. . . . How do you want to feel? What do you want to feel?"

At another level, Motherhead can be seen as a preventive measure against recidivism. A 1986 study by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) found that eventually 95 percent of all those in prison return to society, but that a very high percentage—estimates range as high as 70 percent—will wind up back in prison within a year of their release. Yet the only factor known to reduce inmate recidivism is the maintenance of family ties.

When Linda Barrier was locked up in 1983, her daughter Jessi was two and a half. Jessi's now seven. Barrier's case is an example of how important that bond is. Even though her reading skills were sound before joining Motherhead, she felt her communication skills with her only child needed strengthening. "She's all I've got left to go home to," says Barrier, twenty-eight. "If I didn't have her, I wouldn't even think about settling down—this would be it, this is what I'd have to look forward to. What keeps me going is that someday I'll be out of here and someday I'll have a life with Jessi."

"Society seems to have the attitude that once you go to prison you're no longer a

Johnston, and Department of Cultural Resources Secretary Patric Dorsey were on hand to honor the success of the collaborative effort among their three agencies. Gaj admits to being pleasantly surprised that the event—by mutual agreement—didn't become a "photo op" for political backpatting. As the money for Motherhead's pilot program runs out, Gaj has prudently avoided ties to partisan interests. She sees the Motherhead program as a community initiative run with private money and foundation grants, as well as continued in-kind support from the state.

At the end of its first year, Motherhead had also flourished in four day-care centers and one adult outreach program. This summer,

the North Carolina Council on the Status of Women picked up the expenses for volunteer training workshops, and Gaj is getting calls from around the country for information about the Motherhead model (it was featured on Charles Kuhl's *Sunday Morning* news show this spring.) While Gaj wants to continue the prison project, the second year of Motherhead will target additional day-care and preschools, as well as an increased number of adult education classes throughout the state. Continued support from the North Carolina Humanities Council would partially fund the program for another seven months while helping Gaj to develop a multi-year proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities. From the outset, Gaj realized that raising money for her literacy training alternative would consume a big chunk of her time.

And to hear her tell it, the connection between an inmate's realization that she and her child can learn from and educate each other, and a more enjoyable and successful adult learning model, is stronger than it appears at first glance. "Motherhead definitely ties into the notion of literacy in the workplace," she says. "Because if people don't feel that education leads to better jobs, there's no reason to stay in school. Even more damaging is their belief that their life doesn't connect to anything, that everything written down is irrelevant to their experience."

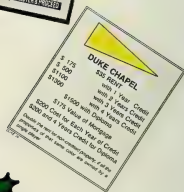
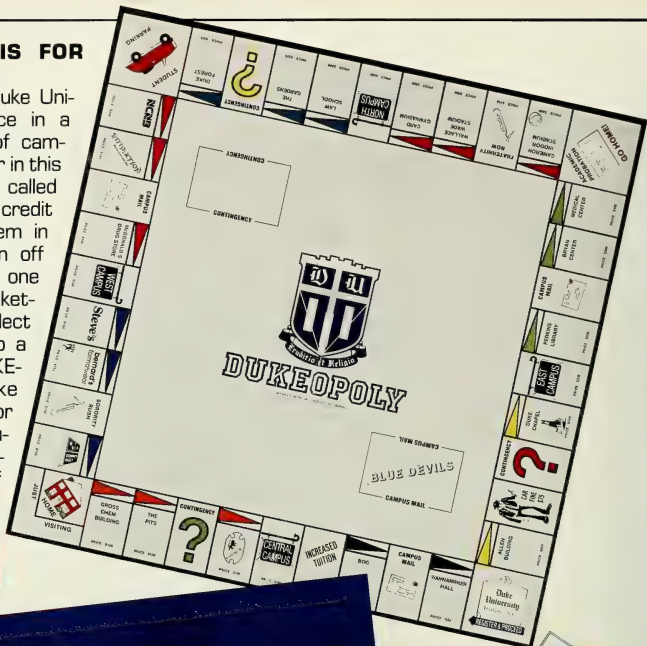
"This year we were not trying to accomplish something incredibly comprehensive. But what we did was a very fundamental and basic thing: to orient people to the power of the written word. That may not be big in terms of society's equation of learning to read with being employable. But if, for the first time, you can see yourself as a user of language in a powerful way, that's a huge change. You've suddenly connected to the whole world of written expression." ■



mother to your child. But just because we come in here, we don't lose our motherhood, our natural instinct of love," she says. "A lot of mothers come in here really young, and if they believe that they're not mothers while they're in here, next thing you know you've got a girl on the grounds who's wild, getting into trouble all the time, endangering herself, or other women, or the prison staff. They don't realize she's empty inside. She needs something to fill that void in here. And time's not going to do it; time's just going to make that void bigger and meaner and colder and crueler."

Barrier was one of ten women in the first Motherhead "graduating class." In an April ceremony at the prison's Chapel of the Nameless Women, Governor James Martin, Department of Corrections Secretary Aaron

The uniqueness of Duke University and the once in a lifetime experience of campus life come together in this classic board game called DUKEOPOLY. Collect credit hours and trade them in for diplomas — turn off the alarm and lose one turn — sell your basketball tickets and collect \$200 — or even do a little benching. DUKEOPOLY brings Duke University to life for every alumnus or student in this distinctively Duke brand of entertainment.



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POLITICS IS NO PARTY

ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL

BY ROBERT BLUMENFELD
AND JAY HALL

Winter in the mid-Western United States is harsh, not just because of the bitter cold, but because there is nowhere to hide. Randall Rainer '87 and Andrea LaRue '87 were soon to be reminded of this as they began the long drive from Ames, Iowa, to Chicago last February.

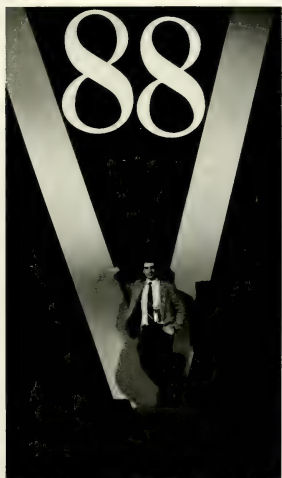
Their mode of transportation was a dilapidated old car that they depended on for their survival and their livelihood. During a brief pause in the journey that was to take them all the way to New Hampshire, their mobile habitat burst into flames. Ironically having to extinguish their only source of heat, Rainer and LaRue summoned a tow truck in the middle of the night from Davenport, Iowa, to search for them somewhere near the Illinois border. With help on its way, nature threw them a curve in the form of a snow storm. Their would-be rescuer fought through the icy attack only to have his truck break down upon locating the pair; and another rescuer had to be summoned.

After obtaining a modest sum for the automotive corpse, Rainer and LaRue pooled their financial resources to purchase travel space on a local, bumper flight into Chicago. Landing an adequate distance from O'Hare International Airport, the final stop before their destination, they charged through Chicago's traffic at breakneck speed only to miss their invaluable connecting flight.

Why would two recent graduates—one of them, Rainer, a former student government president—place themselves in such trying circumstances? Both, in fact, were driven by a greater purpose that might be buried in the polls of winter, but not the snows of winter: They were caught up in the cause of politics. In particular, they were working for Congressman Richard Gephardt's presidential primary campaign.

Involvement in election politics provides a startling set of responsibilities, opportunities, and mobility for those just forging a

For every moment
of glamour in election
politics, there
are a hundred hours
of drudgery.



Blumenfeld: trailing campaign staffers

career path. As two Duke seniors, we were drawn to that career path—drawn by curiosity about the world beyond Duke into which we'd shortly take our first tentative plunge, and about the forces coming together to elect the first post-Ronald Reagan president since our junior high school days.

Travel is the most obvious benefit of life in the political fast lane. To hear Randall Rainer's story about his trek across the Midwest, we had to track him down in three different states. The first time we reached him was in Atlanta at the Democratic National Convention. That encounter was cut short when he was called back to work on the floor of the convention. After leaving messages for him at his home address in Washington, we were finally able to locate him through the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. The committee had sent him to the Panhandle of Texas to manage state senator Bill Sarpolius' bid for the 13th District seat in the U.S. Congress. It was finally from Amarillo, Texas, that Rainer returned our calls, late one Sunday evening during one of his work breaks.

Meanwhile, Andrea LaRue had become campaign manager for Congresswoman Louise Slaughter's Democratic reelection effort in Maryland. She compared her job to running a three-quarter-million-dollar business: Her work varied day-to-day from media relations to direct mailing.

Like Slaughter, Mike O'Callaghan '87, a full-time staff member for the George Bush campaign, reveled in the circumstances of campaign politics. Taking a break from the sleepless intensity of the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, O'Callaghan, involved in what he delicately called "opposition research," found a few minutes for conversation near the Bush headquarters. His job had him regularly briefing speakers and dignitaries on campaign issues and helping them correlate their comments to campaign positions. For O'Callaghan, long interested in government service, the campaign work was like an intense mini-course; he had "learned more in the past ten months than during any period of my life." But "you have

to pay your dues," he added. He remained with the Bush campaign for ten months, working overtime, without getting paid.

LaRue mentioned similar financial hardships that grow from tightly-budgeted campaigns, and reminisced about a difficult stretch of two-and-a-half months where she sometimes had to sleep on the floor and sell Gephardt promotional hats to make money.

At the Republican National Convention, Debbie Miller '86, deputy administrator for Bush for President, helped bring home the full impact of the long hours inherent in campaign politics. She thought nothing of scheduling an interview with us for seven in the morning—despite the fact that convention sessions typically went until at least midnight, and the parties afterward usually ran until three in the morning. Ignoring our grogginess, she went so far as to describe the convention hours as a "vacation" compared to normal work weeks.

Beyond excessive time commitments and salary uncertainties, campaign workers pointed to menial labor as a drawback to their involvement. O'Callaghan told war stories about staying up all night to stick signs into the ground in preparation for the New Hampshire primary. Many also admitted doing a healthy share of office tasks such as typing and filing. Then again, others echoed the wholesome words of an administrative assistant for the Young Republicans, Betsy Davis '86: "You've got to start at the bottom. Often, a person puts in a hundred hours of drudgery for that one moment of glamour." She added: "People who learn how to run a campaign first learn on a small scale. The basic things about campaigning—making a campaign plan, making a finance plan, identifying the voters, getting out the vote—are the same whether you start with dogcatcher in Podunk, U.S.A., or president of the United States. You do things the same way, just on a different scale."

Davis, one of two paid staff people for the Young Republicans, saw herself as a fighter against voter apathy. "I have this bumper sticker on my car that reads 'Mike DuTAXus,'" she said before the election. "One day I was riding down the street and this guy verbally attacked me at a stoplight. I didn't respond, but I wish I had. I should have just rolled down my window and said, 'Excuse me, but are you registered to vote?' He probably would have answered 'no,' and I would have then said 'fine; don't complain,' and rolled my window back up."

There was plenty of fall politicking on the campus scale. At Duke, both the College Republicans and the Duke Democrats experienced a burst of growth in membership and activity, with 150 students turning out for organizing meetings. And, the presidential race gave rise to student groups for Dukakis and Bush. But motivations for political involvement weren't purely political—even for Warren Olson '89, co-chair of the College Republicans, who put in up to sixty hours a week in campus organizing. Olson considered political involvement an extension of his classroom education. Others saw themselves as educators: Jeff Hessekiel '91, president of the Duke Democrats, said his responsibility transcended partisanship. "People should exercise their right to vote. And, equally as important, people should use their right to get involved in the political process."

Tara Cannon '91, who has been active in the College Republicans and who is president of a new conservative group, Students for America, also saw a role for herself in attacking apathy. Her interest in political activity stemmed from an informal poll in her freshman sociology course. She said she was disappointed to find that in a class of 200, she was the only one who had voted in city council elections. And, she was surprised at the large number of people who didn't even know the name of the governor of North Carolina.

Others, of course, are directed into politics by pure political passion. David Strauss '89, who worked this past summer to unseat a ten-year Republican incumbent in Wisconsin's 9th District, felt "disgusted" by the Reagan impact on farmers in his home dis-

trict. He got involved in the race "to promote the cause of Democrats and keep Republicans out." Pointing to the popularity of speakers like Abbie Hoffman, Kim Snyder '89, co-chair for the College Republicans, averred that the campus is too outwardly liberal. She sees her organization as a corrective, a demonstration that "conservatives have a voice, too." Phil Hirschorn '89, a coordinator and founder of Duke for Dukakis, has a different sense of the campus. He defined his group as "a much-needed outlet for liberal thinking."

Regardless of the depth of their passions, many quest after political involvement for the experience it gives; a political job can be accepted as—well, just a job. Randall Rainer wanted to try something unstructured before returning to the routine of a student; once directed toward medical school, he said the frenzy of political life has stirred his interest in law. Debbie Miller, deputy administrator for Bush '88, said, "I took the job because I thought it would be a good all-around experience. I was interested in politics, but only as a spectator." That interest, she hastened to add, intensified in the course of the campaign.

During this convention summer, Wayne Wootan '89 worked for the Host Committee of the Republican National Convention. Wootan could be spotted around the Bush headquarters in his native New Orleans, with his Bush button prominently displayed. But was this a Bush partisan? Hardly. "I'm not gung-ho Bush or anything. In fact, I'm a registered Independent." Wootan said he would have been just as actively engaged had the Democrats won the bid for New Orleans. After the city's unsuccessful world's fair, an oil industry depression, and a major hurricane, "I'm just hoping the city will come out better because of this convention."

For the Bush campaign's Mike O'Callaghan, "Campaign politics was one of the last things I wanted to get into. I always viewed campaigns as being the rat-race, dirty, dark side of the political world, as opposed to the critical work of an aide or analyst." Although more enamored of analysis and research, he still concluded that "with the campaign coming up, what the hell . . . here is an opportunity."

Then again, in the view of Katherine Amdur '85, campaign politics is just the thing to do—just the thing, that is, for those with a curiosity about how the country runs and what drives those who run it. Amdur, who worked as Maureen Reagan's scheduler, told her two interviewers: "You should absolutely give politics a try. It's a wonderful opportunity to see just what is going on in the heads of these politicians." ■

Blumenfeld and Hall, both seniors majoring in public policy studies, are from New York and Alabama, respectively. They both attended the summer political conventions.



Campus campaigning: candidate and voting information

Rich in Love.

By Josephine Humphreys '67. New York: Viking Press, 1987; Penguin Books, 1988. 261 pp. \$16.95 cloth; \$7.95 paper.

Most novels take a while to win us over. We give them a page or two, allowing them a kind of fictional license to get going and to get our interest.

Sometimes we even endure the whole indifferent novel, hoping it will finally pull itself together and offer something worth reading.

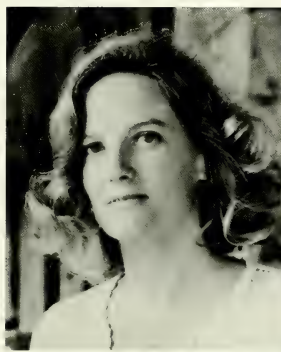
Rich in Love, Josephine Humphreys' first-rate novel, involves no such deferred gratification. It commands our attention from the very beginning:

On an afternoon two years ago my life veered from its day-in day-out course and became for a short while the kind of life that can be told as a story—that is, one in which events appear to have meaning. Before, there had been nothing worth telling the world. We had our irregularities; but every family has something or other out of whack. We had my mother's absent-mindedness, my sister's abnormal beauty, my father's innocence; and I was not without oddities of my own. We were characters, my friend Wayne said. But nothing about us was story material.

Until the day, May 10, when one of us betrayed the rest and set off a series of events worth telling.

Who could resist such an opening? It sets the machinery of the plot into immediate motion; it introduces the characters in intriguing ways, especially the speaker; it gives a wonderfully succinct working definition of "story"; and it even echoes the famous opening of *Anna Karenina*, promising a distinctive twist on "every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." It's a beauty.

And so is the book that follows. In fact, *Rich in Love* is one of the most beautifully written books I've ever read: Every page has a memorable passage, a verbal morsel worth savoring. But it's not a novel where the style overwhelms the subject or seems too equi-



Humphreys: her second novel "first-rate"

sitely wrought, too self-conscious for its own good. The stylistic manner of *Rich in Love* is perfectly suited to its speaker, seventeen-year-old Lucille Odom of Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Lucille is not your everyday high-school senior, lost in a haze of hormones and fashion. By her own admission, she is different, "vigilant," level-headed, and alert. She sees and hears and remembers things that no one else, teenager or adult, takes time to notice. She thinks about these things and forms theories about them, about shopping centers and clichés and marriage and love. The novel's style is her style: attentive, funny, rich in its love of the world all around.

Unfortunately for Lucille, that world is starting to fall apart. Not just the world at large, symbolized by the submarine sneaking out to sea under the bridge; not just the South, epitomized by the urban sprawl engulfing Charleston and Mount Pleasant; but her own personal world, the family she had thought so happy, immune from the prevailing diseases of divorce, disaster, dissolution. As the novel opens, Lucille's lovely nonchalant mother unexpectedly leaves home, "to start a second life," leaving Lucille behind with her stunned father. Soon after, her unpredictable older sister Rae returns home, bearing her own surprises: a new Yankee husband and a baby on the way. Lucille must take charge of things, seeing the various members of the family through their crises: She may be the youngest, but she seems to be the most mature. Even so, there's considerable turbulence beneath her own calm sur-

face. As her new brother-in-law Billy says, with unnerving insight:

"You are strange, Lucille."

"Well, I know that, I guess. But what aspect of my strangeness are you referring to?"

"You look so tough. You come across as a woman strong as Fort Sumter in its heyday, a bastion nobody in his right mind would try to take. But then half your sentences start out with the words, 'I love.' You're saying, 'I love this,' 'I love that.' You love more things than anyone I've ever run into."

I swallowed down my surprise and tried to be casual. "I never noticed that," I lied.

"You have a lot of love in you."

"I guess I do."

In the stillness we could hear sounds coming across the water, music of other people's evenings. Somebody's white dog loped across the yard, one of those that belong in Alaska. I took that far-from-home dog into my breast, and all the moonlight, and the one, two, three, four shadowy docks like haphazard fences in the water. I sucked the whole night into me. I wanted it all.

Lucille's hidden desires are fierce and perilous: As she exclaims in the book's closing pages, "Let me watch it all!"

Rich in Love is one of the few novels I know that treats its titular subject with all the complexity it deserves, in all its subtle shading—the voracious love of one's home place (as in the passage above), the ambiguous but absolute love of family, the dangerously unbalanced love of newlyweds, the dangerously overfamiliar love of the long-married, the secret unspoken love of another person ("harbored years or whole lives long, living in a frictionless environment, not ground down by the rub of the physical world"). And it's one of the few contemporary novels I can remember that affirms a simple, radical fact: The ground of love is history, not just of the human race or a country, but of one's own family and experience.

"So much gets lost!" Lucille thinks. "Historians better buckle down, and individuals keep closer track of their own private history. It can be forgotten so easily, especially if a person's memory isn't efficient." When Lucille

Continued on page 56

ERROR ETCHED IN STONE

One of the statues on the façade above the chapel entrance, long thought to depict eighteenth-century Methodist leader Thomas Coke, may instead be an early seventeenth-century Lord Chief Justice.

The story of mistaken identity began when a sharp-eyed chapel-goer and Methodist history buff, T. Harold Crowder M.D. '55, noticed that the portal figure of Thomas Coke appeared different from many portraits or prints Crowder had seen of him. Other pictures of Coke depicted him as round-faced, clean-shaven, and wearing clerical robes, while the figure on the chapel façade was leaner, bearded, and wearing the ruff collar that was popular in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

In a letter to university minister William Willimon, Crowder speculated that the figure more closely resembled Jacobus Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch theologian said to have had some influence on John Wesley. Neither Willimon nor university archivist William King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70 thought that theory likely because Arminius was an esoteric person who would have been known only to a few Wesley scholars. King called for assistance from library researcher Betty Young. While her theory can't be proven, she and King believe it's a good possibility that the statue's likeness is a mistake.

Young believes it depicts another Coke—Lord Chief Justice Edward Coke (1552-1634), whose interpretations of the English Common Law guided the English constitution and influenced American revolutionists. King thinks the mix-up may have occurred when the artist requested a picture of "Coke" and was given a photograph of the wrong man.

The artist who sculpted the statues on the chapel was John Donnelly of Yonkers, New York, who made sculptures for the U.S. Supreme Court Building in Washington at about the same time he did the Duke Chapel front.

No one knows who chose the figures to be represented on the chapel façade, nor does anyone know the source of the photographs or likenesses used for modeling, King says. Some people have assumed that then-president William P. Few made the selections, but there is no evidence of that. King



Coke: here comes the judge

has also heard an anecdote that Donnelly was so trusted by project architects that when he asked for information on the façade figures he was told, "you're on your own."

However it happened, the figure on the chapel façade, in almost every aspect, is wearing the attire of a Lord Chief Justice in early seventeenth-century England. "He has on the supertunica, a long robe reaching to the feet with the cuffs turned back, and on top a long mantle. Around his neck is a pleated ruff, a style that ended by 1640. The four-cornered cap was worn by judges in the late sixteenth century and early seventeenth century but not after that time," says Young.

"The 'collar' on the statue looks like the broad gold chain worn by Lord Chief Justices, except that the center of the chain has a cross. The explanation could be that because the center designs on illustrations of Edward Coke are not clear, and thinking that his subject was a priest, the artist added the cross. In addition, the figure on the chapel has a beard and a mustache, trimmed as they were in the early seventeenth century—like that worn by Lord Edward Coke and even King Charles I. Beards were no longer fashionable after the mid-seventeenth century."

According to Young's research, Thomas Coke the Methodist leader never wore a beard, is always portrayed in clerical garb,

and would not have worn a ruff or gold "collar" chain. In all of his portraits, he has a round face and figure, not at all like the statue on the chapel. Although the intention was most definitely to portray Thomas Coke among the Methodist leaders on the Duke Chapel, the effigy there is very likely of the wrong person, Young concludes.

"We'll never know exactly what happened or even who the statue really is," King says. "It's just one of those things that—unless someone comes forward with some new information—will always remain something of a mystery."

WOMAN TO WOMAN

Comprehensive in scope and conversational in tone, a new publication for undergraduate women was distributed to freshman women this fall. *The Duke Women's Handbook* contains information "we wish we had known when we started out at Duke as freshmen," say the editors. The 128-page paperback book includes a comprehensive section on the history of women at Duke, and sections dealing with women's health issues, eating and drinking disorders, sexuality and pregnancy, violence against women, and sexism in the classroom.

Along with photographs, cartoons, and quotes from Duke women sharing their personal experiences, the handbook focuses on health and social issues of women on campus. Each section contains lists of various organizations within the Duke and Durham communities for further resource material.

Co-editor Pam Seamans '89 told *The Chronicle* that the guide would help provide "answers to the embarrassing questions that people would be reluctant to ask their friends or doctors . . . We all go through Duke making mistakes and being ignorant of so many things."

The handbook deals directly with experiences college women encounter: whether or not to join a sorority, coming to terms with one's sexuality, recognizing overt or subtle forms of sexism, and dealing with peer pressure. The information in the handbook was primarily gathered from existing publications, and staff researchers used Pickens Family Practice, Student Health, Duke Hospital, and Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS).

Two thousand copies of the *Duke Women's Handbook* were printed at a cost of \$2,500. It was funded by the Office of the President, Trinity College of Arts and Sciences, the Panhellenic Council, the Bassett Fund, the School of Engineering, the Office of Student Life, the Women's Studies Program, and the Coalition for a Women's Center at Duke. In the future, the handbook—which is to be published annually—will get its funding from the Undergraduate Publications Board.

EARLY INDIAN INTERACTION

It's no news that the American Indian has been given short shrift in the progress of the United States. But research by history professor Peter Wood shows how previous studies of the eighteenth-century South fail to take into account the importance of the Indian on regional development.

In a recent issue of *Southern Exposure*, a quarterly published by the Institute for Southern Studies in Durham, Wood and other historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists document the actual population of the entire South during the eighteenth century. Among the dramatic statistics they reveal are the decline in the Indian population of the South from 80 percent of the total population in 1685 to a scant 3 percent in 1790. During that same period, the white population had more than tripled, reaching 62 percent, and the black population jumped from 1 percent to 35 percent.

Factors responsible for the dramatic shift were warfare, slavery, and exportation, and the primary culprit was disease. Thousands of Indians were wiped out when they were exposed for the first time to smallpox, measles, and diphtheria brought to America by European settlers.

Describing the plight of Indians in the eighteenth-century South is a story that falls "outside the groove of history," Wood says. "We tend to think of early Southern history as something that started with Jamestown, Charleston, and St. Augustine . . . The geographic South is different from the English colonial South of the Atlantic Coast. If you just focus on the Atlantic coast—coastal Virginia, North and South Carolina—you tend to miss the native American population. Most of the Indian populations lived farther inland.

"That's like leaving out a piece of the equation. It's hard to understand the history of the black and white societies if we don't know anything about the Indian societies with which they were trading, fighting, and intermarrying."

Wood, who has been researching Indians in the eighteenth-century South for the past

ten years, has co-edited a new book of essays, *Powhatan's Mantle: Indians in the Colonial Southeast*. The book will be released this winter by the University of Nebraska Press.

Despite the progress that has been made, there is still much to be learned about the relationships among the Indians, blacks, and whites of the eighteenth-century South, says Wood. "We tend to think of a kind of 'before and after' when it comes to the Indians. We think of Pocahontas and John Smith and then make a quick transition to Indians who have been converted to the European way of doing things.

"In reality, there have been decades and even centuries of complex interaction between Indians and Europeans and Africans—the cultures of three different continents coming together in the early South. That takes a great deal of time and study to understand."

and Ehud Netzer of Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The mosaic contains the portrait of a woman the Meyerses dubbed "the Mona Lisa of Roman Palestine," as well as a series depicting Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, and a procession of people in the countryside. This summer's excavation work to uncover the final quarter of the mosaic revealed an unexpected repair job.

"We thought the procession, which is on both east and west sides of the floor, would continue," says Carol Meyers. "But it turns out that the end panel had been broken in antiquity and had been restored with a Nilotic [Nile River] scene." The scene depicts two men with a rock and a spear slaying an alligator and a large bird along the Nile River.

"It is a little cruder than the others in its aesthetic qualities and it is completely different in its theme," she says. "You can see how



Nile tiles: mosaic patch job an unexpected discovery

UNEARTHING ANCIENT SECRETS

During a summer of excavations in Sepphoris, Israel, religion professors and archaeologists Eric and Carol Meyers found that even after last year's news-making discoveries, still more surprises awaited them.

This summer, the Meyerses spent twenty-hour days working in 100-plus degree heat for two months to complete the excavation of a 144-square foot, 1,700-year-old mosaic floor and transporting it 125 miles to the Israeli Museum in Jerusalem. Made of hundreds of thousands of tiny, naturally colored stones, the mosaic was discovered in 1987 by an American-Israeli team led by the Meyerses

ridiculous this alligator appears; the artist doesn't have the foggiest idea of what an alligator looks like." (The lizard-shaped form has what appear to be rabbit ears on top of its head.) The Nilotic scene was probably added a century after the mosaic was first created.

A fund established by the parents of an interested Duke student allowed the mosaic to be moved to the Israeli Museum in Jerusalem. After it was completely uncovered and cleaned, Dodo Shenhav, the chief conservator of the Israeli Museum, directed the lifting of the mosaic from the site. First he divided the mosaic into seven pieces. Workers then used hairdryers and blow torches to dry the underbedding. The mosaic was covered with water-soluble glue and a layer of gauze, another coat of glue, and a final layer of burlap on top.

One end of the burlap was attached to a

large wooden drum. The crew then meticulously rolled up the mosaic onto the drum inch by inch, lifted it onto a flatbed truck, and transported it to Jerusalem. Once it has been unrolled and stabilized, the mosaic will be on display at the museum. *The New York Times Magazine* focused on the excavation—including a color close-up of the "Mona Lisa"—in its "Works in Progress" back-page section in mid-September.

In addition to securing the mosaic, the Meyerses and students from Duke, Hebrew University, and the University of Connecticut continued excavating in other parts of the urban metropolis of Sepphoris. "In the area to the west of this monumental building—where we have been working in a domestic area since the beginning of our project—we have found beautiful homes with various kinds of underground cisterns, cavities, and baths," says Carol Meyers. "We completed the excavation [begin three years ago] of one of the underground chambers. We took out of that underground chamber an enormous quantity of pottery."

Staff members have begun to piece together the shards. When the task is complete, Carol Meyers says, "it will be the most important collection of pottery from the second and third centuries that we have from the Holy Land." Some of the pottery will be sent to Raleigh for an exhibit in the North Carolina Museum of Art's Mary Duke Biddle gallery, tentatively scheduled for late 1989 or early 1990.

The Raleigh museum has also asked the Israeli Museum for a portion of the mosaic for the display. The exhibit will feature a photomural of the mosaic, fragments from other mosaics, models of the Roman theater, maps of the site, pottery, lamps, small sculptures, jewelry, and coins.

The Meyerses also discovered that the mosaic-covered hall did not mark the end of the building but probably was its mid-way point. And the prospect of spending four more summers digging to uncover the building's other half leaves the husband and wife team with mixed feelings.

Much hard work lies ahead before they can even begin to tackle the books they will eventually write to catalogue, describe, and interpret the excavations at Sepphoris, and the couple may have to forego vacations with their children on the North Carolina coast. But their curiosity for what lies beneath the sands and dirt of Sepphoris has been heightened after this summer's finds. Says Eric Meyers, "I think it is very possible we might have some significant surprises on the south side."

SOVIET SLICE OF LIFE

I ncreased accessibility to the Soviet Union has led to a greater curiosity about daily life in the Eastern European country. This fall at Duke, a student exchange program and two Duke Art Museum exhibits brought the Soviet cultural experience a little closer to home.

For the first time, Duke participated in a student exchange program sponsored by the Institute of International Education (IIE). Ten fifth-year Soviet undergraduates studied at Duke this semester, attending classes in political science, environmental studies, U.S. and Russian history, economics, twentieth-century English, and the American novel. A U.S. political history scholar from Moscow State University was the group leader for the Soviet students during their stay on campus.

While at Duke, the Soviet students were paired with participants in the Duke Russian Club and members of the Durham community to answer questions about American life. "Educational exchanges help remove the filter of cultural and ideological biases through which another country is perceived, and create more knowledgeable, more lasting, and often more favorable impressions of another country through direct experience," says Richard M. Krasno, president and chief executive officer of IIE.

Duke and Indiana University were selected as host sites from the numerous universities and colleges competing nationwide. Last

year, Soviet students attended Yale University and the University of Maryland. As part of this year's program, ten newly graduated U.S. college seniors studied at Moscow State University.

While the Soviet students were sharing their knowledge of contemporary life under *glasnost* with other students and their Durham hosts, the work of two Russian artists added a creative element to the East-meets-West theme. "On the Edge: The Sculpture of Leonid Lerman" and "Sergei L. Petrov: Moscow Photographs" were featured at Duke's art museum in the fall. Museum director Michael Mezzatesta first viewed Lerman's work, which includes freestanding statues, reliefs, and assemblages made of wood, clay, and found objects, in a small East Village gallery in New York City. Lerman arrived in the United States from the Soviet Union in 1980.

"You can trace in his work the struggles he had as an immigrant coming to grips with his background and facing his new life in the United States," says Mezzatesta. "It was a collision of two very different worlds, but there's something there that unites them. His work is so directly connected to life and all its absurdities. He sees the struggles, but he sees it all with a great deal of humor and a fascinating sense of irony."

Petrov, a contemporary artist living and working in Moscow, has had his work shown at the American College in Paris, at Meridian House International in Washington, D.C., and at the American Embassy residence in Moscow.

"Our interest in Sergei Petrov is not political," Mezzatesta says. "We're interested in his work [because] he's an extraordinary photographer. We're also interested in his work and the work of Lerman as a celebration of the Russian culture in general. We're hoping that this kind of celebration will occur more often during this period of *glasnost*."

CLEAN-UP TEAM

I t can clean everything from engine blocks to babies' bottoms, and one California woman even uses it to clean her dentures. Joseph and Celia Bonaventura, the Duke husband and wife research team who invented the device, call it "the simple green cleaning machine." Composed of a non-woven gentle abrasive on one side and a green sponge on the other, the Simple Green Sponge debuted at a national Automotive Parts and Accessories Show in Chicago in July.

The Simple Green Sponge, developed under contract with Sunshine Makers Inc. of California, is a synthetic sponge containing a cleanser called Simple Green. "The

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Message to freshmen: take up the torch and "keep hope alive"

Simple Green Sponge is more effective than most sponges because the cleaning substance is actually part of the make-up of the plastic in the sponge. It isn't just a sponge that has been dipped in a cleaning agent," says Joseph Bonaventura, director of the Marine Biomedical Center at Duke's Marine Laboratory at Beaufort, North Carolina. Celia Bonaventura is the center's assistant director.

The formula for the sponge is a trade secret, but one of the Bonaventuras' earlier inventions—the hemosponge—spawned the Simple Green project. The Bonaventuras first developed the hemosponge, popularly known as the artificial gill, in 1976 when Joseph mixed together a sample of his own blood with a detergent and a plastic. The mixture solidified into a spongelike material and had the ability to remove oxygen dissolved in water. The Bonaventuras found the plastic could incorporate substances without changing their characteristics. If cedar sawdust was mixed with the plastic, for instance, the result was a sponge that emitted a pleasant aroma.

Sunshine Makers Inc. and the Bonaventuras first crossed paths in 1982 when the Bonaventuras tested the Simple Green cleaning liquid for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Shortly after the tests, the product was marketed nationwide. Consumers have found a wide variety of uses for the Simple Green cleanser with its sassafras fragrance.

After talking with the president of Sunshine Makers Inc., the Bonaventuras were sold on the idea of creating a sponge that incorporated the Simple Green cleaner. It was one of half a dozen projects the couple

pursued after the invention of the hemosponge, when they were inundated with offers of spin-off projects.

Simple Green's non-caustic quality impressed the Bonaventuras. "Almost every cleaner you see in the store has a warning label," says Joseph Bonaventura. "Simple Green is completely non-toxic. My mother-in-law even uses it to clean her contact lenses."

An agreement between Duke and Sunshine Makers Inc. stipulates that profits from the sale of Simple Green sponges be channeled primarily to the Marine Biomedical Center for further research. "Our primary interest is continuing basic research, but there are often spin-offs of that research, such as the Simple Green Sponge," says Bonaventura. "I find it inspiring to see something go from basic research to consumer application so quickly."

JACKSON IN ACTION

The day after observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the massive civil-rights march on Washington, former presidential candidate Jesse Jackson spoke to more than 6,600 people in Cameron Indoor Stadium. The August 28 event was the capstone of freshman orientation activities. In remarks that echoed his rousing Democratic National Convention address, Jackson challenged the Class of 1992 to take up the torch of freedom that Martin Luther King Jr. had passed on and to "keep hope alive."

Sponsored by the Black Student Alliance, Jackson's speech included references to the poverty of the New South, the need for more black students at Duke, and the importance of exercising the right to vote. "Hands that once picked cotton can now pick mayors, legislators, governors, senators, and presidents," he said. He also presented a challenge to the black members of the freshman class, saying that if he could aspire to the presidency of the country, they could aspire to the presidency of the university.

After his speech, Jackson appealed to unregistered voters to register on-site. Several weeks later, though, the drive was declared invalid because of improper registration procedures. After complaints from Trinity senior Tom Haggerty that students were being allowed to register without proper identification and proof of state residency, the Durham County Board of Elections invalidated all registration forms completed in Cameron. The elections board made provisions to re-register students who were eligible to register in North Carolina.

Jackson was introduced by religion professor C. Eric Lincoln, who described him as a man who "challenged us to face once and for all the hydra-headed monster" of prejudice. "Because of Jesse Jackson, the democratic process of America has taken on new credibility and advanced 100 years," said Lincoln. While the audience cheered him on, Jackson went out into the audience to shake hands with members of the Black Student Alliance and embrace his friend, Duke history professor emeritus John Hope Franklin.

In a reference to personal attacks made during the presidential campaign, Jackson said, "This election is not about the pledge of allegiance, nor about the choice a young man made about military service twenty years ago. This election should be about America's promise, about the global challenges that now face us."

After his speech, Jackson received a Duke baseball jacket from President H. Keith H. Brodie and was made an honorary member of the Class of 1992. He held a short press conference on Cable 13, the university's student-run television station, answering questions about his future political plans and the feasibility of the university's goal of adding an additional black faculty member in every department.

Black Student Alliance president Chris Foster '89, who was instrumental in bringing Jackson to the university, introduced the program with remarks that included his original poem, "The Inheritor, I Am." A chronicle of black history, it reads in part: "I am worth Dizzy and Bird's jazz, Muddy's blues, Joplin's ragtime, Bojangles, and all the black midnights of their creation . . . I am worth the bitterness of Malcolm and Louis, and the spirit of Martin and Medgar and Jesse."

LOTTERIES

Continued from page 5

And the psychological reasons why people "want to play," Clotfelter and Cook write in one chapter, range from a desire to fit in with the social milieu—like the office where co-workers constantly talk about their lottery dreams—to culture and tradition. "It's about as American as apple pie," Clotfelter says, noting that lotteries supported Jamestown, Harvard, Yale, and a slew of colonial-era bridges and masonic halls. Only around 1900 did lotteries fall from favor, via shady dealings and private interests. In 1963, however, New Hampshire took another chance, and the lottery bandwagon struck up anew.

Today, exploring psychology, those interesting little Clotfelter-Cook anecdotes again appear: the born-again popularity of "dream books" or cheap publications assigning numbers to objects and occurrences that might appear in dreams. Descended from a sorcery originated among slaves, dream books are found these days even in "the most erudite of environments," Harvard Square, the authors say.

Lotteries have their dark side, too. Cook speaks of people who play because they "are a little bit desperate, find their lives dreary, and can't imagine any other way they could raise themselves up." Further, news stories appear, like that of the Tacoma, Washington, man who filed for Chapter 11 protection two years after winning a \$3.5 million Lotto jackpot; or the Erie, Pennsylvania, teen who attempted suicide after spending—on lottery tickets—\$6,000 his parents had saved for him.

Some states have responded by specifying a percentage of their lottery take for treatment of compulsive gamblers. More states have banned ads that overlook the mention of the tremendous odds against winning a lottery. In some states, for example, the chance for a Lotto jackpot runs about one in 14 million.

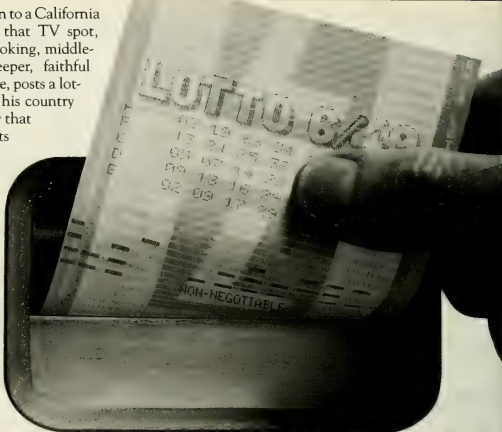
Asked if a "good" ad is possible, however, Clotfelter and Cook say it is and point with-

out hesitation to a California example. In that TV spot, a pleasant-looking, middle-aged shopkeeper, faithful dog at his side, posts a lottery flyer on his country store window that in turn reflects a passing school bus—the obvious beneficiary of the lottery's profits.

Yet California is also a state on the cutting edge of the lottery issue and poses questions for the future, the Duke duo says. "One of the most interesting things is that California is experimenting with what amounts to a slot machine," says Cook, noting that most states now offer one or more lottery forms: instant "scratch" games; "numbers" games, where players choose three- to four-digit numbers; and Lotto, where players select six numbers between 1 and 49.

"As much as [the California experiment] is

The sticky question remains of the poor and of the overall morality of the lottery.



going to masquerade as a lottery product, in fact it's going to have all the earmarks of a slot machine," Cook says. He worries aloud that "starting back in grade school and going on from there, there has now been a generation growing up in what is a subtly different environment, because they grew up watching television that encourages them to gamble—surrounded by people involved in commercial gambling."

"There's the situation of a lot of pressure to increase profit from the state," he says, "and once the dynamic gets set up, there's an openness to consider new products and innovate."

And numbers and Lotto games? "That's what the hard line looks like right now," the economist points out. "It's not what it's going to look like ten years from now." ■

Oleck, a free-lance writer living in Durham, is a frequent contributor to the magazine.

BOOKS

Continued from page 51

stopped her mother from purging the house's closets, it was not, as she pretended at the time, "because I could use this stuff someday. The real reason that I wouldn't let her throw anything away was that for me everything in this house had historical value. Not just sentimental value, but real historical value. These were the objects that my family had lived their life with. That baby plate had been mine and Rae's, that cup was the one I had given mother years ago on her birthday. When I looked at the closed kitchen cabinets, I didn't think, as my mother did, of stacks and stacks of useless, chipped, crackling, unmatched dinnerware. I thought of artifacts." Without those domestic artifacts, the

sense of family—its continuity, its collective memory, its very survival—simply disappears.

Rich in Love is a novel of disappearances, of lost love, and forgotten history; but it's also a novel of reappearances, of new-found love, and history in the making. That is to say, it's an unusually honest and balanced novel, neither too desperate nor too buoyant, true to what Lucille calls "the strength and fragility of things, the love and the luck hidden together in the world." The "series of events worth telling" turns out to be a story of "general survival," but it's a hard-won victory. So is the novel itself, whose style seems so effortlessly fluid, whose voice sounds so distinctive and sure: Such apparent ease is the result of much hard work.

Rich in Love is a considerable achievement

on its own terms, but even more so in the context of Josephine Humphreys' career. In the literary equivalent of a sophomore jinx, it's very difficult to follow a fine first novel with an even better second one; but that's just what she's done. *Rich in Love* should confirm the very evident promise of *Dreams of Sleep*: that its author is one of the most accomplished novelists among the many talented writers in the South, or indeed anywhere. One can only hope that, like the vigilant Lucille, she will be watching and remembering everything for many books to come.

—Michael McFee

McFee, who received a fellowship in poetry from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1987-88, is a member of the National Book Critics Circle. He lives in Durham.

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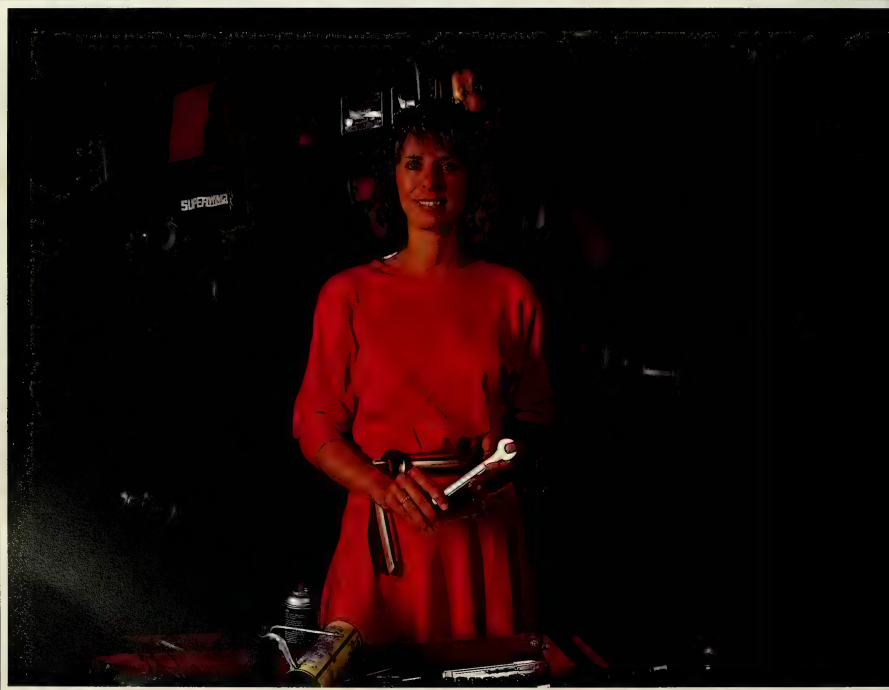
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Wrenching experience: Valerie Zeithaml, looking under the hood of the services industry (page 12)



DUKE

A MAGAZINE
FOR ALUMNI
AND FRIENDS

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1989

THE PRESIDENTS' RESIDENCE LIVING WITH DOLPHINS RUNNING WITH HORSES A MEMOIR

Reynolds Price, 1944:
that spring he received
profits from a row of
tobacco his Cousin
Macon had set aside;
"Don't tell Emma,"
Mac would say



So when he extended his hand to me, I followed Mother's lead and kissed him once on the bare domed head, the first time ever. At the door I paused for one look back. For another first time, he was watching for that. The eyes were untouched by his enemy, and the further leanness made his scimitar nose as much a prow as Abraham's when he bent to slay Isaac.

But the cool restraint of all our past forbade me even to make a farewell, though common sense and animal need told me to say "I'll remember you every day of my life." Mac said "You know what I say to that." I trusted he meant he'd return the service. I know he believed in ongoing life; and like all our kin, and the large majority of human beings always, he thought his soul would recall those he left and could go on doing them further good deeds.

An aerial photograph of a golf course, showing a large green with several sand traps and a winding path. The grass is a vibrant green, and the sand traps are a light tan color. The surrounding area is dark, suggesting trees or a forest.

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Cover: An excerpt from *Clear Pictures*, a memoir by Reynolds Price, to be published by Atheneum in May. Photo from Price's private collection; special color effects by Pamela Marsh Davis

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LOVE AND LOSS

BY REYNOLDS PRICE

VISITS WITH COUSIN MACON:

A GIFT FOR LEARNING

"The Thorntons were famous, in a village of confessors, for keeping their counsel; they kept their own bad news at home."

Sometime in the winter of 1950, I heard from Aunt Ida that our bachelor cousin Macon Thornton had suffered a curious spell and was in the Roanoke Rapids hospital. I wrote him at once; and by the time my school was out in June, he was back at home. I drove up from Raleigh to Macon, in Warren County, to see him. He met me at the front door, and that was a fact disturbing in itself—farmers are never home in summer daylight, not even those past sixty like Mac (which everybody pronounced as "Make"). He said his man Joe would be coming for him shortly. So we sat on the porch, with his sister coming to the screen now and then to say something trivial or ask a question. That was also a new arrangement—to see Miss Emma plainly checking on Mac when she'd barely noticed his presence before—and it made me think he was still sick, whatever he said.

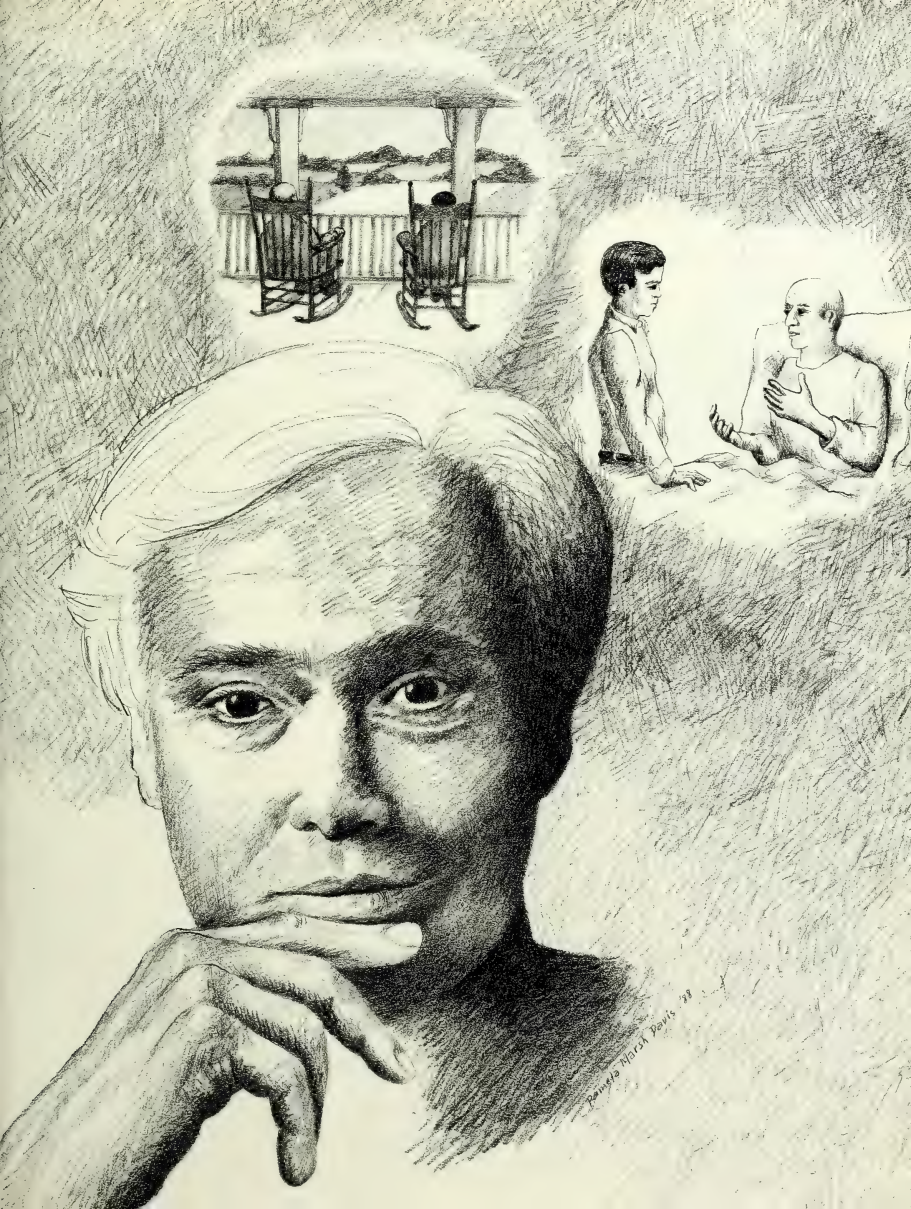
He said he was fine. "Yes, yes, just thin." The chief sign of that was the black eyes blaring in his shrunken face, but he showed no trace of invalid neglect. He was dressed as neatly as always, with a starched white shirt buttoned at the neck and no tie. He even wore his black street shoes, and they looked as if black Joe might have halfway shined

them. To my now-suspicious eye, Mac's face looked healthy all the same. He'd never been fat—the belly was the product of weak abdominal muscles—but the longer I watched and heard his new voice, a note too high, a fresh unnerving boy began to materialize in my old friend's place. Death had begun another in its broad array of tricks; it was moving Mac Thornton's body backward through time.

Our conversation followed the old pattern, me and my schooling. By then I was aimed toward college—Duke University, if they'd have me: the successor to Mac's old Trinity. As a Methodist steward and a long enthusiast for education, Mac was hot for me to go. I told him I'd need to win a big scholarship.

He pointed toward the house, and Emma inside, and shook his head, then lowered his voice, "I'll help you out."

I wasn't about to press for details, but at least I thanked him; and then we went silent, staring across the road to the rows of young tobacco that embraced the Baptist church, where he'd given me that first profitable row six years before. When I faced him again, I could see his eyes were full. I'd never seen Mac show a trace of sorrow, but tears were in danger of spilling now, and he wouldn't move to wipe them.



Donato Nara Davis '98

Then still not facing me, he told me what had happened. "Ren, I woke up in my bed, way in the night; and my pillow was sopping wet. Everything was dark and I couldn't see my hand before me, but then I felt around, and damned if the whole sheet down to my waist wasn't soaked. I said 'Well, Macon, you're in your second childhood—I thought I'd started back pissing in the bed. Nothing to do but change my damned pajamas and stretch out on the floor till day. I stood up to turn on the light, but I never found the switch. Next thing I knew, I was waking up in a pitch-black world—not one chink of light—with something big pressing down on my face. I thought 'Oh Lord, I'm in my grave. They've buried me and damned if I ain't still alive.' But then I found out my arms could move, far as they could reach—I knew Emma hadn't bought me no coffin with that much room. I had to be dead though, wherever I was; and let me tell you, Ren, I knew it wasn't Heaven. But I went on to sleep or passed out again, and it wasn't till daylight hit my window that I came to. I was *under* my bed in cobwebs and dust—God only knows how. Joe thinks I passed out, then halfway woke up, started to crawling and wound up way in under the bed. Anyhow, now I could see my way clear. I crawled on and out and got to my feet and—oh Lord Jesus—my bed was all bloody, my face, my chest. Before I could wake anybody else up, Joe came in to find me. Time to cook breakfast and I hadn't showed up, so Joe was worried but nothing compared to what he was the minute he saw me."

The Thorntons were famous, in a village of confessors, for keeping their counsel; they kept their own bad news at home. Maybe the curse of insanity had made them wary of confirming or checking their neighbors' curiosity. In my presence anyhow Mac never mentioned his sister Lucy's mad death, Emma's winter depression, or his brother Frank's eccentricity. He spoke of his family only to praise them or in an occasional affectionate joke. (One of his sisters had married a man of reputed thrift; so Mac once told me "Yes, he's very economical—takes Mamie's false teeth downtown every morning in the pocket of his vest; can't have her at home there, eating between meals.")

Like us all, Mac well understood that the point of such stories had no necessary bearing on the facts of the case. They were instant, and instantly welcome, attempts to augment the ongoing myth of the family—everyone's hope for outlasting the grave. And now having pictured his harrowing night, he gave me no further clue to what struck him—a lung hemorrhage from TB or cancer, an abdominal ulcer, a ruptured aneurysm, or a stroke?

Rumors about him proliferated but my memory is that Mac puttered along for a year or so, running his farms and strengthening a little but not regaining the weight. And in



Archive editor: Price, second left, doing senior service; graduate school followed, thanks to Mac Thornton

my first semester at Duke, I got another postcard—he would check into Duke Hospital soon for tests. He stayed about two weeks, and every day I'd walk the few hundred yards off main campus to see him.

Mac had a private room and mostly stayed in bed, though he could sit up on the edge of the bed for meals. I was in his room several times when his supper tray arrived—always a big bowl of unadorned white rice, with a tablespoon of honey for optional seasoning. Then as now the hospital offered a famous rice diet. Originally a therapy for hypertension, it had soon become a regimen for weight loss. Mac no longer seemed overweight, so maybe blood pressure was the concern. But again he never said and I didn't ask. We'd talk the old talk; I'd stay half an hour, telling him most of my tranquil news. All my life, in the presence of reluctant talkers, I tend to rattle on—any foolishness to fill the holes. But always with Mac I could tolerate silence as a natural state, a function of our ease and trust. So in the hospital we'd often sit through long mute stretches. By then though, I was finally old enough to wonder what he thought at such times.

Did his mind turn into the kind of blank screen we assume in, say, a grazing animal; or was he poring on dreadful visions of what lay ahead? I never asked. Sometimes he'd end the silence between us with a sudden assertion, old as our closeness, "You've got a fine mammy. Always treat her right—but I know you do." Can all his thoughts have been about others? And what had he thought, those thousands of evenings at home with

only Emma, his bachelor brother Frank, the radio, and *Life* magazine? All my evidence, from the years I knew him, says he thought of nothing but others. How and in what terms, though? In any case, once he described that first nightmare, he never said one more word on the subject of age or death. And when he'd catch the hint that I was restless, he'd thank me and say "Yes, yes—do your lessons." And I'd be back the next day.

Once with his hairless ankles dangling at the edge of the bed, I suddenly realized what young people seldom know, especially in America now where children hardly know anyone over fifty. I saw that this old man was once young as me. Neither my Aunt Ida, who was his old grammar-schoolmate, nor my mother had photographs of him in youth; and with all the compulsive snapping I'd done since age thirteen, I'd never taken one picture of Mac and now I couldn't. So I tried to imagine him as a boy—the one who figured so mischievously in Ida's school memories—or as Mother's memory of him as a fond openhanded store clerk. All I could ever be sure of was the eyes; surely they'd never changed. They were threatening to outlast his shrinking body; and in my mind till now, so they have.

Without me, in the hospital he'd have been almost entirely alone. Emma couldn't travel the seventy miles, Frank wouldn't, and Joe was so busy with the extra chores that he only came at rare intervals. But I got to the room one afternoon and found Joe with Mac. It was one of the few times I'd seen Joe indoors; he looked as uneasy as a buffalo in the parlor and was already on his feet, anxious to leave—in those days, any country person's first aim was to get home by dark. When we'd shaken hands Joe clapped his felt hat back on.

Mac said "Joe, take your damned hat off. Ain't raining in here." But he laughed and told Joe to get on back and cook Emma and Frank's supper.

Joe said "Mr. Frank ain't been eating a whole lot since you came up here. I keep making him boiled custard; he'll drink a glass of that every hour or so. Miss Emma now, she's *bolting* her feed." Of course we laughed; Emma's appetite was legendary—she'd eat a dry saltine every week or so. Her blue-flame focus came from something less earthy than food.

Once Joe was gone Mac paid him the ritual compliment. "Joe's all right. Been mighty good to me." But that day he supplemented it, "People in general have." I told him he'd earned everything he got and more.

Mac said "I loved my fellow man." This time his eyes stayed dry; but I remember noticing he used the past tense, though I saw no signs of imminent death.

The doctors still hadn't scheduled his departure, so when I stood to go, I said I'd see him tomorrow.

Mac said "Please sir. But here, put this in your inside pocket." He handed me a sealed white dime-store envelope, no sign of writing. "Don't lose it now."

I assumed it was my annual tobacco profit—my number of rows had risen in eight years; by then the yield had climbed to two hundred. Mac hadn't said "Don't tell Emma," so I wondered if I misunderstood. Still I said "Whatever it is, I thank you."

He looked out his window on the university gardens, stripping now for winter. Then he said "How damned old are you, Ren?"

"Eighteen, nineteen in February."

He faced me. "Then I'm thanking you for

eighteen years."

The walk to my room was the equivalent of two city blocks; but since my arms were heavy with books, I didn't stop to open the envelope. I just knew that two hundred dollars would come in handy for my Christmas trip to New York; I already had tickets to see Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh in *Caesar and Cleopatra* and Antony and Cleopatra, and they hadn't come cheap.

Jack my roommate was in from band practice, already working at the broad desk we shared. The light through our single window was the same bluish haze of so many school memories—late walks home from senior-play

practice or touch football when the actual players became near-ghosts, the light of late childhood longing and sorrow mingled in an unendurable sadness that we mostly endure. Jack asked if I'd seen my cousin; was he better?

It struck me as polite but odd that he asked every day but had never joined me on a visit, though Mac had asked more than one question about him; still I was glad of a well-meaning partner my age. I had to say "He's dying." Only then did I see that, of people I'd loved, Mac would be the first to die. I took out the envelope and cut it open—the usual lined tablet-paper wrapper, but with no written message, and three crisp thousand-dollar

STAGES OF UNDERSTANDING

By Kate Wilson

Rehearsal: The actress circles the spotlight, white, thigh-high boulder, studying it. Two steps, a leap, and she wobbles briefly on top, then jumps down rather than fall. Shoes meet stage with a clack audible in the back row. Again she circles, leaps, wobbles, slides off. Clack. By opening night, the actress must be able to hit the top of the boulder silently in dim light, wearing a party dress and high heels.

Opening night: Skirts flutter up through leaves and moonbeams. The actress lights quietly atop the boulder, pirouettes, and curtsies.

The dreamy ease exuded by *Full Moon* seems as though it should have come automatically. *Full Moon* is set in North Carolina, played by Duke Drama students in North Carolina, and was commissioned by Duke Drama from award-winning North Carolina writer and James B. Duke Professor Reynolds Price '55. Yet *Full Moon* has gone

through two incarnations with two distinct personalities: This full-length production progresses smoothly through soft shade, while the stark two-scene excerpt in last spring's World Premieres Festival at Duke struck Price as "harsh." The two-scene excerpt featured a black tire swing and the white boulder, while the set for the full-length production billows with green gauze that suggests overgrown vegetation.

Even the technical problems presented by the sets have metamorphosed from raucous disruption to silent delay: The tire swing in the excerpt cracked like gunfire when anyone sat on it, while the full-length rehearsal had to halt one night so the stage manager could rescue the leading man, who was unused to the gauze set and had tangled himself in the swaths. The development of *Full Moon* from festival clip to mainstage premiere mirrors the education of the cast and the directors in what drama program head David Ball describes as "not stages of rehearsal, but stages of understanding."

Reynolds Price had made "one short visit" to the festival rehearsals, but spent long hours with the cast during preparation of the

current production. Ball, who co-directed the full-length version with new faculty member Jody McAuliffe, is confident that "productions of the play that sound like they come from New Jersey are going to be just as compelling as the original. The play is a strong enough work of art that it can stand up to different interpretations. But we felt strongly that at its world premiere, with the playwright there, we wanted it to be the work of art that Reynolds Price had in mind." And so, Price says, "I spent the first ten days of rehearsals just talking with the cast. The task was to steep young actors in a tradition of restraint and social courtesy."

What is so special about social courtesy that one must understand it before being able to produce an authentically Southern play? Price answers in anthropological terms: The prewar South was a familial society, and "familial societies have to develop courtesy to keep from murdering each other."

And in fact, anthropology, or rather a crash course in pre-World War II Southern society, became a major project in this production immediately. "For these young people," Price explains, "the world in *Full Moon* is as strange as Australia." Even aside from their unfamiliarity with the prewar racial and social pressures that drive the play, the actors (and the directors) were also unfamiliar with the simple geographical limitations of living in a small town fifty years ago. So the entire cast spent a day in Macon, North Carolina, Reynolds Price's home town. In Ball's words, they "listened to the quiet. Looked around at the leaves. There wasn't a whole lot else to do. They spent quite a lot of time talking to an old black man whose house had just burned down. His wife had fallen asleep smoking, and there went the house. She was in the hospital. And the old man just talked to us. And talked."

Price could have warned the cast about his home town's hunger for talk. "The characters in *Full Moon* are not the exact people from my town, but I lived with people like them," he says. "They did read, but history books and the Bible. The people in *Full Moon* are magazine readers, not book readers. They are occupied with telling each other their own stories."



JIM WALLACE

Co-director Ball and playwright Price: their task was to steep young actors in a Southern tradition of restraint

kills.

In student eyes today that would be a princely gift. In 1951 and in the circles I moved in, it was almost unimaginable. Mac had said years before that he meant to help me through college. Then in my last year of high school, I'd won a full scholarship. At that point he apparently decided to lie back. Now this. The customs of our friendship said I shouldn't run back to Mac now and pour out thanks. It would rile us both, in unknown ways, and one of us might do something uncontrollable like weep. But the next afternoon I went straight to him.

And then more than ever, I could hear his

Storytelling keeps people in any isolated community from going crazy, Price says, and is just one part of the social lubricant that the *Full Moon* characters need to survive. "Everyone's locked up in a small house, in a small town, and you're in a contract to keep from murdering each other. If you're dying of boredom, you can't turn on the TV and escape your boring mother. Cabin fever is the name of the game . . . and the delight in language that these people show is partly an awareness of the necessity to be entertaining. The worst sin is being a bore."

The actors rehearse this delight in language right up to opening night. A tense scene blossoms into fanciful wordplay when nineteen-year-old Kerney Bascomb assures her lover Kip that she will make the decision about whether to marry him as quickly as she can. "You have my word on it," she says, then, skipping away. "Take a few more words, all my favorites! Take alabaster, chamomile, resurrection! Take . . . cellar door!" Wordplay is important: Kip responds to her last offering with a straight face, "Get serious. That's two." Three days before opening, Price was still urging the actors to linger over the language. At "All my favorites" he interrupted the scene with "Stretch it out, Stephanie. Make it exaggeratedly beautiful." The actress threw her head back, exulting in each syllable, "Al . . . a . . . bas . . . ter," and Price nodded. The scene continued.

Though *Full Moon* takes place in a very different world from the one the actors know, co-director Jody McAuliffe points out the existence of necessary and fundamental ties between the Duke drama students and the prewar characters they play. "*Full Moon* examines a certain historical stage in black-white relations," she says, "and in relations between young men and women before the second World War—but it is a story about people the students' age, trying to make sense of their lives, making a commitment." These ties between actor and character are fundamental, because most college sophomores will have gone through something like what teenage Kerney and twenty-one-year-old Kip must face; the ties are necessary because,

death. When I'd said my thanks and renewed my promise to "be some count," Mac said, not just the old "don't tell Emma" but then "I can't leave you anything in my damned will."

I told him I meant to put it aside for graduate school.

He said the old "Yes, yes" of any country preacher and then "Ren, don't never stop studying."

Only now do I wonder what he hoped I'd learn.

When I was home for Christmas that year, I got another postcard from Mac. He was back in the hospital, again in Roanoke Rapids; and he wished he could see me. It

was eighty-five miles from home, but when we went to Aunt Ida's after Christmas, my parents, my brother, Bill, and I all drove the further fifteen miles and climbed to Mac's room.

Again he was lying alone in a single; the walls were that hue of milky green with which otherwise merciful institutions punish their charges. He was slightly thinner than the last time at Duke, and oxygen tubes ran into his nostrils, but the black eyes caught us with no surprise. He'd never been a jovial greeter; and even this near an end, he kept up a courtly self-possession.

Despite the hissing tubes, talk was much



Actors Stephanie Niznik and Charles St. Clair: examining a certain historical stage in black-white relations

without some kind of personal experience to bring to a play, most actors will not be able to play their roles convincingly.

Sometimes the directors and the playwright simply had to let the young actors wrestle with the unfamiliar situations by themselves. After each rehearsal, the cast would gather on the set in a wilted little group, dangling their legs over the edge of the stage while taking notes on performance techniques. Price said in one session, "Ted, you're a middle-aged man trying to tell your daughter this important thing, and at the same time you're remembering your wife dying of breast cancer. To you, in your memory, it happened about fourteen minutes ago. I know you haven't really had to do that, but can you try?" The actor nodded and said nothing, but spent the rest of the session alternately scribbling notes on a wrinkled piece of yellow paper and doodling triangles in the margin, frowning into space and thinking hard.

The actors not only had to become familiar with an unfamiliar world for the production, but also had to express themselves in the distinctly Southern manner upon which

Price insisted. They did not necessarily have to create Southern draws—the directors and Price settled on what Price calls "a generalized non-urban American accent"—but they had to remember the cautionary note in the *Full Moon* script, which said that the characters in these situations would rather leave the room than raise their voices. The teenage actors who played scenes of betrothal and betrayal, as well as the directors who guided them, were unfamiliar with Southern etiquette. Price comments drily, "Acting's harder to do when you can't scream and shout and stamp your feet." Ball puts it differently: "All us Yankees started yelling at each other like a bunch of dockworkers. Reynolds said, 'You're yelling like a bunch of dockworkers. Quit.'"

Ball remembers having to readjust his own, as well as the actors' reactions to conflict. "The trouble was understanding viscerally that shouting at someone in North Carolina is the same as slapping someone in Connecticut. The emotional interchange is in different currency. The primary obligation is to remain entertaining and civil—not

the same as always, though manners required him to share his attention among the four of us. I know he never mentioned his health, and none of us asked. I know he never joked, even with Bill. He also never spoke of going back home; but he managed, as we did, with no gulp or tear. It was all questions, short pointless questions—was it cold outdoors, did we have a new car, had we got good grades? ("Don't think I doubt you; I know you have.")

After fifteen minutes Elizabeth, my mother, saw that we tired him. When she leaned to kiss him and say goodbye, he didn't protest. He held her hand an extra moment and said

tightlipped civil, but genuine civil."

So *Full Moon's* confessions, recriminations, and lovers' vows were delivered alike in low tones and softened vowels. But, Jody McAuliffe insists, the unexpected delivery does not mar the play's impact: "A lot of people mistake yelling for drama. This is not a play about aggression. This play deals with complex emotions and it takes time to grasp those emotions."

One might wonder whether the subtleties of "drama without noise" would work on an audience. Price himself admits to wondering about the play's success in a student production. "With productions at the college level, your fingers are fairly desperately crossed until the last minute. Things tend not to jell until opening night. That's no reflection on the intelligence of young actors—it's just that professional actors don't have to cope with chemistry class or Japanese on top of rehearsals."

A play's success is unpredictable anyway, he says. "You just hope you don't end up having to leave town and change your name." But many involved with *Full Moon* felt that it was doubly unpredictable because it mixes problems familiar to most people with social constraints unknown in modern society. The audience, like the actors at first, might not have known how to interpret that mix.

On opening night, scattered sections of the audience were galvanized, depending on who identified with what was going on. Onstage, two families settled down in uneasy Sunday formality and from one row of seats near the back of the house came three separate reactions: a groan, a shudder, and a giggle. Kerney said to the erring Kip, "I will need an oath I'm all you've got before I let my body start babies," and an audience member deliberately disentangled her hand from her companion's. Unfamiliar era or not, the audience reacted at an idiosyncratic and personal level.

Reactions were not confined to the theater. Nor were the later reactions less personally based. Ball remembers: "I went to a talk after the first Sunday matinee. It was then that I was told—these people were very upset—

"Old James" (James for Jimmy, her nickname). She was one of the hemisphere's tenderest hearts; tears sprang up in her ten times a day, but now she restrained them.

So when he extended his hand to me, I followed Mother's lead and kissed him once on the bare domed head, the first time ever. At the door I paused for one look back. For another first time, he was watching for that. The eyes were untouched by his enemy, and the further leanness made his scimitar nose as much a prow as Abraham's when he bent to say Isaac. But the cool restraint of all our past forbade me even to make a farewell, though common sense and animal need told

"For these young people," playwright Price says, "the world in *Full Moon* is as strange as Australia."

that no black man ever cooked in the South and that no small-town lawyer would have sat up late in the kitchen with his daughter without wearing a suit jacket, and therefore we shouldn't do this play because it was a lie and misrepresented the South."

The drama did inspire some negative reviews: "[This] academic romantic drama . . . shamelessly romanticizes the injustices of small-town Southern life," said the reviewer



Full Moon lovers: Niznik and Joe Witt

me to say "I'll remember you every day of my life."

Mac said "You know what I say to that." I trusted he meant he'd return the service. I know he believed in ongoing life; and like all our kin, and the large majority of human beings always, he thought his soul would recall those he left and could go on doing them further good deeds. His body anyhow died in that room.

So on in the winter, Bill and I drove to Macon to sit through his funeral at the church he shared with all Mother's family, the tall white room where he'd spent so many

Continued on page 46

for the *Raleigh News and Observer*; and to the reviewer for the *Triangle's Spectator*, "The interracial sex theme seems to me the most ham-handed element in this play." *Full Moon* did indeed show the white Kip having an affair with the black Ora Lee, and this alliance outraged some viewers. The Drama Program office received half a dozen calls about *Full Moon* before Parents' Weekend. The callers, upset that the play portrayed a longstanding interracial love affair, said that such an episode made the South look unattractive, and that as long as visitors were in town *Full Moon* should stop its run.

Price had predicted such a response, and had tried to prepare the cast and directors for it. Ball recalls one audience member's response: "Reynolds had told us how the South worked back then—that the proper women in town simply would not see that a young white man was sleeping with a young black woman. A Southern woman came up to me after the show and said she did not think that what she had seen on stage ever actually happened. And she said that to me an hour after Reynolds Price had warned us about that reaction."

Despite some bad reviews and the commotion over the show's subject matter, attendance at *Full Moon* increased every night, with the final weekend playing to sold-out houses. Ball says, "It's the biggest money-maker Duke Drama has ever had. We made half our annual ticket income on the last two nights. Audiences know what they like, and they liked this."

Price himself liked the production, and after the final performance, took care to say so. In an open letter to the cast and crew of *Full Moon*, he thanked them for lessons learned during the play's evolution. "Each of you taught me things about the play," wrote Price, "so I'm tinkering with it now very slightly (mostly slowing Act 2 by maybe five minutes). In another few days I'll wing it to my agent and hope for more life. But all of you launched it, and in such fine style." ■

Wilson is a third-year graduate student in English, working on her doctorate.

PROMOTING A PRESERVE FOR PRIMATES

BY BOB WILSON

RANOMAFANA SANCTUARY:

A NATURALIST'S PROMISED LAND

One serendipitous moment on a hillside has made anthropologist Pat Wright and Duke the leading players in a fast-moving multinational effort to save the vanishing primates of Madagascar.

Plucked from the eastern rib of Africa eons ago by Promethean tectonic forces, the dark and mysterious island Marco Polo called Madagascar unfolded in splendid isolation as one of nature's lost worlds, a great realm of the exotic and the improbable in the imagination of Western adventurers.

The size of Texas, Madagascar was one of the last wild places to feel the shaping hand of man. Maylayo-Indonesians probably were the first humans on the island, arriving 2,000 years ago in crude seagoing boats. The first Europeans waded ashore in 1500. As late as 1771, French explorer Joseph-Philbert Commerson could exult that he was in "a naturalist's promised land."

Commerson knew nothing of evolutionary theory, still years in the future, yet he clearly saw that many of Madagascar's plants and animals had followed a separate path of development. "Nature," he noted with awe, "seems to have retreated into a private sanctuary, where she could work on different models from any she has used elsewhere. You meet bizarre and marvelous forms at every step."

Shortly after first light on a cold, damp

morning two years ago, Duke primatologist Patricia C. Wright huddled on a forested hillside near the resort town of Ranomafana in southeastern Madagascar, scanned a bamboo thicket about a hundred feet away, and caught sight of one of those marvelous forms. "I was leading a wildlife survey of the area," says Wright, an assistant professor of anthropology, "and I hoped to spot the greater bamboo lemur, an animal thought to have been extinct by 1900. French researchers, though, had reported sighting bamboo lemurs near Ranomafana in 1972."

"The animal that I saw had to be a bamboo lemur—it was eating bamboo. But it was also a beautiful reddish color and could twirl its tail. I thought it might be an unknown variety of the greater bamboo lemur." For Wright, the sighting was one of those rare answered prayers in zoology that make the cumulative hardships of field work worthwhile. Reports of her sighting were picked up by newspapers and scientific journals around the world.

As it turned out, Wright was not alone in looking for greater bamboo lemurs in 1986. A West German schoolteacher, Bernhard Meier, was also on the trail of the shy tree-



dweller and he, too, was sure he had observed several of them shortly after Wright did. But when Meier compared the lemurs he and Wright had seen with another group some distance away, he began to realize that the first group did not consist of greater bamboo lemurs at all. The animals at his second study site "gave alarm calls that I had never heard before" and had flat snouts that "reminded me of bulldogs," Meier later said. These were the real greater bamboo lemurs.

Zoologists now know that what Wright saw was not one of these animals, but a hitherto unknown species of prosimian primate, *Haplemur aureus*, the golden bamboo lemur. Meier confirmed the discovery with the aid of French primatologists. Wright also discovered the golden and the greater bamboo lemurs coexisting in Ranomafana with another bamboo-eater, the gray gentile lemur.

She holds the credit for being the first scientist to gaze upon the zoological equivalent of a supernova. "In all my wildest dreams," says the Duke researcher, "I never knew so much would come out of it." And indeed much has: One serendipitous moment on a hillside has made Wright and Duke the leading players in a fast-moving multinational effort to save the vanishing primates of southeastern Madagascar.

A French protectorate until 1960, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has only two national parks and eleven nature reserves. None is on the tropical southeast heel of the island, where logging and land-clearing for hillside rice paddies threaten one of the island's few remaining virgin forests. Suddenly, with the discovery of the golden bamboo lemur, the need for some kind of wildlife preserve in the southeast became far more critical. "The forest near Ranomafana is the only place in the world where three species of bamboo lemur live together," Wright says. "Without protection, they could be extinct by the year 2000."

The lemurs of Madagascar enthrall Wright and other zoologists because the animals form an unusual strand in the island's complex web of life. Called prosimian primates because they evolved before monkeys and apes, lemurs were the lords of a Darwinian demi-paradise for forty million years. "They never had to compete with monkeys and apes for a place in the sun, as their extinct African cousins did," says Wright. As a result, Madagascar's lemurs long ago moved into ecological niches that would have been claimed by stronger and more aggressive primates.

The island's lemurs come in a palette of colors and shapes, from the tiny brown mouse lemur to the black-and-white indri, which may reach the size of a chimpanzee. The latter, largest of Madagascar's twenty-nine species, resembles a cross between a giant panda and a teddy bear. "It bounces through

Wright became, with the stroke of a pen, the one person responsible for creating an entire national park.

the trees like an arboreal kangaroo," says Russell Mittermeier, a vice president of the World Wildlife Fund. Even the social behavior of these noisy and wide-eyed animals is unusual. They live in troops dominated by females, a trait rare among primates and one that Wright calls "very puzzling."

The threat facing the gentle animals that Malagasy call "the man in the forest" stems from the bleak reality of modern Madagascar. The world's fourth-largest island has become a model of ecological abuse in the two centuries since Joseph-Philbert Commerson first saw it. Forests now cover less than a tenth of its 226,658 square miles. Most remaining woodlands lie in a narrow, north-south band sandwiched between the rocky bluffs of the central highlands and the humid eastern coastal plain. "These residual forests missed the ax only because they grow on slopes too steep for farming," says Wright.

The bill for virtually unrestricted logging and tavy, the traditional Malagasy practice of slash-and-burn agriculture, comes due every rainy season. Under the assault of relentless monsoon downpours, the island seems to bleed from gaping scars in its laterite crust, making rivers run crimson to the sea.

"At least fourteen lemur species have been wiped out since man came to the island," says Wright, almost whispering the enormity of such losses to a visitor at her office in the Social Sciences Building. "One was a ground-dweller the size of a gorilla." Nor were lemurs the only animals driven into extinction. Until 800 years ago, the island was home to giant tortoises and *Aepyornis maximus*, a ten-foot-tall fowl that may have inspired the legend of the roc bird in the tales of Sinbad the Sailor. Like modern Madagascar's primates, these animals evolved after the split with Africa, becoming unique to the island and thus the world.

As Wright mused during the summer of 1986 what she and others could do to stop more extinctions—if, indeed, anything could be done at all—she remembered an old government proposal for a national park at Ranomafana, where French colonialists took the cure in soothing hot springs. The reborn idea quickly began to take on a certain irrefutable logic to Wright, not just because it made moral sense to protect endangered animals,

but because it also made economic sense. And that, Wright told anyone else who would listen, was something the government of one of the world's most underdeveloped countries would rally to. "A park rather than a traditional wildlife reserve near Ranomafana will do double duty," she argued. "It'll protect the lemurs and bring tourist money to one of the poorest parts of Madagascar."

Wright quickly found a formidable supporter for the park in Elwyn L. Simons, director of the Duke Primate Center, her research base and the home of the world's largest colony of prosimian primates. Simons has worked closely with the Madagascar government since 1981 in an agreement that permits the Duke Primate Center—alone among U.S. institutions—to capture and export lemurs for conservation.

Simons became a key figure in arranging for a delegation of officials from the government's Department of Water and Forests to visit the Primate Center in May 1987, during a tour of the United States. "They felt the Primate Center was the most valuable part of their visit," says Wright, who paid her own airfare from Los Angeles to be on hand when the officials arrived. "You can be sure we gave them the grand tour, including accommodations at the President's Guest House."

A few days later, at a meeting on St. Catherine's Island in Georgia, the Malagasy heard the first suggestion for a national park from Simons and representatives of the World Wildlife Fund and Wildlife Conservation International. Wright says the trial balloon drew a "polite response" from the chief of the government delegation. But when the World Wildlife Fund's Russell Mittermeier mentioned that his organization just might be able to find some money to pay for a pilot study of the proposed park, Wright says, "things began to move."

The Americans' informal strategy at the Georgia conference played to growing concern within the government over the rapid loss of habitat and wildlife on Madagascar. Prince Philip of Britain, a leader in international wildlife conservation, had already touched a sensitive nerve when he warned in 1985 that Madagascar was "committing ecological suicide" by allowing virtually unrestricted cutting of its forests. Shortly after the prince spoke those blunt words, the World Wildlife Fund said it considered Madagascar a top conservation priority. Now, the Fund was putting its chips on the table.

The strategy worked. At the Fund's urging, Wright wrote a lengthy project proposal for Ranomafana National Park, stressing in detail its intertwined benefits of conservation and rural development. A few months later, the Democratic Republic gave its nod in an "Accord of Collaboration" with Duke. The historic document outlined a five-year



PATRICK DANIELS

Momentous meeting: Wright, kneeling fifth from left, had to convince Malagasy that park "directly contributes to their social and economic well-being"

plan including the creation of the park. Other universities, notably Yale, have helped set up protected areas for wildlife, but Wright believes Duke is the first American university to lend its support to the creation of a national park. "It's an ambitious undertaking," she says.

Although the government endorsed the park concept in its agreement with the university, the hard work of making it a reality fell squarely on Wright's shoulders—as she had hoped it would. She was given the title of project director. This former Manhattan social worker, a newly minted Ph.D. in anthropology from the City University of New York, became with the stroke of a pen the one person responsible for creating an entire national park.

Wright quickly set out to recruit the best specialists she could find. "She's a very good diplomat," says Ken Glander, an assistant professor of anthropology who signed on to help, comparing diets of the three species of bamboo lemurs. Patrick Daniels, a research associate at the Primate Center, went over as technical director. Another Duke scientist, zoologist Claire Kremen, agreed to serve as conservation education officer, a job that keeps her in Ranomafana about six months out of the year.

By the time Wright finished assembling her advisory team, she had reached into the

departments of political science, zoology, psychology, and cultural anthropology, as well as the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. Other researchers came from North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

That done, Wright says, "I had to come up with a marketing strategy to sell the park to the people who would be directly affected by it."

Her thoughts turned to Dian Fossey, whom she had met in 1984 during a brief visit to Fossey's gorilla research station in the craggy Virunga Mountains of central Africa. "The place was cold and miserable and wet," Wright says. "It's 9,000 feet above sea level, in the cloud forest." Bedridden with emphysema during the Duke researcher's visit, the driven, chain-smoking Fossey would be dead a year later, struck down by an unknown assassin who came at her with a machete. Fossey had made a lot of enemies in a give-no-quarter struggle to save her mountain gorillas from poachers. "Dian," says Wright, "was at war with many of the people around her."

Fossey had worked from the top down by trying to enforce her will on the villagers living near her gorilla sanctuary. "I thought we would have a better chance of success by working from the bottom up," says Wright. "I wanted to try an integrated approach to conservation by stressing its economic benefits.

If the park is to succeed, the Malagasy must see it as something that directly contributes to their social and economic well-being."

In June 1987, Wright and Patrick Daniels organized a take-it-to-the-people campaign designed to sell the park idea to fourteen villages in the Ranomafana area. It was whistle-stop politicking Madagascar-style: Wright and Daniels organized an expedition of twelve people, some of them government officials, and led them into the forest for up to six days at a time during the summer and early fall. "We went through some steep country," she says.

Earlier surveys had targeted an area of 130,000 acres near Ranomafana as suitable for a national park. Mountainous and cut by numerous whitewater streams rushing out of the highlands, the region contains several large tracts of virgin forest. "It looks a lot like the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina," says Wright, "only it's a lot wetter. The trees are a hundred feet high and form a closed canopy. Not much daylight gets to the forest floor." Half the surveyed area has been logged for rosewood, polysandra, and other valuable timber, a half remains "pristine," she says.

Walking into a typical village, its thatched-roof houses facing north in deference to Malagasy custom, Wright had a standard first request: to meet with the council of

elders. "These are people with the most power in Malagasy village society," she says, "except for their ancestors." Malagasys, like many other societies with Asian roots, pay great respect to their elders. They are men and women who have made it to their late fifties in a nation unable to provide more than the most basic medical care for its ten million people, 85 percent of whom earn their living by farming and herding. "I could hear people coughing with tuberculosis," Wright recalls.

Gathering under trees in the village square, the elders listened politely to Wright's half-hour translated explanation of what a na-

tional park is and how its creation could lead to a better life for the village. Her arguments often drew on the importance of ritual ancestor worship among the Malagasy. "Every family has a tomb," she says. "When someone dies, the family wails for fifteen days and nights. A cow is sacrificed and its blood sprinkled on the body, which has been wrapped in a white silk shroud. After this ceremony, drummers lead a parade of people carrying the body for burial in the tomb."

"But the most important part comes after a couple of years. Family members take the body out of the tomb, wash the remains, and then carry them to the deceased's favorite

places—a house, fields, or whatever—so his spirit can see how things have gone since his death. Another cow is often sacrificed during this festival, which goes on for three or more days. A person especially well liked in the village may be brought out every year on his birthday."

Malagasys also believe the spirits of the dead come out of the tombs and roam through the forest at night. For this reason, Wright suggested, the Ranomafana forest ought to be saved in honor of human ancestors as well as for the benefit of animals, which need it for their survival. "The elders agreed," Wright says, "but they also wanted to deal with more

Anthropologist Pat Wright, right, with mayor of Ambatolahy, had to convince elders that creation of national park could lead to better life for village; bottom right, part of the 130,000-acre Ranomafana National Park



JEREMY HANSEN

Native butterflies, right, one of hundreds of species now under protection; bottom left, the Haplolemur aureus, golden bamboo lemur, one of 12 species of lemurs in the park



JEREMY HANSEN



pragmatic needs. They were not about to give up their traditional use of the forest for lumber and farming without getting something in return.

"They could be tough negotiators, but, of course, we were willing to compromise. We wanted them to help us protect the forest; they wanted better health care and economic assistance. The government's people said a compromise could be reached with both sides gaining advantages, but change would come slowly within a five-year span. We were in no position to raise expectations too high."

At the end of each parley, a member of Wright's party snapped a Polaroid photo of

**"At least 14 lemur species
have been wiped out since
man came to the island,"
Wright says.**

the Duke team and the government officials posing with the council of elders. "These

color photos almost became formal documents," she says. "It was the first time some Malagasys had ever seen themselves in a photograph. They would not forget our discussions for a long time with a reminder like that."

By November of 1988, Wright's team began training Malagasys to protect Ranomafana National Park themselves. The politics of creating a national park in the United States can take decades. Ranomafana has come to near-fruitition overnight with recent, or promised, support from the United Nations, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, and other organiza-



The forest canopy, left, with village in the distance; below, village shop in Ranomafana village; graduate student David Meyers examines chameleon, bottom right



DAVID HARRING



DAVID HARRING

tions. Wright estimates its final cost at \$6 million. "All that's needed now," she says, "is for President Ratsiraka to issue a decree officially establishing the park. The papers are making their way to his desk."

With the exception of her fifteen-year-old daughter, Amanda, Ranomafana National Park has been the consuming issue in Wright's life since 1986. It is a remarkable achievement for a scientist whose interest in primates grew from an owl monkey she bought for a pet in 1968.

"They're one of the better monkeys to have as a pet," she says. "About two years later, I went to the Amazon because I wanted to see that part of the world, and, not so incidentally, find a mate for my monkey, which I did."

"I had a place on Cape Cod then, and that's where the monkeys had their baby. But I saw something that I hadn't expected: The male was taking care of the infant. That was the inspiration for my thesis project."

Still a social worker at the time, Wright began to haunt the shelves of the New York Public Library, reading everything she could find on primate behavior. "I went to Peru in 1975 to study night monkeys and got my data published in a respected European journal," she says, but a social worker dabbling in serious primatology was nonetheless an odd combination. Primatology finally won out over social work. She started work on her doctorate in 1977 and received it just before coming to Duke in 1984.

Wright quickly earned a reputation among Duke students as a superb teacher. "She teaches with anecdotes and makes everything interesting," says Amy Kemmerer, one of nine undergraduates and graduate students who have accompanied Wright to Ranomafana to help with field work. Kemmerer, a senior, says Wright "obviously loves what she's doing. That's why I changed my major from zoology to anthropology."

Nearly fifty Duke researchers and students have been to Ranomafana. "It changes them," says Wright, who notes that Kemmerer recently told her she's decided to go into conservation education. "She wants to work with the Malagasy people." Another undergraduate, Michael Todd, is in Madagascar now as a field station manager. His father, Thomas Todd '54, and his mother, Dianne, recently visited him there. "Michael, who wants to be a doctor, is now planning to go into tropical medicine," reports Wright. "And Karen Petras '85], who went to Ranomafana as an undergraduate majoring in geology, decided to do graduate work in zoology."

"It's turning people's lives around. Their futures have changed, the lemur's futures have changed—and it's certainly changed the futures of the Malagasy people." ■

Wilson, a free-lance writer living in Chapel Hill, is writing a book on Vietnam veterans.

DAYS OF THE DOLPHIN

By Robert J. Bluiwe

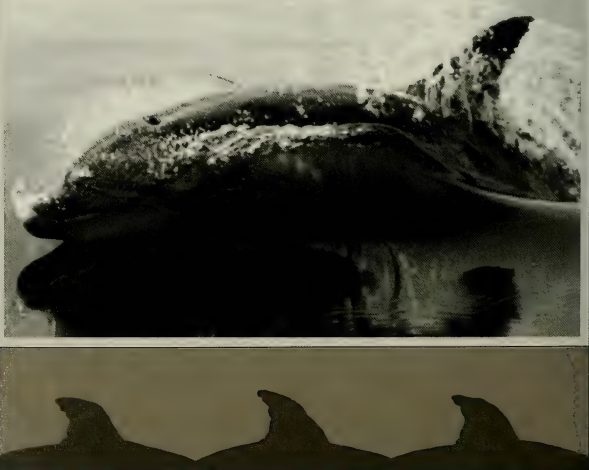
Along the walls of Fort Macon in coastal North Carolina, two men dressed as Confederate soldiers stand lookout against a presumed Union encroachment. As the soldiers perform in their tourist-pleasing spectacle—a sort of "Sunday Morning with the Civil War"—a quieter scene plays itself out a scant few miles away, across the Beaufort Inlet. There two students are scanning through binoculars, watching for another kind of invasion from the sea. Watching, and hoping to find some dancing fins.

The students are part of the expanding volunteer force engaged in the "Dolphin Watch." Conceived by Joseph Bonaventura, who directs the Duke Marine Lab's Marine Biomedical Center, the watch also involves the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, which shares Pivers Island with the lab. Watchers help to monitor the size, character, and stability of the dolphin population. From their efforts, researchers hope to figure out whether the same group of dolphins calls the Beaufort area home—even if that group does tend to seek out warmer climes for winter vacations. The project, begun four years ago with a loosely organized volunteer network, has slowly come to embrace a community of watchers, from tourists clamoring to contribute to science to locals taking time from

their clamming.

All that watching requires some ability to distinguish one dolphin from another—no small task for the many who wouldn't know wholesome Flipper from the ravenous shark of *Jaws*, except by the theme music that introduced both. But one dolphin does differ from another in its dorsal fin, from which researchers derive fingerprint-like identification. Fins scar relatively easily, and dolphins tend to nip at each other; they also are subject to scraps with (and scrapes from) sharks, fish nibbles, and "love bites" from playful companions who leave indelible impressions. The back side of their fins also show notches or ragged edges that occur from natural sloughing off of the cuticle-like tissue over a period of years. By photographing the fins on sight, dolphin watchers have produced a set of dorsal-fin photographs—enough to single out forty to fifty dolphins that have appeared in the area at different times of the year.

That's not yet a large enough photo collection to determine if there is a true "character stock" present—a group of permanent residents who have moved into the Newport River estuary system—rather than a migratory stock that travels up and down the coast seasonally. The total dolphin population swells to between 200 and 400 during the summer months but dwindles to less than a hundred during the winter, estimates Gail Cannon, a marine lab senior research technician who did most of the original work on the project. Cannon is the official Dolphin Watch cheerleader, coordinator, and photo collector. She is an identity giver, too, having assigned her charges names that are allur-





ingly descriptive for fans of fins: Rat Tail, Raggedy Ann, Flip Top, Scar Baby, Half Mast, Bottom Notch, Top Notch.

For the Biomedical Center's Joseph Bonaventura, a dolphin interest stemmed from "a basic fascination that I share with many other people. The fascination comes out of an intense interest in what appears to be a kindred species—and a kindred spirit—that inhabits a niche on our planet, and that we yearn to know in much more detail." Beyond that fascination, he was drawn into dolphin work by a particular curiosity about dolphin blood. Much of Bonaventura's work has focused on how mammalian blood has adapted to the requirements of a marine environment. As "mammals involved in deep and long-term diving," dolphins have a distinctive mechanism regulating their red blood cells, and a distinctive character in their hemoglobin, the oxygen-bearing ingredient of the blood. "The dolphin system is one of striking molecular adaptability. When dolphins dive, changes take place in their blood circulation, and somehow their hemoglobin keeps on delivering oxygen to their tissues to maintain life. But we don't know the details of those functions."

If researchers gather those details, the process may have "direct human-health implications," Bonaventura says. "The more we learn about how hemoglobin transfers oxygen to tissues, the better able we are to understand how the process works in man, and the better able we are to think about modifying human

Like chimpanzees, dolphins may recognize each other but not necessarily associate on any regular basis.

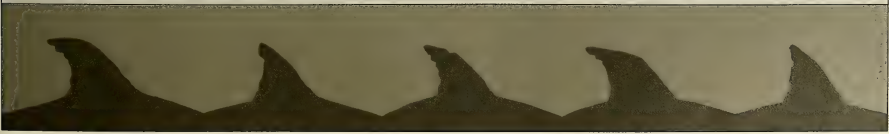
blood. And modified blood used for transfusion could spur the recovery of injured tissues."

If a permanent dolphin stock exists around Beaufort, Bonaventura will have a population for researching those intriguing blood properties. The first step is to find out who is out there, and how permanent their residency status is. Inspired by the dolphins' natural "anthropomorphic appeal," as one undergraduate put it—and by the appeal the dolphins find in the waters around the marine lab—students have become consistent watchers. A bulletin-board notice in one of the lab's dorms invites students to "become experts in the art of fin identification." To prepare for "an awesome time," prospective watchers are steered to the "fin-matching game" outside research technician Gail Cannon's office—a game that challenges players to recognize the same dolphin fin from different perspectives.

In shifts of at least two-and-a-half hours, from seven in the morning until seven at night, students count the considerable number of dock-hugging dolphins and try to distinguish them as individuals. (A few of those students say they are interested in returning to the marine lab as graduate students to continue to study the dolphins—and to study them, fittingly enough, in greater depth.) Their shifts involve the so-called "transect" approach, meaning that rather than holding to one position, dolphin-watching students walk around the southern tip of Pivers Island. Freed from holding to a fixed position, observers tend to be more engaged in their work. The dolphin watchers record their observations on a large reporting chart that hangs on the lab's boat house. Each report carries the name of the observer, the date, the location and direction of the dolphins (for one late-September observation, "off the marine lab dock, moving up Taylor Creek"), the number of dolphins (this time, eight to ten), behavior ("very playful"), and identifying characteristics ("one very dark fin").

On a gray autumn morning, Cannon and Frances White, a Duke anthropologist based in Durham, borrow a small motorboat, a camera, and a reporter, and set out for another variation on the dolphin-watching strategy—an up-close and in-motion variation. They motor under the Beaufort Bridge and up the Newport River, a favorite swimming spot of the dolphins. This is a popular transit point for shrimp boats, for which thrill-seeking dolphins will often engage in their sport of riding the bow wave.

After only three minutes, Cannon and White spot a group of three dolphins; White gets busy with the camera while Cannon looks for identifying markings. "They won't run away," Cannon predicts. "They'll swim around for a while and look at you." Sure enough, the dolphins dive under the boat and resurface for a new vantage point. Then they swim off; and Cannon and White decide not to follow but to search for another dolphin cluster—a decision that turns out to be less than fortuitous, since this isn't otherwise a day of the dolphins. As she powers the boat through a swelling river, Cannon muses about the human-like qualities of our quarry. She talks about her own observations of dolphin behavior: dolphins performing as midwives, nudging newborns to the surface for their first taste of precious air; taking on stints as babysitters, freeing the parent dolphins to venture out for a feeding; and seemingly enjoying making spectacles of them-



selves, their pink bellies "flush with excitement," as they impress boat crews with their leaping and rolling. And she describes how she found herself transfixed with a look into the "big, brown, intelligent-looking eyes" of a dead dolphin off Cape Lookout.

White's involvement in the Dolphin Watch suggests a promising direction for the project. An assistant professor of anthropology, White compares the complex, flexible social structure of dolphins to that of monkeys and chimpanzees—animals that have drawn most of her research attention. Like chimpanzees, dolphins are part of a large community of individuals—a "fission-fusion" community, as the anthropologists call it—who recognize each other but who do not necessarily associate on any regular basis. The fission-fusion system is rare among mammals, says White. It's characteristic of animals with higher intelligence: "If you're in a fission-fusion group, instead of remembering exclusively a fixed group of individuals who are with you all the time, you have to remember a much larger set of individuals whom you see maybe only once every month or two or even once a year. And we can associate that kind of memory with intelligence."

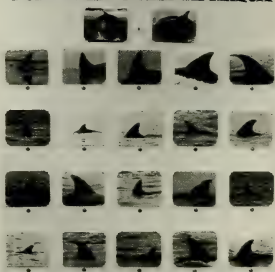
Fission-fusion, a system in perpetual flux, is difficult to describe in detail, as White noted in a grant proposal: "Measurements of group composition do not distinguish between short- and long-term associations. The flexibility in membership can obscure patterns of cohesion between particular individuals. The age and sex classes involved in an association may vary with circumstances. One type of association may be characteristic of feeding, while another may be more prevalent at certain times during the reproductive cycle."

Dolphins present even greater research challenges than do higher primates: It isn't easy to observe wild dolphins with the intimacy and intensity that field work with chimpanzees permits. ("Distinguishing individual dolphins is no different from distinguishing among any other group of mammals," White says. "The biggest problem is getting yourself close-up.") And captive populations of dolphins, with small numbers in cramped holding tanks, are of limited value in unraveling social structures. In White's words, "You simply can't do work on fission-fusion social animals in captivity, because you're depriving them of their main social characteristic—a changing group composition."

But White thinks there's a good chance of identifying, through the dolphin census, a

One dolphin differs from another in its dorsal fin, from which researchers derive visual "fingerprints."

DUKE-NOAA DOLPHIN WATCH



"These dorsal fins of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) are photographed in the waters surrounding Beaufort, N.C. Scan the photos for 'real' notches and use a compass to draw circles. If they are similar, the same fin in the light will go on. Try to match all 10 pairs. We use dorsal fin photography to help identify individual animals by their scars and notches."

permanent character stock around Beaufort. She has honed her objectives to looking for specific types of association that can be translated into statistical measures—applying a branch of field research called numerical taxonomy. To get a picture of social interaction, she'll note which individuals spend time together in groups and the nature of their interactions—either aggressive, affiliative, or sexual. She plans to derive those measures for different dolphin activities, including feeding and traveling, for different association sizes, for different seasons, and at different locations within the estuary study site. "And as we learn about dolphins, we learn about their ecosystem," she says. The stability or instability of the dolphin population should signal something about the impact of rapid coastal development.

In many ways, White's hopes for the dolphin research parallel her work with the spider monkeys of Manu National Park in Peru and with pygmy chimpanzees in Zaire.

Back in 1982, she conducted forty-nine censuses of the monkeys over three months, and found a typical fission-fusion pattern: "Members of the spider monkey group associated in temporary parties of changing composition and variable size. The compositions of these parties were relatively stable from day to day, as certain recognizable individuals were found together in the same general area on sequential days. Over a period of weeks, however, compositions of parties altered as animals joined or left." She also observed spider-monkey behavior in three activities: feeding, moving, and resting.

Pygmy chimpanzees are even more fluid in their fission and fusion. During a two-year study in the rain forests of central Zaire, White found that groups of this rare ape change in size and composition about every hour and a half.

As a primate researcher looking in the direction of dolphins, White is helping to spearhead a trend. *Science* reported last summer that two graduate students, working on the shores of Shark Bay in Western Australia, observed "evidence of begging behavior among dolphins similar to that exhibited by wild chimpanzees." Scientists are comparing the site to the Gombe Stream Reserve, the chimpanzee habitat worked by Jane Goodall. And now the dolphins, says the magazine, "are attracting some of the very same scientists whose previous work focused on the chimpanzees of Gombe." Those scientists "hope to compare the social lives of these two big-brained mammals, animals which live in such different media and are separated by at least 60 million years of evolution yet seem to share many social adaptations."

People find dolphins alluring, probably because people think they see something of themselves in dolphins. The marine lab's Gail Cannon says she's fielded inquiries about Dolphin Watch from as far away as Canada, Germany, and Scotland. And she's evolved from Dolphin Watch coordinator to Dolphin Watch entrepreneur, hawking dolphin-theme T-shirts at every opportunity. The project's only source of income, except for sporadic donations, is revenue from the T-shirt sales. Having attracted White's participation, she's hoping that outside funding and graduate-student involvement will follow, all in the interest of making the watch systematic and broadening its potential.

"There's a romantic side to work with dolphins," she says. "That's something beyond science, strictly speaking, but that's part of what I like about it."

DUKE

ALUMNI RECAP

RAMESSES WAS GREAT

The Queen City was host to an Egyptian king this fall, and area Duke alumni in numbers rivaling pharaoh's army were there. The Charlotte Mint Museum's exhibition "Rameses the Great, the Pharaoh and His Time" lured nearly 250 for a special museum tour and reception afterwards, sponsored by the Duke Club of Charlotte.

Lloyd Bailey B.Div. '61, an associate professor at Duke's divinity school, was the guest lecturer and presented slides on "The World as Rameses Knew It." His specialty is Old Testament language, literature, and history, and Near Eastern studies. Adding a historical perspective to the tour, he discussed Rameses' reign during the 14th Dynasty of Egypt, where the average life expectancy was thirty years; Rameses lived to ninety-two, ruling Egypt for nearly seventy years.

The Charlotte club's president, Charles R. Daul '69, who arranged the tours, cocktail reception, and lecture presentation, welcomed the crowd, which included trustee Lloyd Caudle '53, J.D. '56 and his wife, Dorothy Staub Caudle '54; Marshall Pickens '25, A.M. '26, chairman emeritus of The Duke Endowment; and William R. Pitts '29, trustee emeritus.

From ancient life on the Nile to "A Night on the Danube with Duke": the Duke Club of Washington, D.C., held "an evening of Viennese enchantment" at the Four Seasons Hotel in October to benefit the DCW Alumni Scholarship Fund of the capital campaign. The black-tie gala, attended by nearly 250, was co-chaired by Deané Fenstermaker '80 and Suzanne Rich '83, and music was provided by Theron L. "Doc" Dikeman '42 and his orchestra.

The DCW's scholarship was created as part of the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering to provide need-based undergraduate scholarships, with preference given to children of D.C.-area alumni. Frances "Parkie" Adams Blaylock '53 and her husband, Dan, started the fund with their donation. "The original goal was set at \$100,000, to be funded over five years," says Albert A. Fisher '80, Alumni Affairs' senior



STEVE WILSON/SPECTATOR MAGAZINE

field coordinator, who attended. "That goal was reached in the first two years. The expanded goal is now \$250,000."

A silent auction, organized by Marilynne N. White '79, offered a variety of items for sale: a basketball autographed by Coach Mike Krzyzewski, a football autographed by Coach Steve Spurrier, a football signed by the Washington Redskins, an autographed copy of Duke political scientist James David Barber's book *Presidential Character*, and basketball tickets to the Duke-UNC game in Cameron and the Duke-Maryland game in College Park. The DCW's president is George E. Northrup '80.

The international flavor of club activities was felt as far away as Japan, where the taste of North Carolina barbecue is just a memory for Duke alumni. But the Duke Club of Tokyo contributed to the balance of trade by importing barbecue, with the help of budding export expert Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, Alumni Affairs' assistant director, alumni clubs programs, for a dinner in November. Guest speaker was Paula Burger, Duke vice provost for academic services. She was in Tokyo to meet with local high school guidance counselors and Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee chair Stuart J. Laidlaw B.S.M.E. '85 about prospective Duke students.

In September, the Japan club met at the Tokyo American Club for a T.G.I.F. party to welcome new alumni arrivals in the area. The get-together was arranged by Air Force Lieutenant Jeff Spear '85. Craig Justice '81 is the club's president.

Stateside, West Coast clubs got a chance to hear basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski talk about Blue Devil futures. He attended a September Duke Club of San Diego banquet at the Sheraton Grand Hotel, arranged by Jon T. Upson B.S.M.E. '82. The next evening Coach K spoke at a club event in Los Angeles University Club. Lawrence E. Goldenherish '77 chairs the "Duke in Southern California" group.

Up north, the Duke Club of Northern California staged a food fête of cooking instruction and demonstration, followed by a dinner at the San Francisco School of Cooking. James K. Murphy M.H.A. '81 and Susan Graboyes Murphy '79, M.H.A. '81 are the club's co-presidents.

The Duke Club of Southern Arizona held an evening at Tucson's Arizona Club with Earl H. Dowell, engineering school dean, speaking on "Duke Today and Tomorrow: A Dean's Perspective." The club's co-chairs are Nancy O'Brien Chorebanian '54 and Tim Clark '56. Dowell spoke to the Duke Club of San Antonio the night before at the Club Giraud. Bonnie Bauer Harkrader B.S.N. '65 is the club's president.

Closer to home, Duke geologist Orrin H. Pilkey staged a slide show and discussion, "Our Retreating Shorelines," in October at the Greensboro Country Club for the Duke Club of Greensboro. He is considered one of the country's major forces in altering the public's perception and policies in dealing with beach "erosion."

HEEDING THE HOMECOMING CALL

The sun didn't always shine on reunion weekends this fall—not literally, anyway. But for record numbers of alumni returning to campus, the chance to renew old friendships was an autumnal bright spot. During the November 21-23 Homecoming weekend alone, total attendance came to 2,000.

The Class of 1978 broke all records for reunion classes with 482 members returning, making it the largest individual class reunion in Duke history. Also celebrating reunions that weekend were the classes of '63 and '83. For the first time, the Alumni Affairs office organized activities for non-reunion



Alma mater matters: Alumni—nearly 4,000—came home for reunions; first stop, Alumni House, left

year young alumni. About 420 members of the classes of '87 and '88 swelled the ranks of Homecoming celebrants. The weekend defied the pregame Alumni Association barbeque, the blue-and-white basketball scrimmage, Blue and White Night, the William Blackburn literary festival—which included a discussion among William Styron '47, Reynolds Price '55, and others on Blackburn's style and impact as a teacher of "imaginative writing"—and President H. Keith H. Brodie's state of the university address.

During the late September reunion weekend, the classes of '43, '53, and '68 brought back a total of 570 alumni ('68 set a record for twentieth-year reunions with 286 people attending). The Blue Devils' defeat of the Virginia Cavaliers, a tour of the Duke Museum of Art, and a Women's Studies panel discussion were some of the weekend's activities.

Parent's Weekend in November attracted the Class of '73 in force: '73 set an attendance record for fifteen-year reunions with 210 back. Also returning to campus that weekend were the reunion classes of '48 and '58.

"The success of the reunion program can be attributed to the strong attendance networks formed by class volunteers," says Reunion Coordinator Anne Irwin Powell '63, assistant director of class activities. "These networks contacted alumni through various affinity groups such as clubs, Greeks, sports, and dorms. The personal contact from a classmate is what encouraged many alumni to return to campus."

GALA BENEFITS

Atheatrical success demands a repeat performance. With that thought in mind, organizers of last year's gala benefit surrounding the Broadway production of *The Phantom of the Opera* are expanding the theatrical offerings available to Duke alumni and friends. In four cities this spring, top-notch national theater will entertain audiences while enriching Duke's drama program.

Jerome Robbins's Broadway, which opens at New York's Imperial Theater in late February, is a review of the choreographer's work between 1944 and 1964, including *On the Town*, *West Side Story*, and *Fiddler on the Roof*. The show requires a twenty-two week rehearsal period and a cast of sixty. Duke's capital campaign will hold a benefit on March 4 with a "black tie optional" post-show reception. Tickets for the event are \$250.

The Chicago premiere of the Broadway hit musical *Les Misérables* will take place in The Auditorium. Organizers selected an appropriately miserable day for taxpayers, April 15, for the Duke group's reception and evening performance. Tickets are already on sale, priced at \$150.

In May, *The Phantom of the Opera* swoops down on the West Coast for a stint at the Ahmanson Theater in downtown Los Angeles. The Andrew Lloyd Webber musical, starring Michael Crawford, has been playing to packed houses in New York since it opened. The Los Angeles benefit performance and reception

will be held May 21. Tickets are \$250.

Duke scored a major theatrical coup by securing the pre-Broadway premiere of Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, featuring Mikhail Baryshnikov in the lead role. In an ambitious undertaking, the actor and dancer will head a cast of six for a three-week, twenty-six show run in the Bryan Center's R.J. Reynolds Industries Theater. After its Duke debut, *Metamorphosis* will metamorphose to a new setting—Broadway.

Although the 15,600 tickets for the February run are twice the number that have ever been available for a Broadway preview performance, Ron Kumin, administrative director of the Duke Drama program, expects the show to sell out quickly. "Baryshnikov is a charismatic performer," he says. "Even though he's established himself as an actor in films, this is Baryshnikov's first legitimate theater role. We expect to draw audiences not only from the Triangle, North Carolina, and neighboring states, but also from around the world." Tickets will be \$29, \$26, and \$21 with group discounts available, and \$25, \$22, and \$17 for Duke students and senior citizens.

The week after *Metamorphosis* opens, Duke will be the setting for another theatrical first. *Moonlight and Valentino*, Ellen Simon's first play, will be unveiled in the Bryan Center's Sheaffer Theater. Produced by adjunct drama professor Emanuel Azenberg—who has worked extensively with Ellen's father, playwright Neil Simon—*Moonlight and Valentino* is a contemporary "seriocomic" drama. The main character, a recently widowed Columbia professor in her early thirties, comes to terms with death and loss with the help of her ex-stepmother, a sister, and a close friend

and neighbor. After the Duke performances, the play will travel to off-Broadway or to another major city.

Net proceeds from the theater benefits in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Durham are earmarked for the Duke Drama program, with an emphasis on attracting working professionals to Duke for varying lengths of time, from Broadway previews to longer residencies. For more information on any of the performances, or to purchase tickets, contact Mary Newman, Office of the Vice President for Alumni Affairs and Development, Duke University, 225 Allen Building, Durham, N.C. 27706 (1-919-684-8841).

THREE TARGETED AS TRUSTEES

Someone with strong family ties to the university, and with equally strong ties to investment management—A. Morris Williams Jr. '62, M.A.T. '63, an investment manager with the securities and commodities trading firm Miller, Anderson, Sherred—has been nominated to Duke's board of trustees. He joins Lloyd C. Caudle '53, J.D. '56, and Susan Bennett King '62, who are both up for re-election to a

second term. The three would represent alumni during six-year terms on the board.

Three generations of Williamses have attended Duke, including Morris' father, A. Morris Williams B.Div. '32, and daughters Susan '85 and Elizabeth '87. Williams is married to Ruth Slinor Williams '63 and lives in Pennsylvania. While a student, Williams was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and worked on *The Chronicle* and the Judicial Board. He is on the divinity school's board of visitors and the Philadelphia steering committee for the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering. A Duke Centurion—an honor marking capital campaign contributors of \$100,000 or more—he is also a member of the Founders' Society—enlisting donors of \$10,000 or more.

Caudle, a Charlotte attorney with Caudle & Spears, has also been a volunteer leader. He was on the law school's board of visitors from 1977-83 and was president of the General Alumni Association in 1978. During his student days, Caudle was a member of Sigma Chi social fraternity and Delta Theta Pi law fraternity, and earned letters in football, basketball, and track.

He and his wife, Dorothy Staub Caudle '54, are members of the Founders' Society, and regularly contribute to the law school and to the athletic scholarship program. They

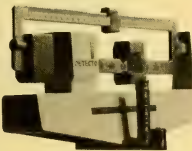
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Baryshnikov: metamorphosis from dance to drama

have three sons, George Grainger Caudle '81, Lloyd Cameron Caudle '82, and Robert Gordon Caudle '85.

King is president of Steuben Glass. She joined Steuben's parent company, Corning Glass Works, in 1983 as director of corporate communications and consumer affairs. She became vice president for Corning Glass Works the following year before moving into her current position in 1987. From 1978-81, King was chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission; and in 1981 she was named a Fellow at Harvard University's Institute of Politics.

As an undergraduate at Duke, King was active in Delta Delta Delta sorority and in intramural athletics. She worked on the staff

of *The Chanticleer* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After graduation, she earned her law degree from Catholic University.

General Alumni Association president Robert L. Heidrick '63, who now serves on the board of trustees as a non-voting "observer," will automatically serve a one-year term as a trustee with full voting privileges when his GAA term ends in July of 1989.

Duke's charter calls for the election of one-third of its trustees by graduates of the university. Every two years, in odd-numbered years, the terms of four of the twelve alumni trustees expire. The executive committee of the General Alumni Association's board of directors serves as the nominating committee and submits a list of names to the university

secretary for submission to the trustees. Four names are then approved for final submission to the alumni body, with additional nominations permitted by petition.

After notice appears in print, alumni may submit a petition within thirty days nominating additional persons and signed by one-half of 1 percent of the alumni body (385 alumni).

The alumni affairs director maintains a confidential roster of alumni recommended as trustees—and he welcomes and encourages recommendations from alumni at any time. The next election will be for terms that expire in 1991. Submit names and biographical information to M. Laney Funderburk Jr. '60, Director of Alumni Affairs, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27706.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

Charles K. Bradsher '33, James B. Duke professor emeritus of chemistry, received the 1987 Herty Medal for being the Southeast's most outstanding chemist. He is assistant director of Duke's Chemistry for Executives Program.

Susan Singleton Rose '35, who enrolled in the first class of Duke's Master of Arts in Liberal Studies program in 1984, received her A.M. in May 1987.

William J. Deupree '38 became the seventh person honored for his golfing achievements at the annual Legends of Cincinnati golf tournament in May. He has won several golf tournaments, most notably the Kentucky Amateur Championship, two Tri-State Amateur titles, and, more recently, three U.S. Seniors Golf Association championships.

David S. Breslow Ph.D. '40 was the 1988 winner of the American Chemical Society Award in applied polymer science. The award of \$3,000 and a medallion recognize his discoveries in the field of polymer chemistry. He developed the first commercial polypropylene foam and a polymeric material with both antitumor and antiviral activity, which has undergone preliminary testing in humans. He holds 79 U.S. patents and a number of foreign patents. His other honors include the 1982 ACS Delaware Section Award and the 1986 Honor Award of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists.

Robert P. Barnett '42, LL.B. '48 received the Wallace M. Johnson Award for community service from the New Castle County Chamber of Commerce in Delaware. Former president and chief executive officer of ICI Americas Inc., he is president of the New Castle County Economic Development Corp. and chairman of the Delaware Heritage Commission.

Maybelle Coleman Ph.D. '43 received Lander College's 1988 Medallion of Honor. She was professor of sociology and dean of instruction at the Greenwood, S.C., school from 1926 until her retirement in 1963. An honorary member of Alpha Kappa Gamma fraternity and the recipient of an honorary doctor of letters degree from Lander in 1963, she was named a distinguished alumna in 1959 and had a new dormitory named in her honor in 1975.

Thomas R. Young Jr. '43 was named Small Business Person of the Year by Spartanburg, S.C.'s chamber of commerce. He owns Young Office Supply, which he began in 1953 in partnership with his father. In 1965, he was named president and became chairman of the board in 1985. He and his wife, Mary Jane, have five children.

Lewis M. Branscomb '45, Hon. '71 is a member of the recently established Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology, and Government, a nonpartisan commission designed to assess the mechanisms by which the federal government and the states incorporate scientific and technological knowledge into policy and administrative decision making. The director of the Science, Technology and Public Policy Program at



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OLDER AND WISER



Palmore: old news is good news

T rue or false: The majority of Americans over the age of sixty-five have difficulty getting around, are financially strapped, and describe their lives as unhappy.

Respondents of all ages tend to think that statement is correct. But it's not. And Edman Palmore '52, co-director of Duke's Geriatric Education Center, wants those and other common myths about aging dispelled.

Palmore, a professor in the community and social psychiatry division and in the sociology department, has written a book called *The Facts On Aging Quiz: A Handbook of Uses and Results*, the latest in a series published by Springer on

adulthood and aging. Initially structured for his Duke course, "The Social Aspects of Aging," the quizzes in the book demonstrate the prevalence of misinformation about older people.

"The image our society has of an older person is of a sick, frail, poor, isolated, and senile individual," says Palmore. "And none of those stereotypes is true. Some of those used to be true a generation or two ago, but times have changed. Most older people are relatively healthy, socially active, and as happy if not happier than younger people."

Palmore's intent is to stimulate discussion and clarify misconceptions about aging. Although geared for class-

room or workshop settings, the book helps all age groups to re-examine their beliefs and feelings about growing older. And, like the phenomenon it explores, the book offers bittersweet lessons.

Older workers, for example, have fewer accidents than younger workers, and the majority of old people say they are seldom irritated or angry. But lung capacity and sensory perceptions decline with age, and more older people have chronic illnesses that limit their activity than do younger persons.

Born in Japan, Palmore has compared that country's attitudes toward the older members of a culture with the United States in

two books, *The Honorable Elders* and *The Honorable Elders Revisited*. He will expand that study to Egyptian society during his sabbatical leave in Cairo this year on a Fulbright fellowship.

"In Japan, it is assumed that old people have more wisdom and should be given more respect simply because they are old," says Palmore. "From an economic point of view, I expect the Egyptians won't have the affluence their United States counterparts have. But, like the Japanese, I expect that they will be more integrated into their society than our elderly are in this country."

the school awarded him an honorary Doctor of Public Service degree.

William R. Jahnke B.S.M.E. '48 was one of four Kansas State University professors to receive a \$1,000 Outstanding Undergraduate Teaching Award during spring commencement exercises. A professor of architecture with the university for 20 years, he also served as assistant dean of the College of Architecture and Design.

50s

F. Herbert Bormann A.M. '50, Ph.D. '52 was inducted into the Rutgers Hall of Distinguished

Alumni in recognition of his important ecological research on acid rain. A 1948 graduate of Rutgers, he went on to do some of the first major research showing the impact of acid rain on forests. He is now the Oastler Professor of Forest Ecology and director of ecosystem research at Yale's forestry and environmental studies school.

Robert S. Dillon '51, a retired career foreign service officer, is president and chief executive officer of AMIDEAST, a nonprofit organization which cultivates friendship and understanding between Middle Easterners and Americans through education, training, and information programs. He was United Nations assistant secretary general and president of the U.N.'s Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees.

Robert Granville Gardner B.Div. '51, Ph.D. '57 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Shorter College in Georgia.

Paul Hardin '52, J.D. '54 is the new chancellor of UNC-Chapel Hill. Elected by the UNC board of governors, he won the nomination after an eight-month national search that attracted 105 applications. He has been president at Wofford College, Southern Methodist University, and Drew University, where he remained for 13 years. He and his wife, **Barbara Russell Hardin** '54, live in Chapel Hill.

C. Sherly Jones B.S.C.E. '53 received the 1988 Bernard L. Wilner Award from the D.C. Life Underwriters Association. He earned his J.D. at George Washington University. He received the YMCA Service Award for his volunteer leadership at the Arlington, Va., YMCA and is also a past president of the Kiwanis Club of The Potomac. He is designated as a Chartered Life Underwriter and a Chartered Financial Consultant.

Thomas F. Keller '53, dean of the Fuqua School of Business at Duke, received an honorary doctoral degree from Clemson University in December. An R.J. Reynolds Industries Professor of Business Administration, he chairs the management science department. A certified public accountant and author, he is editor of *The Accounting Review*. He joined Duke's faculty as an assistant professor in 1959 and served as vice provost from 1971 to 1972.

Robert A. Spivey '53 was named president of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges. He has been president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, dean of the college of arts and sciences at Florida State University, and has taught at Williams College. A member of Phi Beta Kappa and Omicron Delta Kappa, he has held Woodrow Wilson, Danforth, and Fulbright Fellowships and appears in *Who's Who in America* and *Outstanding Educators in America*.

Thomas Felder Dorn '54 was named interim vice president for academic affairs at Kean College of New Jersey in March 1988. He had been dean of the school of natural sciences, nursing, and mathematics at Kean. He and his wife, Sara Ruth, and their three children live in New Jersey.

Ronald H. Hawkins '54 was named vice president of human resources at Blue Cross & Blue Shield in Connecticut. An associate with the Greenwich management consulting firm Merkle Associates since 1986, he was corporate vice president of human resources for UniRoyal, Inc., in Middlebury. He and his wife, Margaret, live in Cheshire.

Robert C. Block Ph.D. '56 was appointed head of the nuclear engineering and engineering physics department at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's engineering school in September 1987.

Robert E. Leak '56 resigned his post as the first full-time president of the Research Triangle Foundation after serving three years as its president and chief executive officer. During his tenure, he created the Research and Production Service District, an area

Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, he was IBM's chief scientist from 1972-1986 and served as director of the National Bureau of Standards from 1969-1972.

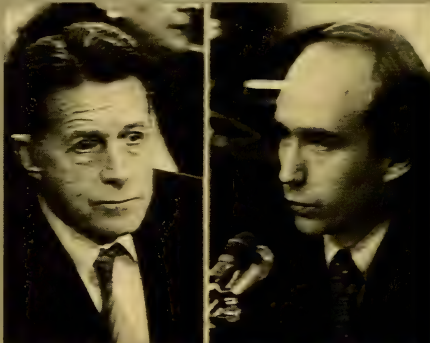
G.B. Hodge M.D. '47 received the 1988 Neville Holcombe Distinguished Citizen Award. He was chief resident surgeon and instructor in surgery at Duke's medical school, and he now has a private practice in Spartanburg, S.C. He is a trustee of Spartanburg Day School, a member of the council of Wofford College Associates, and chairman of the Spartanburg County Commission for Higher Education. He received the Kiwanis Club Citizenship Award in 1969, and was essential in the establishment of the University of South Carolina at Spartanburg, and the multiple purpose building there is named Hodge Center. In 1982,

ONE MAN AGAINST THE IRAN SCAM

During his first week on the job, W. Neil Eggleston '75, deputy chief counsel for the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran, had to rely on newspaper accounts for information about the illegal operations. With only three months between launching the investigation and the televised hearings, Eggleston's committee had to reconstruct quickly and thoroughly the sequence of events that resulted in the sale of arms to Iran and the support to Nicaraguan contra rebels—and the diversion of profits from the former to the latter.

The Tower Commission Report released in February of 1987 did a good job of confirming the mechanics of the Iranian transactions, Eggleston says, but it essentially ignored the contra operation. "It also missed the *ad hoc* privatization of foreign policy—the action of a few individuals at the top of the government deciding to use covert, off-the-shelf enterprise for their own foreign policy objectives. The fundamental subversion of the process of government was at the core of the scandal."

Before joining the congressional probe in early 1987, Eggleston



Heavy hitting: Eggleston, right, talks to Caspar Weinberger, Defense Secretary, left

was chief appellate attorney in the Office of the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York. He had also clerked for Chief Justice Warren Burger before becoming an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, with responsibility for litigating criminal cases.

One of the biggest issues concerning the hearings—still being tested in the courts—was the use of immunity granted through the House and Senate committees. "I'd prefer not to talk about the precise legal problems surrounding Congress' decision to grant immunity," Eggleston says, "but realize that the immunity extends

only to what the witness says under immunity. The immunity statute does not protect against prosecution for the underlying conduct."

In the time that has elapsed since the congressional hearings, it's become easy to forget how little the public knew about the conduct of top government officials. "The committee moved quickly to clear up the uncertainties and inform the American public about the sale of weapons to Iranian terrorists and the shipments of weapons to the contras apparently in violation of an Act of Congress," he says. "Without the grant of immunity, we could not have allayed

the public's curiosity, and perhaps even its anger, about our governing officials' activities."

Eggleston worries that the temptation will persist to throw aside the inherent inefficiencies of a Constitutional form of government because of a belief that it is too cumbersome. "Whenever you balance faithfulness to our democratic system against tangible action, I am afraid that there will be those who will urge the short-cut and our democracy will suffer. But that's also why I'm proud of our system, which can take its lumps and bumps and continue."

Russell C. Drew Ph.D. '61 is president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc., the world's largest technical professional organization, with more than 290,000 members in over 130 countries. President of Viking Instruments Corp. of Sterling, Va., and former president of Science and Technology Consultants, he spent many years with the federal government as a senior staff member of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and also headed the Office of Naval Research London, England, branch.

C. Norman Kraus Ph.D. '61 recently wrote and published his book, *Jesus Christ Our Lord*, "a unique approach to the study of Christology."

Stan Lundine '61 has been the lieutenant governor of New York since January 1987. Second-in-command to Gov. Mario Cuomo, he began his political career in 1970 when he was elected mayor of Jamestown, N.Y., the youngest person elected mayor in the state. He was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1976. He and his wife, Sara, and their two sons live in Jamestown.

O. Whitfield Broome Jr. '62 was named chairman of the board of regents of the College for Financial Planning in Denver, Colo. A three-year member of the board, he is professor of commerce with the school of commerce at the University of Virginia, where he has taught for 20 years. He has also been a visiting professor at Duke and the University of Texas.

Ralph W. Doermann Ph.D. '62 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Capital University in Ohio.

Jessica Richards Linden '62 was promoted to IBM's application system division. She is manager of planning and strategy for financial services industries and lives in Atlanta.

Arthur M. McCausland '62, a Sacramento obstetrician and gynecologist, is the president of the Sacramento-El Dorado Medical Society. He earned his medical degree from George Washington University and has practiced medicine in Sacramento since 1971. He is a clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at UC-Davis medical school.

Phillip Rhodes '62 was one of 16 faculty members at Carleton College awarded grants for projects in their fields. The Andrew Mellon Professor of Humanities and composer-in-residence is completing his second one-act play based on the story *Feathertop*.

James A. Tart '62 was appointed to the local board of Southern National Bank of North Carolina. He is a cardiologist at the Pinehurst Medical Clinic in Pinehurst, N.C.

William O. Walker Jr. Ph.D. '62 was named acting dean of Trinity University's division of humanities and arts in San Antonio, Texas. A professor of religion, he has chaired the department since 1980.

David R. Brooks '63 received the 1988-89 Floyd L. Thompson Fellowship at NASA's Langley Research Center. He will spend one academic year at Philadelphia's Drexel University conducting research on analytic representations of the bidirectional behavior of the Earth's radiation as viewed from space. He began working at the Langley Research Center in 1963, where he researched the behavior of the Earth's radiation field and specialized in satellite data analysis and satellite mission analysis. He has received two special achievement awards and a group achievement award for his work in atmospheric sciences. He lives in Yorktown, Va.

V. Anne Flowers D.Ed. '63 was selected vice chancellor for academic affairs for Georgia's state university system. She had been assistant vice chancellor for academic affairs for the past three years. Before joining the system's central office, she was dean of Ga. Southern College's education school for five years.

protected by state law from annexation by surrounding municipalities. Before his appointment to the foundation in 1985, Leak was director of economic development for the state of South Carolina for more than eight years and in the same position in North Carolina for nine years.

James W. Vaughan Jr. B.S.E.E. '57 was elected vice president and general manager of NUS Corp's Field Operations and Training Division. He was acting assistant secretary for nuclear energy in the U.S. Department of Energy. He has worked for more than 25 years in various management positions for the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, including five years as deputy director. Headquartered in Gaithersburg, Md., NUS is an international engineering and consulting firm that deals with energy, environmental, and health concerns. He and his wife,

Frances Smith Vaughan '57, live in Alexandria, Va., and have two sons, including **Kevin Scott Vaughan** '86.

Connie Lucas Winkler '59 was named to the advisory board of directors of the First National Bank

of Missouri City and was featured in a "Women in Business" supplement in an area newspaper. She is also a member of the traveling St. Paul Choir, which will be the choir-in-residence for a week at London's Westminster Abbey next summer.

60s

James W. McElhany '60, LL.B. '62 was the keynote speaker at Drake University's 51st Annual Supreme Court Day in March. The Joseph C. Hostetler Professor of Trial and Advocacy at Case Western Reserve University's law school, he holds one of the nation's two endowed chairs in trial advocacy.

Samuel D. Ravenel '60, Ph.D. '64 joined the High Point Infant and Child Clinic in North Carolina. Following two years of duty in the Army, he entered private practice and has held teaching positions at UNC's medical school and at Moses Cone Memorial Hospital.

She chaired Duke's education department and was associate dean of the arts and sciences college.

Steven H. Gale '63 resigned from his position as director of the Honors Program/Interdisciplinary Studies Program/Study Abroad Program at Mo. Southern State College to resume teaching full-time as a full professor in the English department. The author of seven books, he has three others scheduled for release in 1989: *The Films of Harold Pinter*, *Harold Pinter: Critical Essays*, and *David Mamet: Social Relationships*.

Barbara Brod Germino B.S.N. '63, M.S.N. '68 received the Distinguished Alumna Award from Duke's nursing school in April. She was an assistant professor at the nursing school until she began teaching at UNC-Chapel Hill from 1971 to 1974. Since then, she worked in Tampa, Fla.; Kodiak, Alaska; and Seattle, Wash., where she earned her Ph.D. in nursing science in 1984. She is now an associate professor at UNC's nursing school.

Mary Duke Trent Jones '63 was elected to the board of The Duke Endowment, a Charlotte-based foundation. The great-granddaughter of Benjamin N. Duke, son of Washington Duke, she is a member of the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation board, a trustee of Virginia Intermont College, and a commissioner of the Virginia Arts Commission. She and her husband, James, and their three children live in Abingdon, Va.

J. Thomas Pearson '63 is senior vice president, taxation, of RJR Nabisco, Inc. He has been vice president in the same division since 1987 and vice president, taxation, for Nabisco Brands, Inc., since 1982.

Gordon Dalbey '64, an ordained minister, had his book, *Healing the Masculine Soul*, published last fall. After a two-year stay in Nigeria with the Peace Corps, he earned his A.M. in journalism from Stanford and his M.Div. from Harvard Divinity School. He served a local church in the Los Angeles area until 1985, when he left to become a full-time writer. His articles have appeared in several magazines, including *Catholic Digest*, *The Priest*, and *Presbyterian Survey*.

Elizabeth M. Locke '64, Ph.D. '72 serves on the board of directors of Women Executives as vice president of administration. She is communications director for The Duke Endowment in Charlotte, N.C.

Jeff Mullins '64, twice Duke basketball All-America, has coached the 49ers of UNC-Charlotte for the past three years and is director of athletics. They were Sun Belt Conference champions for 1988.

Charles S. Rooks A.M. '64, Ph.D. '68 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Reed College in Portland, Ore.

Helen Holmes Haase '65 was appointed assistant regional administrator for the U.S. Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in Atlanta. She is responsible for equal employment opportunity requirements for federal and federally-funded contractors and sub-contractors. She was a Peace Corps volunteer for two years in Thailand before going to work with the federal government in 1975.

John S. Stoppleman '66, an attorney with Bishop, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds in Washington, D.C., is a columnist for the *National OTC Stock Journal*. One of his recent writings supported a current bill in the Del. legislature that would strengthen the forces favoring federal preemption in the takeover area.

D. Craig Brater '67, M.D. '71, professor of medicine and director of the clinical pharmacology section at Indiana University's medical school, received the Burroughs Wellcome Clinical Pharmacology Award for 1988, an award in the amount of \$300,000 to be distributed over five years. He has done extensive research on the pharma-kinetics of diuretics. Brater

recently received a five-year, \$1-million grant from the National Institutes of Health for work in this field. The former associate director of the General Clinical Research Center at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Dallas, he is a member of the editorial board of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

Robert C. Fox J.D. '68 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Hamline University in Minnesota.

Robert K. Garro J.D. '68 wrote the "Forms of Holding Title" chapter of the 1988 supplement to *Basic Estate Planning*, published by the nonprofit Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. Vice president with the Continental Bank in Chicago, he is chairman of Division A, Federal Gift and Estate Tax, of the Federal Tax Committee of the Chicago Bar Association.

Stanley T. "Huck" Gutman '68, Ph.D. '71 co-edited *Technologies of the Self: A Seminar with Michel Foucault*, a record of Foucault's faculty seminar given at the University of Vermont in 1982. An associate professor of English at Vermont, he has published two additional books, *Mapping the Terrain: A Historical Survey of American Literature and Mankind in Barbary: The Individual and Society in the Novels of Norman Mailer*.

William J. Patton '68 is a deputy director of the environmental services division for the Environmental Protection Agency's Region 4. He and his wife, Rosemary, and their daughter live in Atlanta.

Marsha C. Petersen '68 is manager of corporate communications for Alexander and Baldwin, Inc., a diversified corporation based in Honolulu with operations in ocean transportation, property development and management, and sugar production. She is responsible for public relations and media communications with the company's subsidiaries. She worked for two years as manager of public relations for The

TRAINING FOR VICTORY



Samet: keeping athletes in the game

The thrill of victory is all the more exhilarating when it follows a tough battle. After forty-four straight losses on the football field, the Columbia University football Lions beat Princeton, 16-13, on October 8, and reacquainted itself with the almost forgotten feeling of being a winner.

"I've never won a Super Bowl, World Series, or Olympic Gold Medal, but I can imagine the feeling would be the same," says Laurie Samet M.S. '82, on Columbia's breaking the longest losing run in NCAA Division I college football.

As a full-time assistant trainer for the

the National Athletic Trainer's Association. Colleges and professional sports teams seem to have become more sophisticated about training methods and have started to look past gender to more important qualifications, like experience and knowledge.

Samet became interested in athletics as a youth in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where she began running track in junior high school and played field hockey throughout her undergraduate years at Lafayette College. The Duke program combined course work in medicine and physical therapy, hospital experience, and, for Samet, work as a trainer with the club football and rugby teams. She remembers working the sidelines of the Atlantic Coast Conference rugby tournament one year, "watching guys come out, sending them over to the hospital, and then seeing them come back a couple of hours later with casts on to watch the game."

After graduating from the Duke program, Samet worked with teams at the University of Virginia and Purdue before landing at Columbia in 1984. Columbia had just gone co-ed, and she came on as a women's basketball trainer and football assistant. Motivating athletes is an

important part of her job, particularly at Columbia, where, as in the rest of the Ivy League, there are no athletic scholarships.

On game day, Samet and the other trainers arrive at the stadium at 9:30 a.m., more than three hours before kickoff, to prepare equipment for players' arrival. At eleven, the trainers help the players warm up and begin taping and adjustments, a process that lasts almost until the game starts. Afterward, she remains at the stadium well into early evening, evaluating injuries and going over treatment plans with the rest of the staff. "During the season, we work seven-day weeks," she says. "Actually, game days are some of the easiest we have."

Now that Columbia has shed the dubious distinction of being a number-one team—albeit for losing—Samet has the luxury of looking to the future. "I'd like to be a head trainer at the college level, running a medium-sized co-ed program; I like the variety of going from men's to women's sports."

"It's nice to have the pressure off us now," she says, "because the most rewarding part of my job, really, is working with kids."

Queen's Medical Center in Honolulu and as a technical writer for Bank of Hawaii for a year. She has been a cabinet member, director of the Municipal Reference and Records Center, for Honolulu Mayor Eileen Anderson for four years.

Edward A. Reilly J.D. '68 became a partner in the Durham law firm Harlow, Reilly, Derr & Stark. He specializes in taxation, business and estate planning, tax-exempt entities, and international transactions.

Richard Paul Warren '68 is an assistant vice president and branch manager for Sears Mortgage Corp. in Durham.

Francis A. Beninati '69 is co-author of the "Sample Estate Plans" chapter of the 1988 supplement to *Basic Estate Planning*. A partner with the Chicago law firm Rosenthal and Schanfield, he is a member and former chair for the Chicago Bar Association's Probate Practice Committee, Division IV, and the Chicago Estate Planning Council.

Sheldon K. Gulinson M.H.A. '69 joined the American Hospital Association in May as group vice president of marketing and business. He is past president of the Hospital Council of Northern California. He and his wife, Gail, and their two sons live in Hillsborough, Calif.

John T. Sigmon '69, Ph.D. '83 is an assistant professor in the environmental science department at the University of Virginia, where his wife, **Linda Tall Sigmon** '69, M.Ed. '80, is director of annual giving for the Darden Graduate Business School. The couple lives in Afon, Va.

MARRIAGES: **Richard Paul Warren** '68 to Melissa Mitchell Wolfe on Jan. 16, 1988, at Duke Chapel . . . **Jay Carl Williams** '69 to Elinor Trexler Ray on Jan. 2, 1988, at Duke Chapel.

BIRTHS: Third child and first son to **Gayle Henney Turner** '69 and Edward Turner on Feb. 21, 1988. Named Mark Andrew.

70s

John R. Ball M.D. '70, J.D. '71 is executive vice president of the American College of Physicians.

Michael London '70 was promoted to vice president, general merchandise manager, of Lechmere, Inc., in Woburn, Mass.

Elizabeth "Libba" Wells B.S.N. '70, M.S.N. '83 received the first N.C. Nursing Association Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse of the Year Award. She is a psychotherapist at Hillsborough Psychiatric Associates and a clinical instructor at UNC-Chapel Hill's nursing school.

Thomas B. Allin '71 is president and managing director of McDonald's System of Europe and a vice president of McDonald's Corp. He is responsible for the development and expansion of McDonald's restaurants in continental Europe. He began working part time at McDonald's in 1966 while attending school. He became international operations manager in 1977 and managing director of McDonald's System of France in 1981.

Emily Lorraine de Montluzin '71, Ph.D. '74, history professor at Francis Marion College in Florence, S.C., published her first book, *The Anti-Jacobins, 1798-1800: The Early Contributors to the "Anti-Jacobin Review"*. Her book is expected to become the standard reference work on the subject of the British conservative periodical of the 1790s. She was

supported in her writing by a subsidy from the Francis Marion College Foundation, three grants from the College's Faculty Research Committee, and by travel funds from Duke.

Dick DeVenzio '71 is spearheading a movement to organize an association or union for NCAA athletes which would protect the athletes against unfair regulations or limitations imposed by current NCAA policies. A point guard at Duke from 1969 to 1971, he earned all-tournament honors as a sophomore and Academic All-America honors in 1971. He was a graduate assistant coach for one year at Washington State, played professionally and coached in Europe, and founded recreation programs in Aruba.

Linda Hanks Dukes '71 received the Duke Humanitarian Service Award in April. In addition to her part-time work in an adult reading program, she works 10 to 20 hours weekly with the Literacy Volunteers of America. She is chair of the tutor training committee and on the board of directors of the Virginia Literacy Coalition. She lives in Charlottesville, Va.

Joanna L. Moorhead '71 is senior director of human resources of the National Railroad Passenger Corp. (Amtrak) at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., where she and her husband, Ralph, live. She earned her J.D. at Catholic University's law school.

John Middlebrook Ph.D. '72 was honored by Pacific University in its Outstanding Alumnus program. He is department chief at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases and supervises more than 25 scientists and technicians.

Stephen J. Nassof '72 is a pediatric dentist and dental director of the Frederick County Health Department. He and his wife, Ronni, and their two sons live in Frederick, Md.

Gayle M. Kenny B.S.N. '73 works as the director of



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- Balance conversion option

communication and program development for Professionals Northwest. She also teaches in the health sciences/health education department at Washington State University and plays bass in a jazz group.

Rodney I. McCormick A.M. '73, Ph.D. '87 retired in June after 20 years with the U.S. Army. He now works as the associate director of the Duke Free Electron Laser Laboratory. He and his wife, **Gail Swinger McCormick** '74, live in Durham.

John A. Thorne '73 was appointed director of government relations and general counsel for the Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF). Based in Alexandria, Va., WPCF is a leading technical and educational organization in the field of water quality and water pollution control. He and his wife, Abbie, and their three daughters live in Potomac, Md.

Ken Black '74 was promoted in January to senior vice president for First Citizens Bank in Raleigh. He is a corporate controller and manager of the bank's corporate finance department. He is a member of the N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Gail Swinger McCormick '74 received her M.B.A. with honors from UNC-Chapel Hill in 1986 and is a commodity manager with Northern Telecom, Inc., in Creedmoor, N.C. She and her husband, **Rodney I. McCormick** A.M. '73, Ph.D. '87, live in Durham.

Lockie Jayne McGhee '74, Ph.D. '79 teaches at the Salsa School of Medicine in Salsa, Netherlands Antilles. A former faculty member at the University of Connecticut, she and her husband, Joseph Johnson, plan to build resort properties.

Fred P. Sanfilippo M.D. '74, Ph.D. '76 was appointed chairman of the scientific advisory committee of the National Transplant Network. The director of

immunopathology at Duke and the Durham VA Transplantation Laboratory, he and his committee oversee operation and use of the transplantation data base as well as of the \$1.8 million Department of Health and Human Services contract awarded for the data base's first year of operation. He chaired the committee that developed the data system and the proposal for its funding. He and his wife, **Janet Thompson Sanfilippo** '72, M.B.A. '80, assistant to the chancellor at Duke, have two children and live in Durham.

Steve Veatch B.S.E. '74 owns T.H.E. Aerobic Systems, Inc., in Normal, Ill. In January, he began graduate work in sports medicine with an emphasis in biomechanics, and he will complete the Ph.D. program in the fall of 1991.

S. D. Williams '74 was promoted to managing editor of the Research Triangle-area tabloid, *The Leader*. As associate editor, he was largely responsible for the planning, editing, story assignment, and writing of the "Magazine" section. In his three years with the *Leader*, he has won awards for his writing from The N.C. Press Association and the N.C. Chapter of the American Planning Association.

R.J. Leaper A.M. '75, Ph.D. '75 was appointed general manager for the New South Wales, Australia, branch of The National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd. He lives in Sydney.

Ann L. McCracken '75 is the director of public relations for the Willard Inter-Continental Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C.

David K. Paylor '75 worked for the Va. State Water Program as a water resources ecologist in the toxics management program after earning his master's in fisheries studies from Oregon State University. Since 1987, he has been a water resources manager of

the Piedmont Regional Office, in charge of water quality monitoring.

Philip L. Willman '75 wrote the "Criminal Enforcement: Reporting and Recordkeeping as Environmental Compliance Strategies" chapter of the 1988 supplement of *Environmental Law*, a publication distributed by the nonprofit organization Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education. An attorney with the St. Louis law firm Moser, Marsalek, Carpenter, Cleary, Jaekel and Kearney, he has served as hearing officer for the Mo. Department of Natural Resources and commissioner for the St. Louis Heritage and Urban Design Commission.

William C. Emhiser B.S.E.E. '76 was appointed president of Gelman Sciences Inc. in Ann Arbor, Mich. He has been senior vice president and president of the membrane and device division. Before joining Gelman Sciences, he worked for American Scientific Products.

Brian H. Fluck '76 was elected treasurer of AT&T Credit Corp. in Morristown, N.J.

Patricia R. Goodson '76 is a music tutor at Harvard, where she coaches chamber music ensembles. After earning her master's in music from the Peabody Conservatory, she wrote music and sound effects for such video games as *Junior Pac-Man* and *Food Fight*. Since January, she has performed with the New England Philharmonic Orchestra and also helped to produce the Ciompi Quartet's recent concert in Boston. She teaches piano privately in the Boston area.

Jeffrey C. Howard '76 is a partner specializing in commercial litigation with the Winston-Salem law firm Petree, Stockton and Robinson. He and his wife, **Sally Carson Dowd Howard** '76, and their two daughters live in Lewisville, N.C.

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Frederick L. Klein '76 became a member of the Washington, D.C. firm Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge in January 1988.

Sheri Silverman Labovitz J.D. '76 was named a partner at the law firm Alston & Bird in Atlanta. She received the American Jurisprudence Award in Criminal Law and is a member of Order of the Coif.

Jane Morley '76 spent the summer in Stockholm, Sweden, as a visiting fellow at the Royal Institute of Technology on a grant from the American-Scandinavian Foundation. This year, she is a Smithsonian Fellow at the Natural Museum of History and is working on her Ph.D. in the history of technology at the University of Pennsylvania.

A. Hope Williams '76 received her Ph.D. in education from UNC-Chapel Hill in May 1987. She is the executive director of the N.C. Center for Independent Higher Education, an organization to which Duke and 36 other N.C. independent colleges and universities belong. She serves on the Wake County Duke Alumni Board and lives in Raleigh, N.C.

Josephine Smith Cooper M.B.A. '77 was named a senior vice president and director of environmental policy consulting for Hill and Knowlton Public Affairs Worldwide in Washington, D.C. She is responsible for establishing and managing a policy group focusing on legislative and regulatory monitoring of both federal and state areas. She was with the Synthetic and Organic Chemical Manufacturer's Association.

Keiko Hsu B.S.C.E. '77 is manager of marketing programs at General Electric Co. in the electrical distribution and controls division in Plainville, Conn. She and her husband, Ken Belstein, live in Wilton.

Vergel L. Lattimore M.Div. '77 was selected as a Mover and Shaker of 1988 by the *Herald American*/

Herald-Journal newspaper in Syracuse, N.Y. He earned his Ph.D. at Northwestern. He and his wife, Joy Powell, and their three sons live in Syracuse.

Gary Evoniuk '78, Ph.D. '84 is a reviewing pharmacologist for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, in Rockville, Md., where he and his wife, Melody, and their daughter live.

Martha Henderson M.S.N. '78 received the first N.C. Nursing Association's Nurse Practitioner of the Year Award. She is director of outpatient services at Carol Woods Retirement Community near Chapel Hill.

Reid G. Leggett '78 is a partner with the Charlotte-based investment banking firm Bowles Hollowell Conner and Co. He was with The First Boston Corp's investment banking department in New York as a vice president in the merger and acquisition department. He earned his M.B.A. degree from the business school of Columbia University.

Cherie McKeage '78 was named vice president at Signet Mortgage Corp., a subsidiary of Signet Banking Corp. She is responsible for increasing loan production for the company throughout northern Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. She was vice president for Americarb Savings Bank's residential lending department. She lives in Annandale, Va.

Andrew M. O'Malley J.D. '78 is president of the Duke Club of Tampa. He and his wife, Nancy, and their son live in Brandon, Fla.

John Schisler '78, who obtained his board certification in anesthesiology, works at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. He and his wife, **Ginny Hackenberg** '79, and their son live in Las Vegas.

Heleen Bragg Curtin Cleary '79 chairs the Louisville, Ky., Alumni Admissions Advisory Com-

mittee and also serves on the General Alumni Association's board. A senior trust officer with First Kentucky Trust, she and her husband, Richard, and their son live in Louisville.

Ross Dickstein '79 was selected chief resident in the department of anesthesiology and critical care medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

Robert Earl Donahoo A.M. '79, Ph.D. '88 is an English instructor in Texas Christian University's AddRan College of Arts and Sciences. He was coordinator of Duke's pre-college program. He is the author of a study of advanced placement in English language and composition published by Duke's Talent Identification Program (TIP) in 1987.

Lee McGeorge Durrell Ph.D. '79 is the author of *The State of the Ark*, a book about nature conservation. A member of the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, she and her husband, Gerald, live on the grounds of the Jersey Zoo in the Channell Islands.

Michele Clause Farquhar '79 works as an attorney-adviser for the Mass Media Bureau at the Federal Communications Commission. She and her husband, **William Farquhar** '80, and their son live in Bethesda, Md.

Ginny Hackenberg '79 is an obstetrician and gynecologist at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada. She and her husband, **John Schisler** '78, and their son live in Las Vegas.

Marc S. Hafer '79 is marketing manager with Rural Systems, a division of Butler Manufacturing in Kansas City. He was market manager of pre-engineered buildings for National Steel Corp. in Pittsburgh.

Robert Landau '79 is an associate with the law firm Roberts, Carroll, Feldstein and Tucker in Providence, R.I., He and his wife, **Lesley Beckman Landau** '81, have a daughter.

Greta S. Nettleton '79 is a consultant in the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank. She lives in Alexandria, Va.

R. Scott Shively '79 is sales force division manager for the Pacific Northwest division of Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. He is responsible for coordinating the efforts of sales representatives in the Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., areas. He was marketing information manager for the company in Europe.

Terry Smetanka M.B.A. '79 was promoted to senior manager of programming for IBM in the Research Triangle Park. He joined the systems performance and analysis group of IBM in Kingston, N.Y.

Gloria J. Garrett Strickland '79 is director of financial systems for American Home Assurance Co., part of the American International Group of insurance companies. She was manager of finance and personnel systems for Johnson and Johnson Products, Inc. She and her husband, Gene, and their three children live in Branchburg, N.J.

Bruce D. Wilhelmson M.D. '79 is a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. The nonprofit organization is the largest medical association for musculoskeletal specialists.

MARRIAGES: **John R. Ball** M.D. '70, J.D. '71 to **P. Preston Reynolds** '79, A.M. '81, Ph.D. M.D. '87 on Jan. 9, 1988, in Duke Chapel. . . **Joanna L. Moorhead** '71 to Ralph A. Taylor Jr. on Jan. 30, 1988. . . **Chuck Maide** '75 to Janice O'Neal on Jan. 30, 1988. Residence: Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

BIRTHS: Twin sons to **Morris V. Boley** B.S.E.E. '70 and Karen Boley on Feb. 18, 1988. Named James Michael and Joseph Andrew. . . First son and second child to **Janet Thompson Sanfilippo** '72, M.B.A. '80 and **Fred R. Sanfilippo** M.D. '74, Ph.D. '76 on Oct. 8. Named Joseph Lee. . . A son adopted

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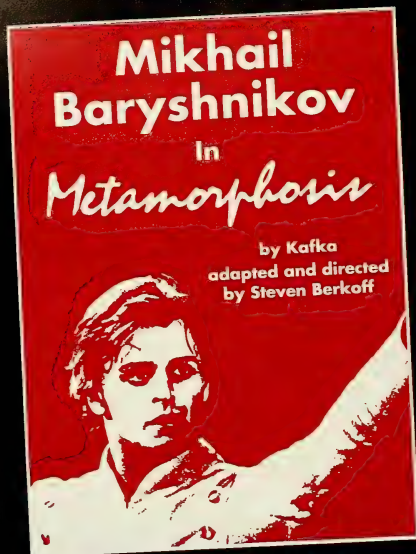
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Saturday, February 4, 1989

R.J. Reynolds Industries Theater
Bryan Center
Duke University
8:15 p.m.

Post-performance reception:

The Washington Duke Inn
and Golf Club

Tickets: \$125 each

Internationally renowned dancer Mikhaïl Baryshnikov will make his dramatic stage debut in this five character, one act play en route to Broadway. *Metamorphosis* is Franz Kafka's haunting allegory depicting a man who wakes up one morning and finds himself changed into a gigantic insect. Baryshnikov performs his role with a dramatic intensity that enhances the powerful choreography of this movement-oriented theater piece.

"This play is a tremendously exciting project. I saw it in Paris and immediately fell in love with it."

Mikhaïl Baryshnikov



Saturday, March 4, 1989

The Imperial Theatre
249 West 45th Street
New York, New York
8:00 p.m.

Pre-theatre reception:

The Atrium at the Equitable
787 Seventh Avenue
5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

[Transportation provided from the Equitable to the theatre]

Tickets \$250 each

"...44 years of Broadway." **New York Times** "...over 50 dancers, singers and actors in numbers from *On the Town*, *Fiddler on the Roof*, *West Side Story*, *Gypsy*, *The King and I*, *Peter Pan*, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, *Funny Girl*, *High Button Shoes*, singing the works of Irving Berlin, Leonard Bernstein, Sammy Cahn, Betty Comden and Adolph Green, Morton Gould, Ogden Nash, Rodgers and Hammerstein, Stephen Sondheim, Jule Styne, and many others.

Producers: Emanuel Azenberg, Roger Berlind
and the Shubert Organization

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Seats — The Best Dates

Les Misérables



Saturday, April 15, 1989

The Auditorium Theatre
50 East Congress Parkway
Chicago, Illinois
7:30 p.m.

Pre-theatre reception:

Hotel Nikko Chicago
320 N. Dearborn
5:00 - 6:30 p.m.

(Transportation will be provided from the reception to the theatre and back to the Nikko after the performance)

Tickets: \$150 each

"...a genuine blockbuster, a powerful musical of considerable reach, a poignant rabble-raiser in the name of freedom and a better day." **Boston Globe** "If anyone doubts that the contemporary musical theater can flex its atrophied muscles and yank an audience right out of its seats, he need look no further than the Act I finale of *Les Misérables*." **New York Times** "The musical says epic, it says spectacular to everyone." **USA TODAY**

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Sunday, May 21, 1989

The Ahmanson Theatre
Los Angeles, California
6:00 p.m.

Pre-theatre reception:

Pavilion Restaurant
Dorothy Chandler Pavilion
The Los Angeles Music Center
3:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Tickets: \$250 each

Michael Crawford continues in his role as the Phantom.

The biggest blockbuster of all time...with the largest advance sale in the history of Broadway, *Phantom* is the hottest ticket in town.
"chills, thrills, and trapdoors... the sweep and dash of pure old-fashioned romance." Andrew Lloyd Webber... magician of the musical. **Time** [He] "provides the most seductive, romantic score heard on Broadway in a long time." **Newsweek**

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by **Lyn Barlow Ferreri** '73 and **Gene Ferreri** '73, born Sept. 10, 1987. Named Christopher Barlow Ferreri . . . Second son to **Susan Ciarrocca Lee** '73 and **D. Gilbert Lee** '78 on Feb. 11, 1988. Named Robert Valentine . . . A son to **Jay DeVecchio** '74 and Lucy Gilman DeVecchio on July 10, 1987. Named James Bruce . . . Second child and son to **Martin M. Klapheke** '75 and **Kathleen Carew Klapheke** '76. Named Robert William . . . First child and daughter to **Martha Greene-Workman** M.S.N. '76 and Marcus Workman on May 27, 1987. Named Virginia Katherine . . . Second child and first son to **Carol Stern McMichael** '76 and Lawrence G. McMichael on March 11. Named David Stern . . . Second child and son to **A. Hope Williams** '76 on Feb. 5, 1988. Named Edward Thomas . . . First child and daughter to **Gary Evoniuk** '78, Ph.D. '84 and Melody T. Evoniuk on March 31. Named Lauren Alexandra . . . Second child and son to **Sheryl Johnson Gmoser** '78, B.S.N. '79 and Dean J. Gmoser on Feb. 25, 1988. Named Gregory Dean . . . A son to **Pamela R. Moore** B.S.C.E. '78 and Matthew Eelman. Named Michael Thomas Eelman . . . A son to **Andrew M. O'Malley** J.D. '78 and Nancy Moran O'Malley on March 9. Named Drew William . . . First child and son to **John Schisler** '78 and **Ginny Hackenberg** '79. Named John Quincy "Jake" Schisler . . . A daughter to **Helen Clark Atkeson** '79 and Tim Atkeson. Named Eleanor Louise . . . A son to **William C. Banzhaf** '79 and Cathy Tschannen on Jan. 28, 1988. Named Alexander Clayton Banzhaf . . . First child and daughter to **Susan O'Brien Berman** B.S.E.E. '79 and Gary Berman on April 5. Named Claudia Allison . . . Second child and daughter to **Guy W. Cheesman III** B.S.E.E. '79 and **Nancy Pernice Cheesman** B.S.N. '80 on Dec. 30, 1987. Named Emily Pernice . . . A son to **Helen Bragg Curtin Cleary** '79 and Richard Simon Cleary on July 15, 1987. Named Richard Simon Jr. . . . First child and son to **Michele Clause Farquhar** '79 and **William T.N. Farquhar** '80 on Feb. 10, 1988. Named Douglas Robert . . . First child and daughter to **Peter K. Gustafson** '79 and **Lynn Grothenhuis Gustafson** '82 on April 19, 1987. Named Margaret Ann . . . A daughter to **Elizabeth Pryor Johnson** '79, J.D. '84 and Erhan W. Johnson on Feb. 4, 1988. Named Sarah Cressap . . . First child and daughter to **Robert Landau** '79 and **Lesley Beckman Landau** '81 on Jan. 5, 1988. Named Susan Amy . . . A daughter to **Stephen N. Potter** '79 and Ann Potter on April 16. Named Claire Howard . . . A daughter to **Robert Watral** '79 and **Lauren Steinman Watral** '81 on Jan. 30, 1988. Named Jillian Rose . . . Twin sons to **J. Ross Wilde** '79 and Cynthia Kirby Wilde on March 10. Named Ryan Frederick and Jonathan Thomas . . . Second child and first son to **Steven P. Wiley** '79 and Diane Wiley on Feb. 23, 1988. Named Scott Becker.

80s

Katherine Scott Anderson '80 received her J.D. from Columbia University's law school in May.

Donna Cederberg M.S.N. '80 was promoted to section head, clinical viscosity, in the infectious diseases department at Burroughs Wellcome in the Research Triangle Park. She joined the company in 1983.

Helen B. Eggers '80 was promoted to vice president by NCNB National Bank in Tampa. She is manager of product management and advertising for NCNB in Florida. She joined the company in 1984.

William T.N. Farquhar '80 is on the legal staff at

A Durham Q

City of Medicine, U.S.A.

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the Student Loan Marketing Association in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Michele Clause Farquhar** '79, and their son live in Bethesda, Md.

Mike Gminski '80, former Duke All-American, is the center for the Philadelphia 76ers. He was with the New Jersey Nets for eight years before being traded.

John H. Hickey J.D. '80 is a partner in the law firm Hornsby and Whisenby in Miami, Fla.

Virginia Marie Lam B.S.N. '80, who graduated from the UNC School of Public Health last year, works for Family Health International in the Research Triangle Park.

William E. Larson B.S.M.E. '80, a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, spent a six-month deployment in the Atlantic Ocean aboard the guided missile frigate USS Underwood. The ship represented the U.S. in NATO's Standing Force Atlantic, a squadron composed of five to nine ships operating as a single unit.

Lisa H. Melchner '80 is director of group sales and marketing, car sales, for Hertz Rent a Car in Manhattan. She was manager for Hertz's commercial marketing. She received an Association of Graphic Arts Award for the Hertz Corporate Sales Book. She and her husband, Bernard J. Clarke, live in New Canaan, Conn.

Don Mikush B.S.M.E. '80 is a graduate student at the N.C. State School of Design. He and his wife, **Sandra Hardin Mikush** '80, who is associate director of annual giving at Duke's Office of University Development, recently had their second child.

Kevin J. O'Brien '80 is a political writer for *The Charlotte News and Observer*. He was assistant city editor of *The Boulder Daily Camera* in Colorado.

Richard C. Van Nostrand J.D. '80 is a partner in the law firm Mirick, O'Connell, DeMallie &

Lougee of Worcester, Mass. He and his wife, Deborah, and their daughter live in Southborough, Mass.

Howard Sawyer Williams '80 earned his M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1987 and is a resident in ophthalmology at the Greater Baltimore Medical Center. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Koehler Williams** '80, and their daughter live in Baltimore.

Mary Emmel Cooper '81 received her M.B.A. from California State University at Sacramento last summer. She resigned from her position as controller for S.A.F.E. Federal Credit Union to move back to Connecticut, where she and her husband, Malcolm, and their daughter live.

Lynt B. Johnson '81 received the Claude E. Welch research fellowship at Mass. General Hospital in Boston.

Lesley Beckman Landau '81 is a clinical psychologist. She and her husband, **Robert Landau** '79, and their daughter live in Providence, R.I.

Mark McNabb '81 is the assistant center manager for the Houston Area Center of Werner Erhard and Associates.

Robert F. Scanlon M.B.A. '81 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He will train in family medicine at the Stonybrook Teaching Hospital, Stonybrook, N.Y.

David L. Seitelman M.S. '81 was promoted to the position of manager and corporate technology sourcing for Baxter Healthcare Corp. in Round Lake, Ill. He and his wife, Lori, live in Highland Park, Ill.

Virginia "Ginny" Tyler '81 earned a master's of fine arts in sculpture from the Tyler School of Art,

Temple University, May. She is a resident artist for the N.C. Arts Council.

James S. Davis '82 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He is training in psychiatry at N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

David Dubow '82 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from the Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He is working in the emergency medicine program of the University of Illinois.

Richard W. Evans J.D. '82 is an associate with the law firm Harlow, Reilly, Derr & Stark in the Research Triangle Park. He was an associate with Moore & Van Allen.

Gayle Carlton Felton M.Div. '82, Ph.D. '87 is serving a four-year term on N.C. Wesleyan College's board of trustees. An ordained deacon and probationary member of the N.C. Conference, she is also an assistant professor of religion and philosophy at Meredith College in Raleigh. She received a Gurney Harris Kearns fellowship for graduate study in religion at Duke and taught in the Divinity School from 1982 to 1987.

Donald S. Ingraham J.D. '82 is an associate with the law firm Harlow, Reilly, Derr & Stark in the Research Triangle Park. He was an associate with Moore & Van Allen.

Edward N. LaMay '82 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He will train in emergency medicine at the Medical Center of Delaware in Newark.

Sarah Kilam Mondano B.S.N. '82 is patient services coordinator for Indian River Home Care at

the Indian River Medical Center in Florida. She and her husband, Mark, live in Vero Beach.

Jennie L. Paula M.B.A. '82 was promoted to senior program manager at IBM in the Research Triangle Park. She has been with the company since 1978.

Jonathan C. Propst '82 and Susan Ruth Taylor Propst '82 work for TRW in Aurora, Colo. The couple and their son live in Castle Rock, Colo.

Marc H. Berman '83 is an economic department representative for the State of Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs in Chicago, where he markets state programs to corporations, small businesses, and local governments. He lives in Wilmette, Ill.

Craig B. Brown A.M. '83 is a partner with the Durham law firm Spears, Barnes, Baker, Hoof and Wainio. He earned his law degree from UNC-Chapel Hill, where he also co-published a history of the university. He specializes in criminal, domestic, and civil trial work.

Douglas B. Chappell '83 is an associate in the business and finance department of the Atlanta law firm Alston and Bird. He was an associate with Allman, Apry, Humphreys, Leggett and Howington in Winston-Salem. He earned his J.D. from the University of Texas' law school in Austin.

Karen Dugger '83 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. She will train in pediatrics and anesthesia at Ohio State University Hospitals.

John Ferrall B.S.E.E. '83 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He will train in pediatrics at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

Andrea Silver Hershatter M.B.A. '83 is the director of admissions and student affairs for Emory University in Atlanta. She was associate director of admissions for the Fuqua School of Business at Duke.

Chancy M. Kapp M.B.A. '83 is associate director of programming at the UNC Center for Public Television. She coordinates screening and development of new production projects. She worked as a news reporter, anchor, and editor for WFMV-TV in Greensboro from 1974-79 and was communications director for the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources for five years. She and her husband, Keith, live in Raleigh.

Glenn J. Lesser '83 is a first-year resident in internal medicine at N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem, where he and his wife, Tracy, live.

John Lindsay Marshall '83 graduated from the University of Louisville Medical School in May. A member of Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honor society, he began his residency in internal medicine at Georgetown University in June. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Alexander Marshall '84**, live in Charlottesville, Va.

Robert Joseph McAuliffe B.S.M.E. '83 received his J.D. from Columbia University's law school in May.

Kevin R. Porter M.D. '83 received a \$120,000 grant for two years from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for a study aimed at combatting cytomegalovirus, a common herpes virus that infects many victims of AIDS and acts as one of the most important agents in complicating organ transplantation. A fellow in infectious diseases at Duke, he is one of nine people to receive the grant as part of the foundation's Minority Faculty Development Program.

Todd D. Rangel '83 is the regional credit department manager for NCNB National Bank in Greensboro, where he and his wife, Kim, live.

Benjamin Tromberg II '83 is an associate with

the Boston law firm Gadsky and Hannah. He lives in Brookline, Mass.

Charles S. Clark '84 received a house officer appointment from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He will train at Presbyterian University Medical Center in Philadelphia and in anesthesia at the University of Arizona Affiliated Hospital in Tucson.

Michele L. Du Mond '84 was promoted to real estate lending officer by NCNB National Bank last spring. A production officer in NCNB's real estate lending department in Tampa, Fla., she joined the branch in 1986 as a credit analyst.

Susan D. Farmer B.S.E.E. '84 completed studies for her M.S.E.E. in May at Syracuse University after taking a leave of absence from her position as an engineer with IBM in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

William D. Frost J.D. '84, a Marine captain, received the Navy Achievement Medal for superior performance of duty while stationed at Marine Corps Base in Camp Lejeune, N.C. He joined the Marine Corps upon graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1977.

Eleanor Hoots Jackson B.S.N. '84 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. She will train in internal medicine and anesthesia at N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

Blaise Jones '84 graduated from Georgetown University's medical school in May.

Steven Mitchell Karp '84 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He will take initial house officer training at St. Francis Medical Center in Peoria, Ill., before beginning training in anesthesia at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Melanie Brown Marks '84 is an attorney with the law firm King and Spalding in Atlanta, where her husband, **Robert E. Marks Jr. '84**, works as a software engineer for AT&T.

Elizabeth Alexander Marshall '84 completed her first year at the University of Virginia's law school. She and her husband, **John Lindsay Marshall '83**, live in Charlottesville, Va.

Brian H. Negus '84 received his M.D. from the Medical College of Georgia in June. He is an internal medicine resident at the University of Texas Southwestern's Parkland Hospital in Dallas.

Christopher R. Plaut '84 is a third-year law student at New York University.

Frank M. Ridley '84, a Navy lieutenant, was on a six-month deployment early last year to the Western Pacific with Attack Squadron-94, Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.

Brian F. Rockermann B.S.E.E. '84 is a product design engineer for Millidyne Inc. in Raleigh, N.C.

David S. Ruch '84 received a house officer appointment for 1988-89 from Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He will train in orthopaedics at N.C. Baptist Hospital.

Michael Schneider '84 is a resident in anesthesiology at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. He earned his M.D. from Case Western Reserve University's medical school in May.

Michael J. Schoenfeld '84 is the chief Congressional liaison for the Voice of America, the international broadcasting agency in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Turner Temple '84**, are both active members of the local Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.



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Phillip A. Scott B.S.E.E. '84 received his M.D. from the University of Louisville's medical school in May and is a resident in emergency medicine at the University of Cincinnati.

Elizabeth Turner Temple '84 is the assistant editor of *Policy Review*, the quarterly publication of the Heritage Foundation in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, **Michael Schoenfeld** '84, are both active in the local Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

Brett Wilson '84, M.D. '88 began his pediatric residency at Vanderbilt Hospital in Nashville in July.

Lynn Worton '84 received her J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in May. She is an associate with the law firm Ballard, Spahr, Andrews & Ingersoll in Philadelphia.

Alan J. Aron M.B.A. '85 was named vice president of marketing and sales for the plastics and resins division of Ciba-Geigy Corp., based in Hawthorne, N.Y. He was executive director of textile chemicals for the dyestuffs and chemicals division in Greensboro.

Lynn E. Barber J.D. '85 is an associate with the Durham law firm Olive and Olive, whose partners are **B.B. Olive** B.S.E.E. '48 and **Susan Freya Olive** J.D. '77. Barber received her Ph.D. in bacteriology from the University of Wisconsin at Madison before studying law at Duke. The firm specializes in patents, trademarks, copyrights, computer law, franchising, and technology transfer.

Alan F. Barksdale '85 was the Libertarian party's candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in the 7th District of Alabama. He is a senior systems engineer at Intergraph Corp. in Huntsville, Ala., where he also lives.

Karen Leigh Chapman '85 received her J.D. from Columbia University's law school in May and works for O'Melveny and Myers in Los Angeles.

Edward Charles Konieczny '85 earned his J.D. from Harvard Law School in June. He and his wife, **Mary Lee Whelchel** '87, live in Philadelphia.

Ellen Kramer '85 is the promotions coordinator for USA Today in Washington, D.C. She and her husband, **Steven G. Siegel** '86, live in the Washington area.

Hill V. Pratt M.B.A. '85, an associate with Cleveland Consulting Associates, works with officers and consultants on projects involving logistics strategy, distribution and transportation improvements, and computerized information systems for clients in a broad range of industries. He was with Burlington Industries in the menswear division.

Lisa Renee Simon '85 received her J.D. from Columbia University's law school in May.

Linda L. Wells M.B.A. '85 was promoted to account manager at Erick and Lavidge, Inc., in Atlanta. She was senior project manager in telecommunications and quantitative research.

James A. Winter '85 is taking a year off from medical school to complete a post-sophomore-year fellowship in pathology at Ohio State University.

Susan M. Battle '86 is a Kennedy Fellow at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, where she is studying for her master's. Before going back to school, she worked for a year with a policy consulting firm in Washington, D.C.

Carl Clifton Black II Ph.D. '86, assistant professor of religious and classical studies at the University of Rochester, received the 1988-89 Mellon Faculty Fellowship, an award which grants a semester's paid leave-of-absence to enable him to pursue research and writing. He is a visiting assistant professor of the New Testament at Colgate Rochester Divinity School/

Boxley Hall/Crozer Theological Seminary. The 1987 recipient of the A.J. Karp Award for excellence in teaching at the university, he has written two books, *Jesus Christ: Holy Week and Crucifixion* and *Paul: His Message About Faith and Grace*, and is at work on two others.

Glenn Butcher B.S.E.E. '86 is in Strategic Air Command at Mather Air Force Base and is studying for his master's at the University of Southern California. He and his wife, **Randi Rosof Butcher** '86, live in Sacramento, where she is a special education teacher and is also working toward her master's in educational administration.

Francine Donovan '86 is a research intern at Battelle Memorial Institute and is completing work on her master's in preventive medicine at Ohio State University.

Peter B. Gill '86, a member of the Marine Corps, earned his Navy aviator gold wings in Pensacola, Fla. He now flies the CH-46 helicopter out of Jacksonville, N.C.

Nancy K. Jones J.D. '86 is an associate with the Chicago law firm Jones, Day, Reavis and Pogue.

Bruce Lineker '86 is a student at the USC Graduate School of Fine Arts in Los Angeles. He was awarded a fellowship for art history and museum studies and is the assistant to the director of the April Sgro-Riddle Gallery in Los Angeles.

Mitchell D. McCrarte J.D. '86 is an associate with the Chicago law firm Sidley and Austin.

Eric Meier '86 is attending business school at Stanford University. He was working for Texas Instruments as a knowledge engineer in the advanced systems division.

Cynthia Leigh Pope '86 is a brand assistant for Procter and Gamble in Cincinnati. She earned her M.B.A. in marketing from Indiana University.

Steven G. Siegel '86 works in corporate development at Systems Research Applications Corp. in Arlington, Va. He and his wife, **Ellen Kramer** '85, live in the Washington area.

Eric B. Stone '86 was recently deployed to the Republic of Korea with the 3rd Marine division to participate in exercise Team Spirit, an annual exercise designed to improve the combat readiness of the Korean and U.S. supporting forces.

Gary Michael Wessel Ph.D. '86 is a research associate for M.D. Anderson Hospital in Houston, Texas.

David S. Zeckhausen M.S.E.E. '86 is on a one-year assignment in the West Indies for AT&T Bell Laboratories and the U.S. Navy. He was an engineer in the Government Systems Division in Whippany, N.J.

Yvette Bonaparte M.B.A. '87 is assistant product manager for Neosporin/Polysporin in the product marketing department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. She lives in Durham.

Court V. Lorenzini B.S.M.E. '87 works for KIA Instruments Corp. in Santa Clara, Calif., as a manufacturing engineer. He and his wife, Mallory, live in Atherton.

Charles Mader Ph.D. '87 was promoted to development scientist IV in the analytical development laboratories at Burroughs Wellcome Co. He lives in Durham.

Quinn S. Riordan '87, who worked in Congressman Mori Yoshio's office last spring, is now in the international finance department of the Industrial Bank of Japan. He lives in Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Anthony Vlastaris '87 is a student at Case Western Reserve's medical school in Cleveland.

Mary Lee Whelchel '87 is working on her master's in landscape architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. She and her husband, **Edward Charles Konieczny** '85, live in Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES: Randolph Reamey Few Jr. B.S.M.E. '82 to Emily Oliver on Nov. 28, 1987, in Duke Chapel. . . **Glenn J. Lesser** '83 to Tracy L. Miller on Nov. 21, 1987. Residence: Winston-Salem. . . **Chris Scimeca** '83 to **Lisa Sigall** '84 on July 25, 1987. Residence: Burtonsville, Md. . .

Melanie Brown '84 to **Robert E. Marks Jr.** '84 on Sept. 12, 1987. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Susan Cowan** '84 to Tim Canney on Sept. 8, 1987. Residence: Cromwell, Conn. . . **Blaise Jones** '84 to Jennifer Fitzgerald on June 11. . .

Barbara Mary Keilty B.S.E.E. '84 to Donald Harrison Caldwell Jr. on May 31, 1987. Residence: Charlotte. . . **Christopher R. Plaut** '84 to Nancy Winkelstein on April 17. Residence: New York City. . .

Brian Frederick Rockermann B.S.E.E. '84 to Catherine Elizabeth Thompson on Dec. 19, 1987. . . **Michael Schneider** '84 to Wendy Coates on March 5. Residence: Pittsburgh. . .

Michael J. Schoenfeld '84 to **Elizabeth Turner Temple** '84 on Oct. 11, 1987, in Duke Gardens. Residence: Arlington, Va. . . **Edward Charles Konieczny** '85 to **Mary Lee Whelchel** '87 on Aug. 6. Residence: Philadelphia. . .

Ellen Kramer '85 to **Steven G. Siegel** '86 in May. . . **Stephen Richard Smith** M.D. '85 to Beth Elaine Armbruster on March 12. . . **Robert T. Atkins** B.S.M.E. '86 to **Rita L. Chambers** B.S.E.E. '86 at Duke Chapel on July 11, 1987. Residence: El Segado, Calif. . .

Karen Hood Gates '86 to Peter Brooks Kettler on April 9. . . **Gary Michael Wessel** Ph.D. '86 to Kathryn Louise Cates in Duke Chapel on Nov. 21, 1987. . . **Glenn David Borg** '87 to Elizabeth Ann Watson on Dec. 19, 1987. . .

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B.S.M.E. '87 to J. Mallory Fleming on Sept. 3. Residence: Artherton, Calif.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **William T.N. Farquhar** '80 and **Michele Clause Farquhar** '79 on Feb. 10. Named Douglas Robert. . . Second child and first daughter to **Don Mikush** B.S.M.E. '80 and **Sandra Hardin Mikush** '80 on Sept. 3, 1987. Named Katherine Hardin. . . First child and daughter to **Suzanne Tucker Plybon** '80 and **William Thomas Plybon** on Jan. 27. Named Kristen Tucker. . . First child and son to **Deborah Myers Swain** '80 and Robert Swain on March 10. Named Ian Geoffrey. . . First child and daughter to **Elizabeth Koehler Williams** '80 and **Howard Sawyer Williams** '80 on Oct. 23, 1987. Named Kathryn Sawyer. . . Second child and son to **Suzanne Bernes Almas** '81 and Jim Almas on Dec. 22, 1987. Named Patrick James. . . A son to **Caryn Lynch Bacon** B.S.M.E. '81 and Jeffrey Andrew Bacon. Named Patrick Hayes. . . First child and daughter to **Mary Emmel Cooper** '81 and Malcolm Cooper on October 1987. Named Lindsay Marie. . . First child and daughter to **Lesley Beckman Landau** '81 and **Robert Landau** '79 on Jan. 5. Named Susan Amy. . . A daughter to **Lauren Steinman Watral** '81 and **Robert Watral** '79 on Jan. 30. Named Julian Rose. . . First child and daughter to **Brett Trunage Williams** '81 and **Marianne Tango Williams** B.S.N. '81 on Feb. 9. Named Mikaela Kristen. . . First child and daughter to **Lynn Grotenhuis Gustafson** '82 and **Peter K. Gustafson** '79 on April 19, 1987. Named Margaret Ann. . . First child and son to **Jonathan Christopher Propst** '82 and **Susan Ruth Taylor Propst** '82 on Jan. 23. Named Thomas Emerson. . . A son to **W.W. "Buck" Dodson III** M.D. '83 and Beth Dodson on Jan. 17. Named William Warnick. . . A daughter to **Robba Addison Moran** J.D. '83 and Jerry Moran on Feb. 14. Named Kelsey Paige. . . First child and son to **Stephanie Eaton Niemchak** B.S.N. '83 and Mark E. Niemchak on Nov. 13, 1987. Named Michael Eaton. . . First child and son to **Allison Massey Woram** '83 and Brian Woram in September 1987. Named Philip Conway. . . First child and daughter to **Brian T. Murray** M.S.E.E. '84 and Alison M. Murray on Jan. 23. Named Lauren Elizabeth.

DEATHS

Polly Heitman Ivey '12 on March 1, 1987, in Wilmington, N.C. She was the daughter of John Franklin Heitman, a professor of religion at Trinity College before it moved to Durham; he was acting president of Trinity for a short period of time as well. She was also the niece of Julian S. Carr, one of the benefactors of Trinity College in its first year in Durham. Her husband, **Lionnie Ivey** '15, died nearly five months after her death. She is survived by two sons, including **Ben C. Ivey** '52, and five grandchildren.

Lionnie I. Ivey '15 on July 26, 1987, of heart failure. The owner of the N.C. State University Supply Store from 1919 to 1944, he remained the store's manager until he retired in 1965. He was a former president of the Raleigh Kiwanis Club and served 15 years on the Raleigh Planning Commission, six of those years as its chairman. In addition, he served on the boards of directors of the N.C.S.U. Foundation, the YMCA in Raleigh, and the N.C.S.U. Student Aid Association. He is survived by two sons, including **Ben C. Ivey** '52, and five grandchildren.

Alice Norma Martin Briggers '24 on March 6. She is survived by her husband, Williams, a son, four grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Alpheus A. Kyles '26, B.Div. '29 on April 14, 1987, after a long illness. He was a minister in the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church for 36 years. He is survived by his wife, **Carolyn S. Kyles** '26, four grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

John Ira Wyche Jr. '26 of Weldon, N.C., on March 12. He was owner of Wyche's Grocery in Weldon for more than 50 years. At Duke, he was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, two sons, two grandchildren, and three sisters, including **Alma Wyche Underwood** '30 and **Mary Wyche Cochran** '33.

Blair E. Beasley '27 of Raleigh on Nov. 23, 1987. He was a partner with the Beasley-Snell Insurance Agency before he retired. He is survived by his wife, Jackie.

Sidney Allison Martin '27 on March 2 in his Asheville, N.C., home. The retired owner of Martin Electric Co. he was a member of Junaluska Lodge of the Smoky Mountain Shrine and the Asheville Rotary Club. He was past president of Franklin Rotary Club. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two brothers, and a sister.

Warren Hoyle Young '27 of Burgaw, N.C., on March 27. A graduate of Atlanta Southern Dental College, he began a dental practice in Burgaw in 1932. He was a past president of the Fifth District of the N.C. Dental Society, mayor of Burgaw from 1935 to 1941, and a member of the Pender County Board of Education for nine years. He helped to organize the Pender County Industrial Development Corp. and was its president for 25 years. He is survived by his wife, Mattie; a son, **Warren Hoyle Young Jr.** '61; a daughter; a brother; and three grandchildren, including **Jessica Wynne Young** '90.

Bernice Helen Crumpacker '29 on March 17 after a stroke. The Durham maverick was active in the American Red Cross during World War II, after which she earned her master's at Smith College. She did psychiatric social work with children in Cincinnati before her retirement.

Frances Johnston Lyon '29 on Jan. 24. She is survived by a son and three grandchildren.

Thomas Spencer Hill '30 in March after a heart attack in Charlotte.

John S. Rankin Jr. Ph.D. '30 on Dec. 12, 1987, of cardiac arrest following leukemia. A former professor at the University of Connecticut, he founded and served as the first director of the school's marine research laboratory. He taught at Amherst College and the University of Washington before joining the faculty of Connecticut in 1943, where he taught for 33 years. He was program director in environmental biology at the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C., and was marine biology adviser at the College of the Virgin Islands at St. Thomas. He is survived by his wife, Julia, a daughter, a niece, and a nephew.

George C. Burch '31 of Allentown, Pa., on Dec. 20, 1987. Born in Roxboro, N.C., he was a metals inspector for the former Norfolk and Western Railroad for 30 years before retiring in 1977. He is survived by two daughters, a sister, and four grandchildren.

Wharton Green Separk Jr. '31 of Raleigh on April 11. He was a former employee of Occidental Life Insurance Co. and the N.C. Department of Insurance. He is survived by his wife, Paige, two daughters, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Leo Robert "Tobe" Shaw '31 on March 30 in Raleigh. A Durham resident, he worked for Fidelity Bank and Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., where he served as Bragtown branch manager before retiring.

He is survived by his wife, Grace, a daughter, and a sister.

James B. Anderson '33 on Jan. 1, 1988. He was a resident of Ghent, W.Va.

Quintin S. Kocher '33 on March 7 in Grand Junction, Colo. He was the chief chemist at Climax Uranium in 1951-70 and at the Golden Chemical Lab until his retirement in 1972. He is survived by his wife, Alice, a son, and two grandsons.

Foss Tyra Smithdeal Sr. '33 on March 3. A resident of Winston-Salem, he worked in the real estate and tobacco warehouse business and served on the boards of Winston-Salem Tobacco Board of Trade, Planters Independent Warehouse Co., Glenner Enterprises, and John's Realty Co., where he had been an officer since 1932 and president and chairman of the board from 1964 to 1978. He is survived by his wife, Lucia, a daughter, a son, and eight grandchildren.

Frank Wesley Engle '34 on March 26 in Palm Harbor, Fla. He held the distinction of being the second Eagle Scout in the nation. He was a member of the singing octet that dedicated the Duke Chapel in 1934. He invented the plastic drinking cup and the plastic medicine cup. He was a sales and marketing executive for Ford Motor Co. and the M&M M&S Co. He is survived by his wife, Lillian; three sons, including **Russell W. Engle** '66; a daughter; two brothers; six grandchildren; and a great-grandson.

Frances Winston Harding '34 on March 24 after a long illness. A resident of Port Charlotte, Fla., she was a retired X-ray technician.

Arthur Killen '35 on Jan. 30, after a long illness with Parkinson's disease. A resident of San Francisco, he is survived by his wife, Eloise, three daughters, a stepson, and a sister.

Sam A. Trakas '36 on Feb. 21 in Columbia, S.C. He was the retired president of Dixie Century Produce Co. He was a recipient of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce's Man of the Year Award, past president of the S.C. Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, and a member of the Kiwanis Club of Charleston. He was also a member of the Duke alumni association's Half Century Club. He is survived by his wife, Mabel, three daughters, a sister, three brothers, and grandchildren.

Francis Dean Beard '37 on Feb. 15, of cancer. A native of Durham, he was employed by Wachovia Bank for 25 years and with the Durham County ABC Board until he retired in 1980. He is survived by two daughters and three grandchildren.

Ada Whitmore Lee '37 on Nov. 21, 1987, of a heart attack as a result of cancer. A retired schoolteacher from Nashville, she was a member of the Ministers' Wives Tennessee Annual Conference. She is survived by her husband, **Robert S. Lee** B.Div. '37, and a daughter, **Martha Jane Lee Barr** B.S.N. '60.

William H. Ficks '38 of Gainesville, Fla., on Feb. 9, 1987. He is survived by his wife, Rosalyn.

John Woodruff Gamsby '39 of Orange, Conn., on Nov. 16, 1987. A retired art director and general advertising manager of Southern New England Telephone Co., he graduated from the Yale School of Fine Arts. He won several blue ribbons for art and carvings at the annual New England Wildlife Exposition competitions. He is survived by his wife, Jo Ann, a son and daughter, and three grandchildren.

Charles Willard "Bolo" Perdue '40 on March 31. A former Duke football star, he was a member of the 1937-39 teams that won two consecutive titles, played in the Rose Bowl, and compiled an overall 24-1 record under Coach Wallace Wade. He was named to the All-Southern Conference team in 1938.

He was a naval officer during World War II. He was a past president of the Virginia Educational Association and director of the National Education Association. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, three children, a sister, four brothers, and six grandchildren.

Albert L. Sturm Jr. A.M. '40, Ph.D. '42 on March 20 in Blacksburg, Va. A university research professor of political science at Virginia Tech from 1968 to 1979, he retired from the school's Center for Public Administration and Policy. He wrote 15 books on state constitutional reform and assisted many states in revising their constitutions. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and later taught at several schools, including the U.S. Naval Academy, Duke, Nebraska, West Virginia State, and the University of Ankara in Turkey. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, and his sister.

Donald Ross Brown '41 of Trenton, Michigan, on April 13. He spent most of his career in advertising and public relations and was a member of the Adcraft Club of Detroit, where he served as editor of *The Advertiser*. He is survived by his wife, **Betty Ware Brown** '41, a daughter, two sons, and a sister.

Joseph C. Rasberry '41 on April 18, 1987, of a heart attack. A resident of Kinston, N.C., he is survived by his wife, Pauline.

Julius Radak '43 of Akron, Ohio, on Jan. 29. He was employed by the Ravenna Arsenal and is survived by his daughter.

Alfred M. Werner '44 on Jan. 12. A resident of Woodland Hills, Calif., he is survived by his wife, Sally, and a son.

Helen Irene Kingsland Bevan Allen '47 on April 8 in Burlington, N.C. A retired real estate broker, she attended Elon College as well as Duke. She is survived by her husband, Keith, a son, and two sisters.

Lewis McLeod Fulton Jr. A.M. '47, Ph.D. '50 on Jan. 21, in Sarasota, Fla. A senior mathematician with IBM's Scientific Marketing organization, he held a variety of management positions during his 24 years with the company. He is survived by his wife, Joan, his son, his mother, two sisters, a brother, and a grandson.

George P. Sovick Jr. '52 on Jan. 12, in Charleston, W.Va. He was a partner in the law firm Sovick and Wolpert. For 28 years, he was responsible for writing bills for the W.Va. House of Delegates. He served on the board of directors of the United Cerebral Palsy Foundation. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, a son, and a grandchild.

Charles A. Williams Jr. '52 on Oct. 26, 1987, of respiratory arrest. A resident of Boston, he headed the Williams Organization. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, and two daughters.

Robert Lewis Hirschfield '55, M.D. '59 on July 29, when he drowned at Atlantic Beach, N.C. A native of Hartford, Conn., he taught at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine from 1963 to 1969 and helped to organize the radiology department at Greater Baltimore Medical Center (GBMC) in 1965, where he served as assistant chief radiologist until his death. He also established the Breast Imaging Center in Maryland, the School of Radiologic Technology at GBMC, and co-founded the Maryland Institute of Ultrasound in Towson. A past president of the Maryland Radiological Society, he was a fellow of the American College of Radiology and was on the board of directors of both the Maryland Ultrasound Society and the Maryland Medical Breast Society. He is survived by his wife, Ginette; five sons, including **Daniel Hirschfield** '79 and **Robert Ari Hirschfield** '90; a daughter; two brothers; and three grandchildren.

William C. Barrett '75 on Dec. 23, 1987, from asphyxiation while trying to extinguish a cabin fire on a family vacation. A member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity while at Duke, he graduated from the New England College of Optometry and went on to serve as a U.S. Army captain for three years in Germany and one year in San Francisco. He began a private practice in 1984 in Santa Rosa, Calif. He is survived by his wife, **Becky Colvin Barrett** '76; his son and daughter; his mother, **Helen Mae Eklund Barrett** '52; his father; his sister, **Debra Barrett Watts** '76; and his brother.

Kevin Patterson '77 in March of complications from AIDS at his home in New York. He represented many Broadway and Off Broadway shows and for the past three years was press representative for the N.Y. Shakespeare Festival. He was the author of several plays, including *A Most Secret War*, which were performed in regional theaters. He is survived by his mother, his sister and brother.

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John Jeremiah Turcotte '83 in a car accident on May 31 in Richmond, Va. A member of Delta Sigma Phi fraternity at Duke, he graduated from Northwestern University's law school in 1986 and was affiliated with the Richmond law firm McSweeney, Butsch and Crump. The John Jeremiah Turcotte Environmental Law Fund has been set up in his memory. He is survived by his parents, three sisters, and his grandmother.

Danuta Kosowska Ph.D. '84 from injuries she received in a bus accident in Bangkok, Thailand. She was 73. She had just completed a two-year tour of duty with the Peace Corps at Srirnakharinwori University in Bangkok, where she taught English as a foreign language. A Polish refugee in World War II, she moved to America in the late 1940s. For nearly 20 years, she was a free-lance translator for the U.S. Information Agency and translated articles for *American Illustrated*, a monthly magazine distributed abroad. While working on her degree in French literature at Duke, she worked as a secretary in the Slavic languages department. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

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DEADLINES: March 1 (May-June issue), May 1 (July-August issue), July 1 (September-October issue), September 1 (November-December issue), November 1 (January-February issue), January 1 (March-April issue). Please specify the issue in which ad should appear.

While it's sesquicentennial time for Duke, the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies marks its fiftieth anniversary this year. In comments excerpted from the current edition of FOREM, the forestry school's alumni publication, Harold K. Steen reflects on the history of forestry at Duke. Steen is executive director of the Forest History Society and adjunct forestry professor.

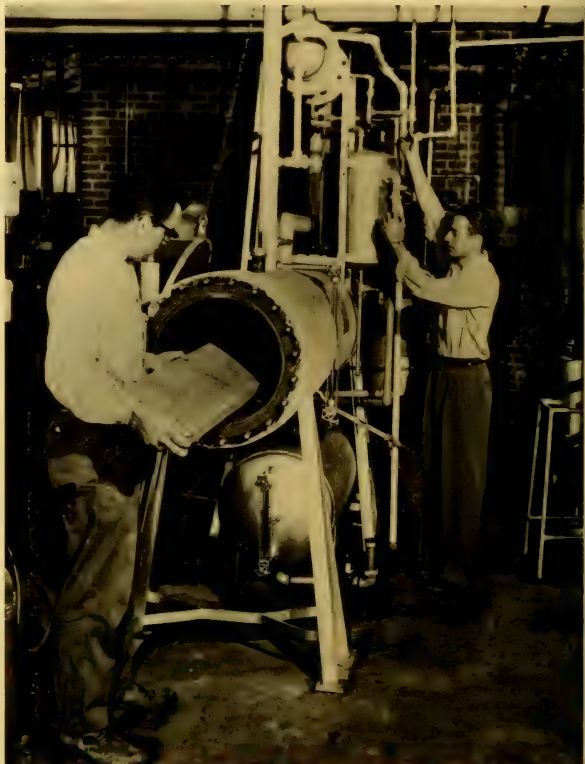
INTO THE WOODS

When, in 1924, James B. Duke established an endowment to support the university, President William P. Few persuaded Duke to buy land a mile or two to the west to accommodate construction of the planned new campus. Within several years, the university acquired nearly 5,000 acres, much of it abandoned farmland. Obviously, this was more land than was necessary for the campus-to-be.

Clarence F. Korstian was a Forest Service scientist headquartered in Asheville, and his research in coastal forests regularly brought him through Durham. President Few had been asking botany faculty technical questions about the forest. They suggested that Korstian would be a better source of information. Few sought Korstian's advice on how to set up Duke's forestland along the same lines as the Harvard Forest. Korstian countered with a suggestion to take the best ideas from Harvard Forest and the Yale School of Forestry; programs on Duke's forest should be coordinated with a professional degree program. Not only did Few accept Korstian's advice, he offered him the job.

Korstian began, in 1931, to develop Duke Forest into a field laboratory for the proposed forestry school. The school itself would have to wait until there was enough talent to offer a professional degree. He set up a preforestry curriculum in Trinity College and established ties with the botany and zoology departments.

These were Depression years, and Korstian used CCC labor to build roads in Duke Forest. One year he sold a thousand cords of firewood and began marketing a little hardwood to the furniture industry. Cedar fenceposts seemed a likely source of income, and eventually the thinning and pruning programs produced valuable sawlogs. He used the cash



Wood works: Olsen Universal timber-testing machine, housed in Biology building with library, labs during the Forties

to acquire more land and to reforest cutover acres. The revenue also supported protection and other management activities.

With three- to four-thousand recreational users each year, the forest was vulnerable to fire. County agencies were of little help; in fact, Orange County provided no fire protection to its rural area. Korstian assembled fire crews from students and faculty. He even received permission to use the chapel tower as a lookout—perhaps a bit of a ragtag operation, but effective.

SCHOOL DAYS

The Duke School of Forestry opened its doors to twenty students in 1938, with Korstian as dean and with faculty experts on soils, wood technology, forest management, pathology, and other fields. World War II had a measurable impact on the forestry school: By 1945, there were no



From farms to forests: much of Duke Forest was abandoned farmland in the Thirties that had to be planted with seedlings

graduates. The declining enrollment in the first half of the decade was followed by a bulge of returning GIs. Wartime demand for long antennae poles to expand military communications bolstered income from Duke Forest; high wartime income and greatly reduced academic responsibilities gave Korstian both time and money to expand the forest, and he nearly doubled its size.

Academic programs both broadened and strengthened. In 1949, the school established a forest products curriculum. The wood-samples collection grew to more than 2,000; the insect-specimens collection grew as well, so students could not only study wood but also the things that ate it.



Arbor days: the Duke Forest panel truck on the wooden bridge over New Hope Creek, photographed in 1934 by Dean Korstian

Dean Korstian proudly reported in 1955 that all of the Duke students who took the civil service examination for junior forester passed, and only two other forestry schools in the nation did as well. The school was one of twenty-six accredited by the Society of American Foresters; its students were highly successful in finding professional work following graduation, and the faculty included prominent scientists. Korstian himself had served two terms as SAF president.

BRANCHING OUT

Korstian and his successors were concerned about finding proper space for the school. In 1941, administrative offices, two classrooms, and the mensuration and statistics labs were in the Few Quadrangle. The library, other labs, and some offices were in the Biology Building, as were an Olsen Universal timber-testing machine, a single-compartment kiln, and greenhouses. It was not until 1961 that the school was united in a spanking new Biological Sciences Building, which it shared with botany and zoology. (Through Dean Ellwood S. Harrar's contacts with the forest-products industry, the school attracted wood paneling, and each office would be lined with a different species.)

In 1974, the school changed its name to Forestry and Environmental Studies and added the degree master of environmental management. It was more than a name change, for moving from the traditional base of technical forestry into the broader arena of environmental management meant moving into uncharted waters.

RETRENCHMENT AND RECOVERY

Five years later, Dean Benjamin Jayne would be writing school alumni: "The situation here at Duke with respect to the school is now beginning to heat up." Chancellor A. Kenneth Pye had written the dean that although the school had added programs of value, core activities still depended upon university funding: "These issues need to be addressed." While the dean created an influential board of visitors, students wrote a series of position papers, some expressing amazement that Duke would even consider dropping the school as awareness of widespread environmental problems was growing. Finances were the root issue; and not only did support of faculty research and annual-fund contributions increase, but a major bequest from the Raymond E. Sullivan estate in 1983 would provide a healthy nucleus for an endowment.

When he assumed the deanship, George F. Dutrow, an alumnus of the school and a widely respected forestry economist, faced the task of rebuilding the school's retrenchment-battered morale. A big step in that direction came when the Society of American Foresters conducted its periodic review of the school's accreditation. The accreditation committee met with faculty, students, and alumni, and with university administrators in assessing the school's 113-page self-evaluation report. Last November, the school received its official reaccreditation; and the SAF president commended it "for its viable and vigorous overall environment for learning."

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE

Editors:

I hope that since the present plan for alumni is "a study of war" [Alumni College Weekend in Annapolis, "We Are Gonna Study War Some More, Or How to Survive in a Dangerous World"], it will be followed by making available days devoted to studying "Making Peace—the Survival of Life—Possible."

Peace sessions might well be held at Lake Junaluska. Two possible speakers and leaders might be the Reverend William Sloan Coffin of SANE/FREEZE and, until recently, the senior pastor of Riverside Church, and Ken Keyes Jr. of *The Hundredth Monkey and Planet-hood*. There are many other able possibilities.

It was a surprise that Duke plans a study of war, which is so deeply ingrained in all of history rather than peace, which is the way of the future if a future is to be.

Even Harry S. Truman said in 1945 that "If we do not want to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace." And Pope John Paul II said "To reach peace, teach peace."

"Nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought," proclaimed Reagan and Gorbachev in 1987.

Omar Bradley, general in the U.S. Army, said, "We have grasped the mystery of the atom and rejected the Sermon on the Mount. Ours is a world of nuclear giants and ethical infants. We know more about killing than we do about living."

It would be great to have Duke a leader in finding the way to continued life.

Courtney Sharpe Ward '31
Lumberton, North Carolina

Judith Ruderman, director of Continuing Education, responds:

I truly appreciate your remarks about studying peace rather than war, as well as your concern with world harmony. Let me hasten to assure you that we were focusing on issues of war during the weekend—conflicts in Vietnam and Israel; nuclear weaponry; the space industry—so that we may better understand the dangerous world we live in. This, we believe, is a step toward peace. To study war is not, in this case, to foment war, but rather to understand some of its causes and consequences.

Here at Duke we have experts in the field of

military affairs, superb researchers and scholars alike. We are fortunate to be able to bring the resources of the Duke classroom out to the public for a weekend of discussion and reflection—on peace as well as war.

I wholeheartedly concur that we must learn to live together in peace, as Truman said. In its efforts to inform and caution us, the Alumni Weekend is working toward that end.

ON HIRING BLACK FACULTY

Editors:

I was very distressed to read in the July-August issue that the Academic Council, with President Brodie's enthusiastic sponsorship, has voted to require that every university department hire at least one black professor by 1993. I suppose one should be grateful that the departments can try to slip off the hook by "documenting" their inability to satisfy this rigid dictate.

Since the mid-Sixties, it has been a melancholy irony that the American university is actually eager to surrender its liberal traditions to fulfill the strident, absolutist demands of certain groups with a grievance. First it was the self-serving students with their pass-fail options, their seats on the university committees, their demands to "shut down" the university to protest the Vietnam war or any other political offense, and now it is the feminists and the blacks to whom the university has surrendered its better principles time and again. In recent years, these latter groups have become adept at manipulating the powerful levers furnished by doctrinaire liberalism—whose dogmas also supported the students—and exploiting the fiat of affirmative action to seek preferment in the university.

I recall a great teacher and scholar from my student days, who patiently, quietly, and undogmatically instructed us in exploring the paths by which ideas entered and influenced institutions. His subject was nineteenth-century states and leaders. Now we find a modern example as doctrinaire liberalism and affirmative action have entered and invested our universities. What have been their effects? Here is a partial list:

- bureaucratic interference in departmental hiring;

- hiring practices that discriminate against qualified people who do not belong to the group favored at the moment;

- admission standards watered down to allow barely qualified or unqualified people into the university because they belong to a favored group;

- inflated salaries, "incentives," and perquisites for faculty members of the favored group;

- time, money, and energy lost in keeping up with the new mandates and in paying for the bureaucrats to administer them;

- crass, unseemly competition between universities attempting to hire members of the favored groups to satisfy an arbitrary quota;

- intellectual and moral dishonesty as revealed, for example, in the implied or explicit argument that past sins and omissions require almost any means to require them, regardless of the cost to the traditional ideals of the university;

- the multiplication of special studies and topics that are mainly tendentious political instruments and ideological fads;

- linguistic corruption such as resorting to simplistic epithets like "racism," "sexism," or "elitism" to intimidate the opposition and obscure the issues at stake;

- racial and group self-consciousness and partisanship carried to divisive extremes.

My list tallies much of what has undermined intellect, academic integrity, moral courage, civil discourse, and genuine liberalism at Duke and other American universities in recent years. The university that was once graced by my history teacher now prefers to hire such theatrical personalities as the ranter shown on page 53 of the magazine or the other professor, featured in the same issue, who, in his candid friend the millionaire novelist's words, did not "forget all this Ph.D. shit" but took the "low road" to university tenure.

As for my own road, I refuse to donate any more money to a university that has so completely and with such naive self-righteousness surrendered its finest and truest ideals to narrow dogma, ideological fads, and self-seeking factions. And I will try to persuade my children not to believe that such an institution could confer on them a degree that has the value mine had.

Robert Nordlie '58
Coronado, California

Editors:

In re "Let's Get On With It," September-October 1988: As I looked at the heading of this article and became curious as to what it was all about, I continued to read on and I am somewhat concerned at the opinions expressed by people that are involved in the hiring procedures at the university.

Maybe my opinion is prejudiced, but I can't help but express it. My concern would be the same whether we had one black professor or 500 black professors at the university at this time. My concern is based on hiring only: Why is it necessary that we hire more black professors? What's the advantage? If there is an advantage, then the school has been negligent up to this time in not having more black professors.

On page 2, as part of the headline, we read: "To say that this is a racial quota—which it is not . . ." Well, if it's not being looked at as a racial quota, why are numbers being used? Under what law are we forced to obey any racial quota or any other quota?

Maybe I'm overemphasizing by writing this again, but I would like an explanation as to why this is important.

W.B. Simons '48
Charlotte, North Carolina

Editors:

In a recent article in *Duke Magazine*, I was sickened to read of [President Brodie's] support for the hiring "requirements" outlined in the "Academic Council Resolution on Recruitment of Black Faculty."

As a Duke alumnus, I am alarmed that Duke's faculty selectivity criteria will almost certainly be compromised in striving to meet this self-imposed quota. At a time when the latest *U.S. News & World Report* rating of national universities indicates Duke dropping from sixth to twelfth, we need a president who has the guts to withstand pressure from special interest groups that will result in a lowering of Duke University's traditionally high standards of excellence.

Moreover, the entire affair is another example of this country's obsession with race and tendency of blacks to register gains through social protest action rather than through more personally demanding and rigorous alternatives as indicated, for example, by Professor Fraser-Reid's comments in the article. Until this propensity to take the path of least resistance changes, many will continue to believe that blacks are intellectually disadvantaged and their achievements in academia tainted at best.

In the long run, both Duke and blacks are ill served by the so-called "resolution."

James T. McFarlane Jr. M.B.A. '87
Indian Shores, Florida

Provost Phillip A. Griffiths responds:

It is our approach to increasing the number of black faculty at Duke that is new, not the objective. The new approach signals that the university will pursue this objective more systematically across all academic hiring units. We will cast our nets more widely, more regularly. Our policy states that we will add one black faculty member to each academic hiring unit, or, failing this, we will document that we tried and were unable to succeed. The university's promotion and tenure standards remain the same.

Among its many objectives, Duke seeks to exert ethical and moral leadership in institutional practices and policies. It seeks to promote free inquiry and dialogue across the university community. To those ends the university seeks a faculty of varied backgrounds and perspectives. We intend that all new faculty will offer great promise and possess great talent. We intend to bring to Duke and to nurture tomorrow's John Hope Franklins and C. Eric Lincolns.

NO MONOLITHIC ATTITUDE

Editors:

Regarding Hubert K. Arnold's letter ["Forum," November-December 1988] commenting on the magazine's review of Duke law faculty positions on Robert Bork's unsuccessful nomination to the Supreme Court, he and Malcolm Young ["Forum," July-August 1988] both suggested that a more spirited defense of Judge Bork's fitness for the Court might have been made. In its brief response to Mr. Young's letter, the magazine explained that its story was a story "covering prominent participation of Duke faculty in the Bork debate," rather than the merits of the nomination as such. It went on to explain that since there were no other Duke faculty "who had engaged in public debate on the issue," necessarily the article appeared as it did.

Well, perhaps and perhaps not. Actually, three of my colleagues (not interviewed) signed a petition endorsing Mr. Bork's suitability for, and nomination to, the Supreme Court. Additionally, I personally shared a public forum here at the law school opposite Professor Dellinger during our annual fall alumni reunion, strongly to suggest reasons why the nomination might well be welcome despite the objections that had been advanced on the other side. The event was very well attended, incidentally, and I believe Mr. Arnold would have enjoyed it a great deal. Subsequently, when Senator Sanford publicly announced his disposition to vote against the nomination, I wrote him to say why I thought the reason he gave might well be mistaken and to urge him to reconsider

the matter even then. By chance, I was not contacted in the course of the *Duke Magazine* story either.

Anyway, life is usually more complicated than art, and so it is in this instance as well. There was certainly no monolithic single attitude on the Bork nomination within the law faculty here.

William Van Alstyne
Durham, North Carolina

The author is Perkins Professor of Law at Duke's law school.

TYPOS FUGIT

Editors:

In your [September-October] issue, there is one minor mistake to be corrected. It appears in the Bob Wilson's review of *Hidden Illness in the White House*: E.D.R. did not die on April 21, 1945, but on April 12, 1945.

As an education major with a minor in history from Duke, I can't say enough good things about the publication! Continue!

F.P. Grose '55
Salem, Ohio



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THE PRESIDENTS SLEPT HERE

If walls could talk, the White House would have no shortage of listeners. Ask William Seale A.M. '64, Ph.D. '65. The author, historian, and restorer of antique houses spent more than ten years listening to the walls and walking the halls of America's most famous house.

The product of Seale's research is *The President's House*, a two-volume book focusing on the common thread linking every presidency since John Adams, the place where George Bush is about to etch his place in history. More than a tale of stone and mortar, Seale's thousand-page tour of the building offers behind-the-scenes glimpses that the building's visitors—more than one million each year—never get on their guided tour.

"A house, every little detail, provides real insight into the past and the personalities. It dramatizes themes about the characters who act out their lives there," says Seale. "And the White House is the ultimate house. It reflects not only the characteristics of the historic personalities, but a whole country's ideas and tastes."

Over the years, the White House has become synonymous with the presidency, a symbol that had come to represent its residents. "You can't separate the White House from the people who serve there. No matter how much a president may try, the office holder is always trapped by the trappings of the office."

While never losing his focus on the building itself, Seale weaves throughout his story an intimate view of almost every family who resided there. "The White House is built as much of personali-

WHITE HOUSE HISTORY

BY DAN BERGER

Historian William Seale looks behind the facade of the Executive Mansion at the evolution of the building and the eccentricities of its inhabitants.

ties as it is of stones," he writes. Beginning with Washington, Seale uses the building's history as a vehicle to breathe life into the house's past occupants, even into the most obscure of presidents. This is not a series of political portraits, though, but a recounting of human experiences in a sometimes dehumanizing environment.

Despite his lifetime focus on historic houses, Seale is careful to distinguish himself as a historian working in the field of architects and restorationists. "For me, architecture is not the reason for recreating the past. There are few homes in this country which are architecturally significant," Seale, who was White House historian for the National Parks Service, cites the White House as an example: "To research it simply as a work of art is futile, for it's so much more. Restoration is done to use objects as touchstones for stories of personalities. You must research all materials with an eye on the historical representation of what each piece will say about the past and

the personalities."

"I'm doing something a little unconventional. Until recently, historic houses haven't had historians," says Seale, who has worked on the restoration of governors' mansions in Mississippi and Kentucky as well as the Florida and Mississippi state capitols. He's also taught architecture at Columbia University and history at the University of South Carolina at Lamar. "I wish more historians would get out of the classroom like this. It's a very convincing way to teach to a visually-oriented generation."

His collaboration with famed architectural historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock on



Temples of Democracy: The State Capitols of the U.S.A. eventually inspired him to document the Executive Mansion after he was approached by the White House Historical Association, a nonprofit private organization for the protection and maintenance of the White House. "*Temples of Democracy* was the first union of historical training and interest in public buildings. What I discovered was these buildings tend to reflect the politics of the day more than current architectural trends."

Seale sits in the Victorian parlor of his turn-of-the-century townhouse located in historic Old Town Alexandria, Virginia. To visit that setting is like walking into any of the Victorian-era photos in one of his earlier books charting the trends in American interiors from the Civil War's end to World War I's beginnings. "There is no excuse for poorly done historic house interiors," says Seale, who has written a guidebook on the restoration process.

Seale's first two books, both the result of theses written for his Duke degrees, focus on the personalities behind the early settlers of his home state, Texas. (He was born in Beaumont.) His works show a common passion for the real-life personalities behind history's events.

Texas Riverman: The Life and Times of Captain Andrew Smyth tells the story of "what happened to a particular individual among those nameless thousands who migrated to Texas in the 1830s." *Margaret Lea Houston: The First Lady of Texas* depicts the wife of the general who won Texan independence as "a real person, a woman both strong and weak, who gave her life to the man she loved."

"The White House," says Seale, "reflects not only the characteristics of the historic personalities, but a whole country's ideas and tastes."

Margaret Houston was certainly not the final First Lady Seale would describe. In fact, much of *The President's House* is devoted to the study of the First Ladies, a position Seale describes as "the hardest unpaid job in the world." While a handful of the presidential wives regale in their position, few are quick to hang up the "Home, Sweet Home" sign. For some, the White House proves a prison. "All the sorrows of my life occurred there and that White Sepulcher broke my heart," wrote Mary Todd Lincoln after her husband's assassination. At times, Mrs. Franklin Pierce spent hours in isolation writing letters to her dead children. But Seale ultimately points out that "more people loved the life than not, whatever they might have said upon leaving."

Seale's decade of research included traveling to virtually every presidential library and to England and Scotland, where he studied in detail the art of the Scottish masons who traveled to America to lay the White House stonework. But Seale's most notable visits

were to the White House itself, including a two-hour ceremony to present the books to President Reagan.

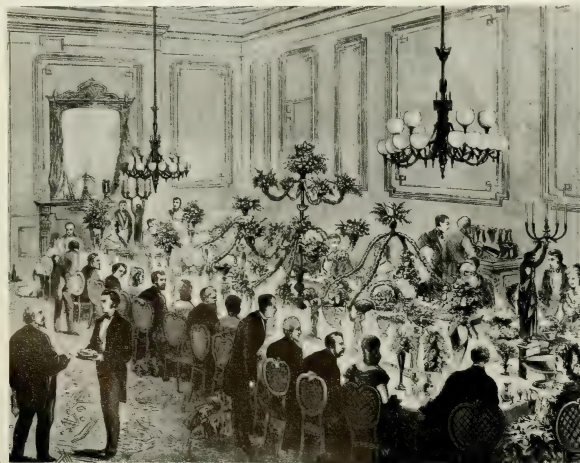
"There was no corner I wasn't allowed to see, provided, of course, I had a good reason for looking. Once you get inside, it's surprisingly tranquil and very free. But, it's hard to get inside." Walking the halls, "you get a strange feeling. . . . There is a sense of the past and present combined. It seems as new today as ever, but you can't help feeling the past come through," says Seale. "I never go there without thinking about the past. It's inescapable."

The two volumes reflect an intimate knowledge of the building that could be achieved only up close. It even delves into some details of President Reagan's private apartment: "Light contemporary colors and furniture arrangements supply an open quality to spaces which, because of security considerations, are decidedly confining." From observing numerous White House events, Seale concludes, "Nothing just happens at the White House today. Everything is precisely planned and the building is as heavily used as a hotel." The golden rule there, according to Seale: "It has but one inhabitant and all that goes on there is to serve that inhabitant. Anything that doesn't serve the president doesn't belong there."

As a result, "The White House has become simply a machine to manufacture an image for the press and the public," Seale says. "The White House is uniquely suited for the occupation of the president, for the job and not as a home. It is primarily a working house and therefore it cannot serve merely as a museum." For that reason, as Seale sees it, *The President's House* becomes even more important as a last chance to preserve the history of the ever-changing building.

As the White House approaches its bicentennial, Seale's wealth of anecdotes harken back toward simpler days when presidents and their families still had private lives and the Executive Mansion was more of a home. He recalls the more unusual moments of White House history: the discovery of a brothel located on the grounds of the house while it was still under construction; Dolley Madison hanging her husband's laundry to dry in the East Room; the 1,400-pound cheese, a gift to Andrew Jackson, that the president left in an entrance hall for two years; and Tad Lincoln, the president's seven-year-old son, secreting his pet goat up to his bedroom.

Throughout the two volumes, the house itself remains at the center of the story. The White House is like every other house, with its quirks and inadequacies. It lacks adequate storage space and fluctuates greatly in temperature. Even in Andrew Johnson's term, the White House had problems with rats in the basement (though in those days



White House entertaining: a typical state dinner, served French style, from an 1871 drawing

the basement rats were rodents).

Seale provides as well a detailed account of the evolution of the Executive Mansion, outlining the gradual expansion of the building as it paralleled a growing nation. Jefferson found the White House needlessly large, even at a fifth of its originally proposed size. Although the third president only used a portion of the place, he still contributed to the growth of the house through the addition of wings for service rooms, servants' quarters, and—most notably—a chicken house. The Madisons played an influential role in the White House; they were faced with the task of rebuilding the gutted structure after British troops burned it in 1814. Polk's term saw the formal introduction of gas light and indoor plumbing.

In 1902, Theodore Roosevelt commissioned the largest restoration project in White House history, including modifications on both the East and West wings. Seven years after Roosevelt built the West Wing, President Taft doubled its size, adding the Oval Office. In 1913, First Lady Wilson ordered the attic remodeled to make way for guest rooms. On Christmas Eve of 1929, fire destroyed the West Wing, but within a year, the wing doubled again in size, and other projects were begun—including construction of a swimming pool and a movie theater on the White House grounds.

Among Seale's favorite characters is the first president—though among the many places Washington is reputed to have slept, the White House is not one of them. Soon after taking office, Washington assumed the weighty task of building the nation's capital, including an executive mansion. For this task, Washington commissioned the French architect Pierre L'Enfant. L'Enfant envisioned a grand capital in the tradition of the European seats of power with a "Presidential Palace" as the centerpiece. With Washington's blessing, L'Enfant drew up plans for a mansion five times as big as the one eventually constructed.

The political controversy surrounding Washington's plans served as perhaps the first battleground between Federalists and anti-Federalists and now characterizing everyday life among the descendant parties in the District of Columbia. Eventually the anti-Federalists won out. L'Enfant returned to his homeland in ruin, and with him disappeared his trunk of files documenting the earliest designs for the White House, a hidden treasure Seale hopes to uncover someday. Greatly reducing the scale of the White House, the anti-Federalists set an early tradition of resistance to an imperial presidency.

But that did not discourage more than one White House occupant from regal visions. Monroe is reported to have dressed in the style of the English court long after the style had passed. Seale regards Teddy Roosevelt as



Interior decorating: in 1950, demolition and rebuilding put Truman and family elsewhere

the ultimate "imperial president," reveling in the dramatic pomp. And he writes of the great resentment toward eighth president Martin Van Buren, a New York aristocrat wrongly accused of royal extravagance that transformed the White House, according to one critic, into "a palace as splendid as that of the Caesars, and as richly adorned as the proudest Asiatic mansions." Worse was Van Buren's daughter-in-law, Angelica, who presided as the White House hostess during the widower president's term. After returning from a tour of Europe, Angelica decided that, like royalty, she should not shake hands with visitors. Instead, she greeted visitors at public receptions dressed in princess form and seated upon a throne.

Fit for a king, an American king, the White House today had become something of a presidential palace, Seale observes. "The house really fulfilled Washington's wishes more than he could have imagined. But in a strange sort of way. People have gone to great lengths to keep it from being imperial; to keep it simple, not fancy or flashy; to make it an appropriate setting for its purpose."

For all his rich detail, Seale is forced to cut his story short, ending with the close of the Truman years because of the lack of accessible documents on the more recent administrations. Under Truman, the aging and deteriorating White House was gutted and renovated, leaving only the stone shell untouched. All that remained of the White House's ties to its earliest days was that white shell and a common ground. Seale reaches a verdict that although Truman made an unavoidable decision, the event marks a watershed, "where the White House becomes exclusively an image machine."

Ironically, Seale describes Truman as among the most history-minded presidents to hold office. He writes that Truman "fancied that the ghosts of past occupants assembled in the darkened rooms at night—Thomas and Andrew, Teddy and Abe, Dolley, Eleanor, and Edith—and that the old stone walls shook from the clashing of their strong wills." Despite the difficulty in getting hold of the most recent presidential papers, Seale hopes someday to research the influence of the post-Truman administrations on the White House. "There's a real story in what's gone on there in the last thirty years."

With a new First Family unpacking its bags on January 20, Seale predicts that the house will continue evolving: "Its getting to that stage in the cycle again where we can expect the place to be refreshed, either on the same lines as now or maybe something a little different." Seale speculates that the White House may follow a national trend of incorporating more nineteenth-century Victorian furnishings. And he hopes the new residents will make security precautions less noticeable and obtrusive.

If the Executive Mansion had a theme, Seale suggests, it might be continuity amid change. "Its first purpose is to serve the president and, therefore, to change with the president's changing needs and tastes." But Washington's needs and tastes change slowly, and so does the White House. Whatever George and Barbara Bush decide to do to carve out a kinder and gentler living space, the White House will remain recognizably America's "ultimate house." ■

Berger, a senior history major from Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, is senior editor of The Chronicle.

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Breathing Lessons.

By Anne Tyler. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988. 327 pp. \$18.95.

Fiona, the pregnant teen-age bride in Anne Tyler's eleventh novel, resents the exercises she is told to do in preparation for having her baby.

"Breathing lessons—really," she said, dropping to the floor with a thud. "Don't they reckon I must know how to breathe by now?"

In this new book, Tyler '61, who knows good and well that we all need a few lessons in living and breathing, offers some of the basics. You'll find here some offhand wisdom on getting older, on letting others live their lives, on our endurance of frustration and waste and loss, and on the tightly-wound bonds of family love. Most powerful of all, the book lets the reader feel the poignance of a parent helplessly watching a child grow up, knowing that the time is passing and that there are such limits on what a parent can do.

Maggie, the middle-aged, meddling, well-meaning main character, watches her teenage son Jesse running in a crowd of other boys: "His legs flew out and his arms made long reaching motions, pulling in handfuls of the air in front of him. Every time Maggie located him, her heart would pinch with love. Then he would vanish into the forested end of the track..." That pinch of love, its pleasure and its pain, is the story's lingering impression.

Fortunately, all this weight and wisdom is packaged in a fairly lighthearted story, with lots of laugh-out-loud scenes.

Maggie and Ira Moran are opposites. She is warm-hearted, scatter-brained, sloppy, and inefficient—also extremely manipulative. "Stupid old nosy-bones!" she once calls herself. Ira, her husband of twenty-eight years, is quiet, competent, and stoic, often numbed by his life-long burdens. "Was it any wonder he was so sensitive to waste? He had given up the only serious dream he's ever had. You can't get more wasteful than that."

The two of them set off on a ninety-mile drive to the funeral of Maggie's best friend's husband. The trip is a journey full of side-trips, including a fight in which Maggie gets out of the car and leaves Ira, taking only her pocket-book. She is fully resolved to start a new life in this town where she has landed and is already planning the details of where she will live and what she will eat—until Ira walks up behind

Tyler, who knows good and well that we all need a few lessons in living and breathing, offers some of the basics.

her as she is examining a package of Fig Newtons in a little grocery store. Then she gets back in the car with him, and they're back on the road again.

Maggie, also in the course of this day, engages an effort to get her son's former wife Fiona to come back home with them, bringing Maggie's granddaughter Leroy, now a seven year-old. This is an accomplishment of negotiation equal to nuclear disarmament, and it's all designed by Maggie to get Jesse and Fiona together again. It doesn't work. Maggie feels an obligation to take liberties with other people's lives all, of course, in their best interest. And the damage that she does on that mission is clear.

Yet, to Tyler's credit, she makes Maggie's drive to fix things understandable and more than forgivable. Ira explains it this way: "It's Maggie's weakness: She believes it's all right to alter people's lives. She thinks the people she loves are better than they really are, and so then she starts changing things around to suit her view of them."

Maggie thinks: "... it hadn't seemed like meddling while she was doing it. She had simply felt as if the world were the tiniest bit out of focus, the colors not quite within the lines—something like a poorly printed newspaper ad—and if she made the slightest adjustment, then everything would settle perfectly into place."

In the course of this novel about marriage, a story that takes place in a day, we're offered a lot of funny scenes, the "pinch" of love, and lessons in breathing. One of those lessons is about losses. Maggie and Ira have each been dealt a few blows, some heavier than others. Maggie faces the accumulation when she switches off the basement dehumidifier as she does every year as the cold weather approaches. "She had mourned in the most personal way the silencing of the steady, faith-

ful whir that used to thrum the floorboards. What on earth was wrong with her? she had wondered. Would she spend the rest of her days grieving for every loss equally—a daughter-in-law, a baby, a cat, a machine that dries the air out?

"Was this how it felt to grow old?" Tyler allows in this story not only "breathing lessons," but also breathing space. The characters are all somehow very sympathetic, no matter how wrong-headed and tacky some of them may at first seem. As each character unfolds, the reader knows how the world sees him, how the starry-eyed Maggie sees him, and what he is like inside. This may be the author's most impressive feat in this book.

The writing is lovely. It is filled with imagery of children and domestic life that is hard to forget: "... Ira was asleep beside her, his breath as steady as the tires hissing past on a pavement..." Or another example: "In her infancy Ira had called her Lady-Baby, because she was so mature and reserved, her small face a knot of opinion."

The book has strong similarities to Tyler's most recent, *The Accidental Tourist*, and yet it has moved in a different direction. In the earlier book, the humor seemed sharper, the main character and his dilemma more exotic, more interestingly odd. *Breathing Lessons*, though it does contain some caricature, is less an exaggeration of life. It is a mellower book, perhaps, for many of us, closer to home. Its tone is more that of her earlier book, *Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant*.

The only complaint that came to mind had to do with the endings of some of the sections of *Breathing Lessons*, including the very last one. A couple of these scenes had a tendency to skid to a halt at the point of the "lesson." In these instances, the reader seemed to be handed a slightly-too-tidy conclusion.

Overall, the book is excellent, an extremely fine entry in the fast-growing list of wonderful novels by Anne Tyler. In this new work, she largely meets or exceeds her own very high standards of characterization, language, and insight. And once again she takes on a few more of the "big issues," this time the ones that come with departing children and the deepening of middle age.

—Peggy Payne '70

Payne's first novel, *Revelation*, was published by Simon & Schuster last May.

CROSS-COUNTRY COURSES WITH HORSES

RIDE AND TIE

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Cid possesses a sensible yet competitive spirit, big strong racer's feet and solid muscles, and a friendly, compliant willingness to heed instructions. He's fatter than he should be, but with the right diet and exercise program, he'll be ready to hit the ground running in no time.

As the rising sun warms the early November air, Cid stretches his long leg muscles and ignores Jumpin' Jack Flash, an affectionate feline stretching on the ground, baring her tummy to be stroked. The woman devoted to maximizing Cid's physical potential—herself a marathon runner—approaches the seven-year-old, puts her arm gently around his head, and injects a syringe full of worm medicine into his mouth.

A recent transplant from Oregon, Cid is a promising equine candidate for the sport of Ride and Tie, a grueling two-person, one-horse race that's been described as a Boston Marathon, Kentucky Derby, and Outward Bound expedition rolled into one. Begun as a promotional sport for Levi Strauss & Company in 1971, Ride and Tie is fairly well-known on the West Coast, where the big races now draw 200 teams. It's just beginning to catch on back East; events are now regularly scheduled in Florida, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Ambitious athletes, looking beyond marathon running or endurance riding as the final gauge of their abilities, find that Ride and Tie provides a sometimes dangerous, always exhausting test of the limits of man, woman, and beast.

Ride and Tie, as a concept, was born of necessity. When horses were the main mode of transport, it sometimes happened that two people needing to cover long distances would find

themselves one horse short. The solution was to trade off stretches of riding and walking, and complete the journey without overtaxing those involved.

Ride and Tie, as a sport, was born from the imagination of Bud Johns, who first got the idea in 1960 while researching the history of a South California resort area called Pine Valley. In 1873, Johns discovered, William Emery and his son Charles employed the technique using their last ranch horse after rustlers stole the other fourteen. Covering forty miles a day, the father and son team caught up with the horse thieves. Johns kept coming across references to ride and tie: That was the transportation approach in 1737, for example, when English literary figure Samuel Johnson and his student, fledgling actor David Garrick, traveled 120 miles to London.

But it wasn't until 1971 that his historical musings came of age. By that time, he was a public relations director for Levi Strauss & Company, assigned to come up with a sporting event embodying the heritage of the jeans manufacturer. The first official Ride

and Tie race was held in the Mayacamas mountain range between Napa and Sonoma Valleys in June of that year. Sixty-six teams competed.

Martha Klopfer '81 and her husband, Peter, a Duke zoology professor specializing in animal behavior, read about Ride and Tie in a runner's magazine a few years later. In 1975, they flew to Paso Robles, California, to race in the fifth Levi's competition. They came in ninth overall, won the man/woman title, and were hooked. Since then, they've raced in Tahoe, Nevada; Park City, Utah; Cirencester Park, England; and, most recently, in Leatherwood, North Carolina. The Klopfers have competed in about a dozen ride and tie races, and have won or placed in more than half of those. Cid, a gray Arabian, is the first horse they've bought specifically for ride and tie (for West Coast races, they've always borrowed horses and split the prize money with the horse's owner).

The Klopfers live on 100 acres of land out Mt. Sinai Road in Orange County. They've named their farm Tierreich—"animal land" or "animal rich," depending on the translation. Norwegian Elkhounds, a standard poodle, goats, cats, birds, and seven horses bring the name to life. As she administers medicine to the horses, Martha talks about how the sport has evolved. "When we first started," she says, "the Levi's company would

double the award if winners were wearing a Levi's product, so you had people racing in cut-offs. Now you have mail-order catalogues dealing exclusively in ride and tie equipment. As far as strategy, people are figuring out [the mechanics] better, and horses are fitter because of the advancements in conditioning and training."

For the Leatherwood race, the Klopfers trained their horse three times a week, alternating long rides of up to fourteen miles with short, concentrated, trot and can-



ter sessions. Conditioning a horse is perhaps the most important pre-race measure, a lesson that was learned the hard way. In the first Levi's Ride and Tie, there was only a pre- and mid-race veterinarian check during the twenty-five mile course. Two horses died from exhaustion (causing some to dub the sport "ride and die"). Instead of scrapping the race, Johns and others imposed strict rules regarding equine fitness and mandated thorough veterinarian checks before, during, and after the race.

"I thought it might be desirable to check the horses before the event and then twice during the course of the race," writes Johns of that first race in his book, *What Is This Madness?* "I was told I was being unnecessarily cautious. . . . I paid, especially in the short-term, for accepting that advice but as the years have passed, I've become convinced that what we learned that day—and the way we reacted—is the reason the sport has grown with an amazing record for both safety of the horse and learning to understand it better under stress."

Now, a horse can be pulled from competition if it shows indications of lameness. The attending vet also monitors pulse and respiration rates, body temperature, and other indications of dehydration and strain. Listening to the horse's belly, for example, can tell the vet how the animal's recovery system is working. Some rumbling should be audible; if not, the horse's depleted system may be shutting down. Another quick check is to push on the horse's gums and time how long it takes for them to re-color.

"A ride and tie race is more stressful for the horse than an endurance ride because it's stop and go," says Martha Klopfer. "And when they're going, they're going harder. Not every good endurance horse makes a good ride and tie horse. Mentally, the horse has to have a good competitive spirit, but if he's 'crazy' you can't use him. But this guy [Cid], I think, is pretty sensible. He's well broken in and you could lead him with a thread instead of a lead rope and he wouldn't give you trouble. Of course, when he gets excited, it could be a little different."

The animal element contributes to the unpredictable, anything-could-happen feeling of a ride and tie race. A horse could start out skittish and high-strung but then tire quickly, or become stubborn when faced with a particularly steep incline. Horses have thrown their riders at the start of races or refused to keep moving during others. Knowing when to push the horse and when to ease up is critical in races that are twenty-five and sometimes fifty miles long. At worst, a horse's too-high pulse and respiration rates could disqualify the team. A poorly paced horse that nonetheless passes the vet checks will come trailing in long after the runner has crossed the finish line.

This taxing sport is a Boston Marathon, Kentucky Derby and Outward Bound—all rolled into one.

Before the race, the human two-thirds of the team covers the course and decides where along the way they want to tie the horse. On fairly even terrains, runner and rider will tire less quickly and can run or ride for greater distances. On rugged courses, frequent switching allows the three competitors a chance to vary the pace. If all goes well, the runner, horse, and rider finish with, or close to, one another. The team doesn't win until all three cross the finish line.

Steve Muetzel and Maynard Bronstein '82, a predoctoral fellow at Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology in the Research Triangle Park, had worked out a run-to-ride time ratio for the race. Because the course was so tough, they figured runner and rider would be going at roughly the same speed. "When the rider caught up with the runner, he'd ask how much farther the runner wanted to keep going," says Bronstein. "If he said ten minutes, that translates into seven minutes' riding time, so the man on the horse would ride for seven minutes and then tie the horse."

What sounds like a simple variation of leapfrog can become complicated once the runners and riders have taken their marks. At the Leatherwood race, Bronstein rode Mali, a seven-year-old thoroughbred, in to the seven-mile vet check and after a drink of water and brief rest, he took off on foot. Teammate Muetzel ran in minutes later, and once Mali had gotten the nod from the vet, they rode off less than ten minutes after Bronstein had left. They'd planned to tie at least two more times during the last loop of the race. But three or four miles after the vet check, Muetzel noticed that Mali had thrown a shoe, and they never caught up with Bronstein, who ran the last eighteen miles without ever seeing his horse. Bronstein crossed the finish line a few minutes in front of Peter Klopfer, but Martha and their horse, Hilly, were nearly twenty minutes ahead of Muetzel and Mali, and won the race.

"At the seven-mile loop, Steve was in front of me running and I was behind him riding, and I thought 'great, we've got it in the bag,'" recalls Bronstein, who ran in the New York Marathon three weeks after the race. "But about a minute later, Steve went off course and two other teams passed us and we never

saw them again. So it's not just a matter of being in good condition; it's a matter of working well together. In order to do well at the sport, you need to be able to compensate for strange things happening."

And for natural obstacles as well. Even though the Klopfers had methodically disciplined themselves and their horse before the race—even logging the horse's progress on their computer at home—the harsh conditions of the Leatherwood race far exceeded the demands of training in Durham. "In California, you might get a pitch of 100 meters where you would have to dismount and walk," said Peter Klopfer at the end of a contest. "But I've never seen anything like that first incline. As part of [Hilly's] training program, we would do ten repetitions on Wooden Bridge Hill with progressively declining recoveries. It's ludicrous, though, because when you put ten of those hills together, it's still only 5 percent of what you've got here. There's just no preparation."

This year, Levi Strauss & Company passed the organization and sponsorship of its annual race over to The Ride and Tie Association, which includes contestants, race directors, veterinarians, and friends of the sport. Even though the official name is now The Ride and Tie Championship, veterans still call it "the Levi's." This year's eighteenth annual contest took place in June in Alturas, California. Within the divisions—male/male, male/female, and female/female teams—were combinations of fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters. The total prize money was \$8,000, divided among the top five winners in the three divisions; other prizes included a two-horse trailer and new riding saddle. And in continuing a tradition that began in the second year of the sport, a prize is awarded for the best conditioned horse at the end of the race.

Although the Klopfers haven't been to the big race since 1984, they may travel to next year's world championship in Frazier Park, California. Because the site usually changes from year to year, the annual race gives participants a chance to see new parts of the country and combine a vacation reunion with friendly rivalry. There is talk of "the ride and tie family," with founder Bud Johns in the role of patriarch. The Klopfers, who won T-shirts and "fanny packs" in the Leatherwood race, would like to see those family ties expand.

"A race with 180 teams is very, very exciting," says Martha Klopfer. "I'm hoping that North Carolina races will expand and we'll get ten or twelve teams. One or two other teams isn't much competition. For the sport to catch on here, the running and endurance riding communities will have to get to know each other better. Compared to a marathon, which has one single challenge, each ride and tie race has a variety of different challenges. That's what keeps it fun." ■



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THIRTYSOMETHING AND ALMOST GROWN

By its very nature, a class reunion invites measuring professional accomplishments and celebrating personal change. This fall's twentieth reunion of the Class of 1968 was particularly momentous for the adults who graduated into a climate of uncertainty and change.

Last summer, members of the class received a detailed questionnaire; 954 surveys were mailed, 292 were returned. What emerges is a profile of a highly varied but collectively vital group of people. Compiled and written by four within the class—Cheryl Fuller Aronson, Don Brannon, Steve Gaddis, and Annabel Jones Link—the summary reads like a diary, replete with intimate confessions and honest appraisals. Individual voices capture the expectations and aspirations of the group in a way that statistics and generalizations cannot. "In a time when it seems that there are increasingly divergent populations within the United States," write the editors of the survey, "our experiences as a social group at Duke were a microcosm of the problems and opportunities inherent in diversity."

In the years that followed graduation, many went on to earn advanced degrees, including ninety-nine Ph.D.s and forty-one M.B.A.s. Most categorize themselves as professionals. Two are unemployed, three have already retired, and four are students. Nearly a third anticipate a major career change in the war itself; they're making money, too. Eighty-two percent of those responding have a combined family income greater than \$50,000 annually; only 18.3 percent of the rest of the country earned that much in 1986.

Almost a third pointed to the Vietnam War as the most significant world event in the last twenty years. (One response, though, cited the New York Mets winning the World Series.) Twenty-four in the class served in the war itself; others lost close friends and relatives or became active in the peace movement as a result. "Being in Vietnam within eight months of graduation was the most profound culture shock you can imagine," wrote a nursing school alumna. "Thinking about my sorority 'little sister,' for example, at

CLASS OF '68 SURVEY



The steps and missteps
of individual lives—
marriage, family, jobs—
have strengthened and
altered youthful
presumptions.

Joe College activities was absolutely the most absurd of contrasts . . . Vietnam will never go away for me—it hasn't so much haunted me as it has simply been incorporated. That year was the best, worst, happiest, saddest, craziest, most demanding, most challenging, most fulfilling, most frustrating,

most exhausting, most educational, and most punishing year of my life—and I would do it again, exactly as it was without a moment's hesitation."

The steps and missteps of individual lives—marriage, family, jobs—have strengthened and altered youthful presumptions. "Have you grown up?" was among the survey questions; 142 responded "Yes," 126 "No, still working on it," and eleven "No, I won't grow up." Almost all affirmed that they are "growing toward whom [they] wish to be," an assessment that the editors of the survey found "remarkable, and even admirable," given "the specter of that mythic beast, the Midlife Crisis, hovering over us." Some seized on the educational side of the personal-growth theme: "To anyone who has the luxury of going to school full-time as an adult, I recommend the experience highly It is maturing to experience formal education as part of one's more complex life rather than as the central focus," said one respondent.

At times, growth was spurred by forces other than self-motivation: "In a brief time between our Duke graduation and the dawn of the Seventies, I became a wife and mother, lost a father, and sent a husband off to war," reads one response. "I think, in those eighteen months, I discovered the 'courage' my mother had always told me I should have. I also learned that life is the unexpected. For twenty years I've lived with the knowledge that tomorrow can't be taken for granted."

Most respondents are married, some more happily than others. Divorce and separation, when they occurred, produced initial bitterness and loneliness, but often brought, in time, heightened self-awareness. "I chose marriage because it was expected/acceptable," wrote one woman. "When divorce chose me, I had to reevaluate and re-choose a career . . . [which has] brought me to where I am today. And that 'where' suits me much better."

Parenthood has brought deep joy and lasting concern about the future. Most agreed that they're bringing up their children differently from their own upbringing—in part, through equal contributions from both parents, in part through conscious efforts to be "more open, more demonstrative of affection, more communicative, and more able to

laugh together," note the survey's editors. "The three most significant events [in the last twenty years] have been the birth of my three children," wrote one father. "Their existence has forced me to grow, to question, to reflect, to hope, and to fear. Above all, they are my legacy. I want them to inherit a society that is more fair, less selfish, and more cognizant of its interdependencies than mine."

Although the group was evenly divided on whether society is as stable and secure as when they graduated, a wide margin discerned fundamental changes in values over that period—and considered the changes to be for the worse. While acknowledging such tears in the social fabric, many remained optimistic that they, as individuals, could have an effect on their family's well-being. More than one parent expressed uneasiness about whether his or her children were ready to face the world, observe the survey's editors. But one class member said he is committed to continuing "to work for my family's security and to try to improve our lives, our community, and the country while acknowledging the limits imposed by our multifaceted society, which seeks ideals rather than small practical steps."

During their senior year, some in the class took part in the Vigil, a demonstration that dramatized the struggle for collective bar-

A father wished for his children to inherit a society "more fair, less selfish, and more cognizant of its interdependencies."

gaining rights and higher wages for the university's non-academic staff. More than half of those participating in the Vigil said it didn't affect their lives, and a majority have not engaged in activism since then. Describing changes in their beliefs and attitudes over the last twenty years, a slightly greater number highlighted "more practical" over "more tolerant of different lifestyles." At the same time, a majority also reported giving volunteer time each week. And asked for a favorite adjective to describe themselves, most chose "ethical."

An apparent turning away from activism doesn't mean this group isn't worried about social issues. Despite gains for women, for example, more respondents said they'd encountered sexist situations than not. Those ranged from subtle signs—female attorneys being mistaken for legal assistants or secretaries—to overt episodes. One woman wrote

of experiencing "the pain from discriminatory attitudes by other women who considered me not obviously feminist enough—not enough overt badges via behavior, the right slogan, the pure response. That maybe hurt worse."

Which national issues should be addressed in coming years? For the Class of '68, the top five priorities are improving the education level of the country, controlling illegal drugs, achieving nuclear disarmament, reducing the federal deficit, and curing AIDS. They think a liberal arts education is still an important asset, but worry that today's college graduates aren't as well educated as those of their era. What's important? "Ability to think, speak, [and] write correctly and effectively," was one answer. "I agree with the efforts to broaden the 'classical' curriculum—not to throw it out, but to . . . diversify. Graduates need a broad exposure to cultures and ways of thinking."

A clear majority of those represented in the survey said their lives did not turn out the way they expected them to; but for the most part, they feel more capable of solving problems and directing their lives than they did twenty years ago. And they're excited about entering the next phase of their lives with the lessons they have learned along the way. As someone reported in the survey: "All that I was in '68—youth, idealistic, fresh and naive—seems to have folded into a more seasoned 'me' now, a 'me' who looks to the future—both personal and collective—with tempered but genuine anticipation." ■

Where are they now?

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LOVE AND LOSS

Continued from page 7

hot Sunday mornings over on the left in the Amen Corner. My parents had gone to Norfolk for the simultaneous funeral of Mother's oldest brother, Skinny, the one who spilled Father's drinking secret in my hot presence years before. But though Mac's nephews bore his coffin, for once I knew my place and was there. If I'd been asked to say a few words, I hope I'd have said that he moved unroped through sixty-five years with wit, generosity, and undimmed eyes.

It took two pastors to lay him away. The Methodist minister mainly presided; but Father's old helper Robert Brickhouse delivered a short fine eulogy. At the end he said that he'd been asked by Miss Emma Nowell—Mrs. John Nowell, Macon Thornton's sister—to read a poem that had been Macon's favorite.

I thought "Mac Thornton never read a whole poem."

But Robert Brickhouse forged ahead; and when he got to the final line of Leigh Hunt's swaying "Abou ben Adhem," I heard a startling echo of Mac's own voice—Write me as one that loved his fellow-man.

It's not a line you could read these days, for

a dead old bachelor, without suppressed laughter. But even as late as the 1950s, you could say what you meant and not be foolish. Mac had said his version of the line to me some months before, and I hadn't recognized it. He'd always said "Emma's a most remarkable woman," and again she'd proved it. She also said that the words were cut on his white gravestone.

It stands no more than fifty feet from the graves of my Rodwell grandparents, Aunt Ida and Marvin, all three of their sons, other Rodwells and Drakes, and the high dark cedar my own mother planted in her childhood. Now that I'm only ten years short of Mac's last age, I can say that no one buried there gave me more of a single crucial gift than Mac Thornton gave—not the years of money but a deep-cut picture to study and learn; a single figure, no visible props, consuming life gladly and giving it back. ■

© 1988 Reynolds Price, excerpted from *Price's memoir, Clear Pictures, to be published by Atheneum this spring, Price '55 is a J.B. Duke Professor who teaches literature and imaginative writing. His novel Kate Vaiden received the National Book Award.*



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PLANE PLANS IN MOTION

Some of the brightest engineers in America have been working on plans for a revolutionary new plane that can fly into space. Engineering school dean Earl Dowell is first going to help put their ideas to the test—a test he's not sure they will pass.

The scramjet (or supersonic combustion ram jet) known as the X-30 Aero-Space Plane presents aeronautical engineers with some of the most interesting challenges in their field. As proposed, the X-30 would be the first plane that would take off from an airstrip and fly into space, and would combine the engineering features of a space shuttle and a supersonic airliner. It could take off from California, fly across the continent at velocities ten to twenty times the speed of sound, make a left turn over Florida, cut off its engines over Maine, and coast all the way back to California.

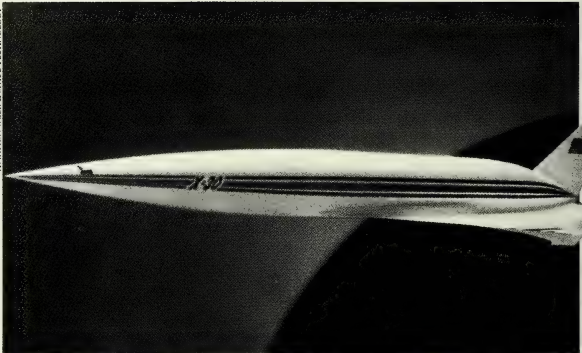
Dowell is a member of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, the service's highest-level advisory group. Panel members—scholars and researchers from NASA, industry, and universities—are charged with determining how to test the plane on the ground.

There are at least five technical challenges that the designers of the plane must meet, says Dowell. First, it is not clear whether the design requires one scramjet engine or two engines—one a rocket and the other a jet. The engines themselves must be able to change shape because of the different engine requirements for flight in the atmosphere and in space.

During flight, the plane's exterior surface temperatures will be higher than any known materials can withstand. Industry, government, and academic researchers are testing metal composites using different alloys in an attempt to develop more durable materials. Also, because the plane's thrust must overcome its drag at very high speeds, plane designers are working on efforts both to increase the thrust and decrease the drag.

Another concern involving the plane's speeds centers on the air around the plane, which would dissociate and ionize, breaking up into gases. These gases could melt or rust the plane's metals. Finally, researchers wonder whether a pilot can control a craft traveling at such high speeds. "A small control change

AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY



To boldly go: X-30 Aero-Space Plane combines space shuttle with supersonic airliner

by the pilot causes a large reaction in the plane," says Dowell. "Any one of these problems could kill the project."

Former President Ronald Reagan initially proposed the project in his 1986 State of the Union speech as a commercial venture that could take people from New York to Japan at supersonic speeds in a matter of hours. The plane was dubbed "The Orient Express." But since then, the project has been under the wing of NASA and the military, and Dowell says that any commercial applications won't come until well into the next century.

Congress has also voted to restrict defense spending on the plane until there is a significant increase in non-defense spending, possibly through NASA. Even some in the military are cautious about the plane's military applications. Dowell says an earlier Air Force committee's report on the topic is still classified. However, a second committee studying the nation's need for a high-performance aircraft generally supported the program.

INCENDIARY LESSONS

Even after three months of fires, Yellowstone Park was still beautiful. Flying over the park, Norman Christensen could see patches of untouched forests and fields showing the splendor that brings tens of thousands of visitors to the park every year.

But around these untouched patches were areas of destruction. More than one million acres caught fire this summer and about a quarter of the park was completely burned, leaving behind charred scenes that Christensen, a Duke botanist, says resembled a war zone. Many people—including members of Congress—who saw the scene were asking, "Could we have done something to prevent this?"

Christensen believes the answer is no, that a combination of weather and forest conditions almost guaranteed that the fires would rage uncontrolled. And he is concerned that an overreaction to the fires could bring a return to failed fire control policies of the past.

"When I first went out to the park, I thought that there might have been something that could have been done early on," Christensen says. "But after I saw it, I changed my mind. The options for suppressing the fire were limited under these conditions. It would have been like holding back the tide. You can have a policy of saying that you'll contain the fire, but sometimes nature isn't going to let you."

Christensen is chairman of a special panel appointed by the National Park Service to study the Yellowstone fires and to recommend fire management policies for the national parks. At stake is a controversial park service policy of allowing natural fires to burn uncontrolled as long as the fires remain within certain guidelines.

The fires also present research opportuni-

ties. Christensen's panel will examine key questions about the role fire plays in the natural history of a forest: What things that happen are important in the long term? Which species disappear and which move in? What is the landscape altered? Are large fires important, or do small fires serve the same purposes?

Christensen spent two days flying over the park in a helicopter to observe directly the damage from the more than a dozen separate fires. Six main fires—two of human origin and four natural—swept through the park from July through September. The park service spent \$100 million attempting to put the fires out, but in the end the fires were stopped only when winds shifted and threw them back into previously burned areas, he says. This has been the largest series of fires in the park since about 1750.

"It was an impressive sight," says Christensen, who previously chaired a committee studying fires in Yosemite National Park. "It's not what people would expect. You would see these patches that were destroyed, and nearby there would be patches that you would have to be an expert to know that the fire came through."

"You've had 200 years of forest development since the last fire. The decomposition of wood is slow, so that means you've accumulated a lot of potential fuel."

The accumulation of dead wood in the park is particularly important because it directly touches upon the question of the park service's fire control policies. For about 100 years, the policy in Yellowstone and other parks was to put out every fire in the park immediately upon its eruption. But in the 1960s, naturalists started realizing that this policy had unexpected results—food resources for large mammals changed as the park became overgrown with dense, woody debris, for example.

Fire, these researchers said, is an important part in the natural lifecycle of a forest. It cleared out the debris and made room for the growth of new seedlings. It preserved the heterogeneity of the forest by allowing for change. In 1971, the park service reconsidered its policy and allowed some natural fires to burn without suppression. In some parks—not in Yellowstone—controlled fires are set by the park service.

Some claim that a national park policy of "natural" fire control is based on an illusion: Humans, they say, influence the "natural" conditions in the park, and it would be better to accept this responsibility and take more active management. Christensen foresees the likelihood of compromise between the park service and its critics.

The park service-appointed panel includes hydrologists, botanists, ecologists, wildlife biologists, geologists, and park service officials. Christensen says he expects to testify

before Congress in February. He points out that fires the size of those in Yellowstone burn large areas of isolated Alaska and the Yukon every year, but no one hears about it. A national park is a different situation. "The negative implications of the Yellowstone fires are so much greater because of the human development around it," says Christensen. "There is so little wilderness that when half of it goes up in flames, you have to be concerned."

ARTIST AT WORK

Years ago, former New York City Ballet principal dancer Jacques d'Amboise and his wife were visiting one of her relatives, a highly successful engineer. D'Amboise was relating his latest idea for a ballet he planned to write.

He excitedly told his wife and her relative that he'd always wondered how Othello and Desdemona met since the couple was already married at the beginning of Shakespeare's famous tragedy. His new ballet—it was later named *Prologue*—would be based on what he imagined their meeting to be like.

After listening for about thirty minutes to d'Amboise's animated discussion, the relative leaned forward and says, "That sounds great, but tell me, who's Othello?"

"My wife and I were shocked—we couldn't believe it," says d'Amboise. "Here was this successful, college-educated engineer and he didn't know a thing about Othello, Des-

demona, Iago, or anybody. Iago is a universal for a traitor; everybody knows an Iago. He looked at us and says, 'Hey, don't look at me agast. I went to school in Texas. I studied the sciences and history. I know all about the Alamo and Sam Houston.'"

But he didn't know anything about literature, drama, or what was happening in Europe at the time of Sam Houston's Texas. D'Amboise, who is this year's Nancy Hanks Resident Artist at Duke, relates the story to illustrate his belief that many people have missed something important in life.

"There are so many people focusing on an area to the point that it's limiting and narrowing to me . . . I've always been eclectic in my thinking and have spent the last forty years of my life dancing, choreographing, teaching, reading voraciously, and traveling."

D'Amboise will share his philosophies about education and the arts during his stay at Duke. He will coach dance classes, visit academic courses in several disciplines, hold a series of open seminars, and lead free-style jazz classes. In March, he will present a collaborative performance piece developed through work with student groups and other artists in the Duke and Durham communities.

According to Michael Cerveris, director of the Institute of the Arts, the organization responsible for the interdisciplinary arts residency, d'Amboise follows the tradition set by noted pianist and educator Lorin Hollander last year.

"The Nancy Hanks Artist Residency Program supports Nancy Hanks' deep belief in the arts for everyone. In essence, it is a means



Jacques of all trades: artist-in-residence D'Amboise leading collaborative performance pieces, dance and jazz classes

for artists to encounter whole cross sections of the university and to work with people in other disciplines—medicine, psychology, engineering, the sciences—to find the artistic or creative frame of reference,” Cerveris says.

Hanks '49 gained national prominence as the second chairman for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts. She was considered largely responsible for the achievements of those agencies during their formative years in the Seventies. She was also influential in establishing the Duke Museum of Art in 1969 and the Institute of the Arts in 1980.

WHAT'S NEW IN BLUE

A new student publication, *Duke Blue*, focusing on issues, problems, and people around campus, will debut this February. Conceived by Trinity sophomores Cameron S. Hill and Daniel Manatt, the magazine will fill a perceived void left by existing campus journalistic efforts.

“While Duke boasts a long and proud tradition of many worthy campus publications, the university lacks a periodical that comprehensively covers without bias the events that occur both in the immediate confines of Duke University and the larger world around us,” wrote the editors in their fall prospectus. “*Duke Blue* strives to inform students, faculty, administration, staff, and alumni of the issues, ideas, events, and personalities that shape the university . . . to promulgate the unexplored, celebrate the commendable, and investigate the questionable.” Topics slated for early issues include a study of student/faculty relations, a profile of U.S. Congressman (and political science professor) David Price, and an examination into the Academic Council’s governance task force.

Eventually, the editors would like to see *Duke Blue* as entirely self-sustaining, with university assistance accepted only in the first two years. Until it receives nonprofit corporate status, the publication has received recognition from ASDU, the student governing body, and is entitled to use selected university copyrights, resources, and financial services, including a university bank account. Selected academic departments and faculty members, local and national foundations, and Duke alumni are also being approached for financial support.

Duke Blue will be a full-color, glossy magazine and will be delivered directly to undergraduates’ postal boxes free of charge. A subscription system will be available to Duke parents and alumni. The magazine’s executive committee expects to publish six to

eight issues annually. Manatt says he hopes to establish a niche on campus very quickly and become “an integral part of Duke’s media.”

SMALL TOWNS ON CELLULOID

Filmmaker H. Lee Waters isn’t exactly a household name. And the “stars” of his silent films are not glamorous actors and actresses, but local people living in small Southern towns in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

The resulting “Your Home Town in the Movies”—118 of them filmed in different communities in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee—are classics that defy categorization and should be restored and shown, according to Tom Whiteside, a filmmaker who works with Duke’s program in film and video.

“From the first time I saw the films four years ago, I loved them,” Whiteside says. “They show regular people basically unposed, going about their daily lives—working and playing . . . I knew Waters would be such an incredibly valuable resource person in the future, and there was such a sense of connection between the filmmaker and his subjects that I knew I had to work with him if he was still around.”

Waters was still around. The eighty-six-year-old portrait photographer still lives in Lexington, North Carolina, where people re-

member stories about his pioneering filmmaking projects. Working without precedent, Waters contracted with local movie theaters between 1936 and 1942 to make the sixteen-millimeter films and to present them himself at theaters before the regular features. People were fascinated with their first glimpses of themselves on the big screen, and the five- and six-minute films were a big hit.

After learning more about Waters’ story, Whiteside set out to find a North Carolina institution interested in establishing a project to restore the old films. That wasn’t easy, since no one was involved in any kind of film restoration. But Whiteside found several people at Duke interested in hearing about Waters’ films—people like Alex Harris, director of the Center for Documentary Photography; Jane Gaines, director of the program in film and video; and Robert Byrd ’72, curator in the manuscripts department at Perkins Library.

What emerged was a two-step plan. Whiteside is working with Gaines and Byrd to locate the films and raise funds to have them restored. Once restored, they will be housed permanently in the manuscripts department at Perkins. Also, copies of the films will be made and shown in the region’s communities whenever possible.

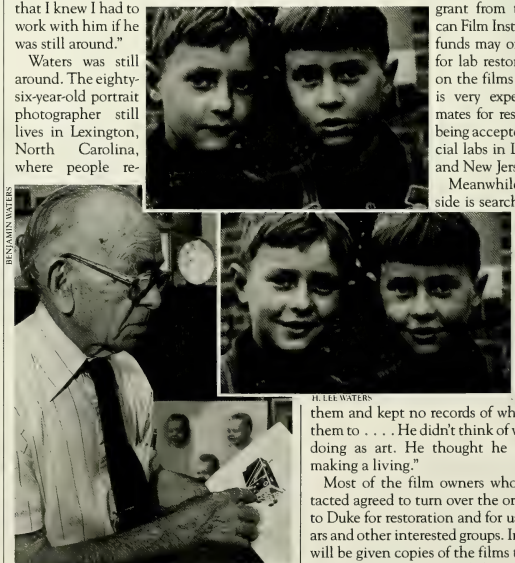
The project has been kicked off by a \$3,000 grant from the American Film Institute. Those funds may only be used for lab restoration work on the films—work that is very expensive. Estimates for restoration are being accepted from special labs in Los Angeles and New Jersey.

Meanwhile, Whiteside is searching for the

fifty to sixty films he hasn’t yet located. “Mr. Waters had some of the films, but he’d sold a great many of

them and kept no records of whom he sold them to . . . He didn’t think of what he was doing as art. He thought he was simply making a living.”

Most of the film owners who were contacted agreed to turn over the original films to Duke for restoration and for use by scholars and other interested groups. In turn, they will be given copies of the films to keep and show. Byrd says most people have been happy to place their films at Duke because they



Home-town movies: filmmaker Waters and local “stars” from North Wilkesboro

know that the films will disintegrate if not restored.

That disintegration of important film resources is why Whiteside says he'd eventually like to see Duke become a regional center for film restoration activities. "Of all the movies made between 1895, when movies began, and 1925, 5 percent have survived for us to watch. That means that 95 percent of the first one-third of the history of the medium is irretrievably lost."

Whiteside says people such as those depicted by Waters can gain much from the films. "For older people there's certainly a lot of nostalgia in these films. In showing them across the state, I've encountered a lot of younger people who recognized family members or familiar places The films show that Waters had a way of setting people at ease. In some cases, the people look right into the camera and there are some beautiful faces there These films are different from anything else I've seen because they were made from an unusual perspective. Waters made the films for the people who would be viewing them."

BULLISH ON DURHAM

American Tobacco closed its doors in downtown Durham in 1986, but the facility, built a century earlier for manufacturing Bull Durham cigarettes, will be revived through a partnership with Duke and the Adaron Group Inc., a commercial real estate development firm.

Duke purchased the property at an undisclosed price this fall. Adaron became involved when Duke sought an experienced developer to lead the process of analyzing the property and executing a development plan. Overseeing the project's design is O'Brien/Atkins, an architecture and engineering firm based in the Research Triangle Park.

The mixed-use redevelopment and construction project, which encompasses a total of twenty-four acres and includes more than one million square feet in eleven buildings, will cost between \$100 million and \$200 million. The university will transfer ownership of the property to the limited partnership with Adaron, and will continue participation in the partnership with a passive ownership interest. Duke anticipates renting some space from the partnership.

Within the property are the Hill, Strickland, Washington, Crowe, Fowler, Noell, and Lucky buildings, as well as a power plant and garage, all of which lie in the area bounded by the Durham Expressway, Carr, Blackwell, and Pettigrew streets. Also included is a parking lot bounded by the express-



American revamped: Duke develops new space from old landmark

way, South Mangum, Blackwell, and Dillard streets.

The pharmaceutical firm Glaxo Inc. will be a major presence in the new development. Glaxo has purchased about 200,000 square feet of building space and a seven-acre parking lot, and will construct both a manu-

facturing facility and offices. A Glaxo spokesman said the plant will provide 200 jobs, from production to the administrative level, to be filled by local employees.

According to an estimate by Durham Mayor Wilbur P. "Wib" Gulley '70, in addition to increased tax revenues, the project could

A.
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Q.

Where can you toast the absence of traffic jams, the presence of clean air, three great research universities, a world famous Research Park, direct flights to Paris and a labor force that doesn't consider 'work' a four letter word?

bring \$50 million to \$100 million into city coffers over the next year. Gulley said he was particularly pleased about Duke's participation in revitalization efforts for downtown Durham.

President H. Keith H. Brodie announced plans for the purchase and development with officials from Adaron, Glaxo, and the city. Brodie referred to the efforts of Washington Duke and other Durham business and civic leaders who, in 1889, agreed to provide land and funds that helped Trinity College become Duke University in 1924.

OUT FROM THE SHADOW

Can President George Bush be predicted? Not so easily, in the view of a panel of journalists and observers of presidents.

In a post-election assessment at Duke, the annual John Zeidman Memorial Colloquium in Communications, Saul Friedman, White House correspondent for *Newsday*, and Walter Pincus, writer on national security affairs for *The Washington Post*, said Bush

enters the great office as a great unknown.

Friedman said Bush has long known "exactly where he wants to go—that is, to the presidency. "But he may not know what he wants to do when he gets there." Bush's character, according to Friedman, "has impelled him toward public service and toward doing whatever is necessary" to achieve the presidency, including waging a strident campaign. "The problem is in predicting what he really believes. Like so many of today's politicians, he is ill-defined. What kind of conservatism does he believe in—voodoo economics or conventional economics? He learned from Reagan the value of commitment and ideology. In spite of that fact, we have yet to get any evidence of his point of view."

Pincus looked on Bush's time in Skull and Bones, the Yale secret society, as a prime shaping experience for the new president: "It is a society that demands total loyalty and that gives total loyalty." Bush has, he pointed out, served three presidents with whom he had fundamental political differences. In each case, he was given a job he hadn't asked for; and at several points—when Gerald Ford was choosing a vice president, for example—he never received the job for which he felt best-suited. Pincus' own prediction was that Bush will work hard to give more of a Repub-

lican cast to Congress, as a sign that he can achieve something lasting "outside Reagan's shadow."

In his own remarks, moderator James David Barber, James B. Duke Professor of Political Science, noted that Bush is "not a wimp, and never was. He is energetic, he enjoys what he does in politics, and unlike Reagan, he is likely to get involved in policy. He will probably be a flexible president and adaptable, and he should not get hung up on some obsession like Vietnam."

But Barber sees in Bush an apparent inability to formulate creative responses to crises and potential crises: "While he held six major national positions, Bush took no major initiatives." Bush's parents rewarded him for self-restraint, Barber added. That quality in his character revealed itself when, as chairman of the Republican National Committee during Watergate, Bush tended to "repress information" critical of the president. Barber also questioned where Bush will direct his allegiance—"to whom he is going to be devoted"—in the absence of the sort of authority figure to whom he's been accustomed to showing loyalty.

The colloquium's sponsor was the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs and the Center for the Study of Communications.



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Into the woods: Anthropologist Pat Wright protects primates in Madagascar (page 8)



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Cover: Amid Manhattan's hustle and bustle, David Paletti, faculty director of Duke's Arts in New York program, a semester of cultural work, study, and play. Photo by Bernhard J. Suss

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MEET THE ENFORCER

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

GARY LYNCH:

FEARED ON THE STREET

From Boesky to Bloom, the SEC's director of enforcement has shown dexterity and drive in his relentless inquiries into securities violations.

Gary Lynch is on the phone trying to rearrange his crowded Monday calendar, juggling meetings with prominent U.S. attorneys, the FBI director, reporters, and members of his staff. "Gary Lynch, LY-N-C-H," he tells a secretary on the other end of the line. "I'm with the Securities and Exchange Commission."

If Lynch J.D. '75 still spells out his name for office assistants, it's probably more a matter of habit than necessity these days. As the SEC's enforcement director, he may not find himself as recognizable as Ivan Boesky or Dennis Levine, but his division's prosecutions of those and other Wall Street crooks have made phrases like insider trading and financial fraud buzzwords for bankers and blue-collar workers alike.

That Lynch takes the time to spell out his name is evidence that his burgeoning international reputation as a no-nonsense law enforcer hasn't gone to his ego. That he deals directly with a tedious scheduling task is indicative of the take-charge meticulousness he brings to the more monumental decisions he makes on the job. Decisions like granting immunity to a Swiss bank in exchange for the name of a suspected insider trader. Or forging a closer alliance with the Justice

Department to add more muscle to the threat of criminal prosecution, something that proves useful when trying to get facts and figures from a reluctant witness.

When appointed to his current position in 1984, Lynch was, at thirty-four, the fourth and youngest enforcement director in the SEC's history. Although he already had nine years at the organization under his belt, Lynch knew he had to prove himself from the start to critics who wondered whether a baby-boom era attorney could manage 150 staff attorneys—and some 300 others in branch offices—and a more than \$100-million budget.

"I was very aware that I had to become The Director—someone at the top of the pyramid, respected by everyone both within and outside the commission that I had to work with," says Lynch from his fourth-floor corner office in the Judiciary Plaza building in Washington, D.C. When he smiles, Lynch has a youthful lightness about him. But when Lynch talks about weightier matters, his dark eyes and knitted brow impart a seriousness that makes him look tougher than Eliot Ness on the prowl. Then, he looks very much The Director.

That unassuming, solemn authority inspired one former SEC associate enforcement director to peg Lynch's style as such: "He speaks



softly and carries a big stick." It's a fair assessment, says Lynch. "I used to have a tendency early on to get very upset about things that would happen at work. After a few of those blow-ups, I decided that wasn't really the appropriate way to behave and I calmed down. When I became director, the articles I read all questioned whether I was old enough for the responsibilities of the job and described me as mild-mannered—which was funny, because I've never considered myself as mild-mannered. But if that's the way I appear to the world, that's fine with me."

Born in rural upstate New York, several hours outside the city, Lynch became interested in stocks because his father, who ran a small trucking company, bought and sold stocks as a hobby. After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from Syracuse University, Lynch came straight to Duke Law School, where he excelled at subjects like torts, constitutional law, and corporate financing. Despite his respectable academic performance, Lynch's recent prominence surprises some of his Duke professors.

John Weistart J.D. '67 taught Lynch commercial law and edited his work for the school's *Law and Contemporary Problems* publication. Weistart says there was no indication at the time that Lynch would rise as quickly and go as far as he has. "He didn't attract any attention to himself at all," says Weistart. "You wouldn't think he'd be the type of person to put himself in the middle of a fray—which obviously is what he's done. If you took a sample of opinions at graduation and said, 'Will Gary Lynch go into securities work?' or 'Do you think Gary Lynch will ever lead a major enforcement division?' the answer probably would be no. And that's not intended to be uncomplimentary; he just was always more of an observer than a participant."

While that was certainly true in law school, says Lynch, he no longer considers himself an observer. "I've always been a person who focused on the nuts and bolts: 'What does this mean?' and 'how does this translate to real life?' I was never the kind of student that felt the law was his life. In fact, it took me a couple years out of law school before I decided that I really wanted to be a lawyer. My initial reaction on getting out of school and starting to practice was, 'this is not what I was cut out for.'"

So why did he attend law school in the first place? "I'm not sure I know. I guess that like 90 percent of people who go to law school, I didn't know what else to do," he admits. "It certainly wasn't to become a securities lawyer; at the time, I probably didn't even know what a securities lawyer did. I knew about stocks, but not about making public offerings or how trade markets were regulated. My concept of a lawyer was someone with a small-town practice who did whatever was needed—wills, litigation, contracts—because

When Ivan Boesky began cooperating with the prosecution, "paranoia was very high. The nature of the game changed."

that's all I'd seen."

Lynch's first job as an attorney was at a private Washington, D.C., firm where he worked on international loan cases. Finding the workload uninspiring, Lynch took a leave of absence, drove his Audi Fox around the country, and plotted his next move. It was the first time that he had ever taken time off to stop and think about where his life was heading. The trip helped Lynch affirm his commitment to the legal profession, but more significantly, it also infused him with a newfound sense of liberation.

"So many people rush from one thing to another," says Lynch. "For years after that trip, I had this great sense of freedom. I knew that if I was unhappy, if I really didn't like what I was doing, I could resign and do something else. It was a great balance, just to remove myself for a while." Shortly after returning to Washington, D.C., he landed a job at the SEC, and discovered the intellectual stimulation that had been lacking before. Hired on as a staff attorney, Lynch particularly liked the amount of independence he was granted on investigations.

As he moved up the ranks, Lynch showed dexterity and drive in his relentless inquiries into securities violations. In 1977, he nabbed a U.S. electronics contractor accused of bribing South Korean government officials. In 1981, he recovered \$7.8 million from a group of investors who had used inside information to buy up stock in Santa Fe International just before it was acquired by the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation. In 1983, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Thayer was accused, and later found guilty, of leaking takeover information to his mistress. And in 1984, a year before assuming the position of enforcement director, Lynch charged *Wall Street* reporter R. Foster Winans with passing along his column's content in advance to a group of securities traders.

But it was in 1985, the year Lynch became director of enforcement, that the sequence of events, eventually leading to the highly-publicized insider trading scandals, was triggered. An anonymous tip from a well-known financial services house alerted Lynch and his staff to suspicious trading activity at a Bahamas branch of Switzerland's Bank Leu.

While the SEC gets several such tips every week, this one proved useful. It seemed that an investor was using secret corporate information to invest in takeover targets, and making a lot of money in the process.

Eventually, the trail led to Dennis Levine, a managing director at Drexel Burnham Lambert, who had raked in a whopping \$12.6 million through intricate and illegal trickery. Levine in turn put the SEC on the trail of arbitrage whiz Ivan Boesky, who had previously boasted to a graduating class from the University of California-Berkeley's School of Business Administration that "... greed is healthy. You can be greedy and still feel good about yourself." Boesky eventually paid \$100 million in fines and restitutions.

But the body count didn't stop there. Investment banker Martin Siegel and stock trader Boyd Jeffries were also implicated in shady dealings, replete with scenes that could have come from a Robert Ludlum novel. Siegel, for instance, met Boesky cronies in public places, uttered the correct passwords, and walked away with cash-packed suitcases, according to the SEC. Fallout from the Levine-Boesky cases lingers, as the SEC continues investigating what one investment banker dubbed the "Wall Street Watergate."

If anyone had doubts about Gary Lynch's capabilities before, his team's hardball tactics removed them once and for all. Equally satisfying, says Lynch, is knowing that the fall of modern-day robber barons made people think twice before indulging in the "I'll-scratch-you-back-if-you-scratch-me" mentality that had become rampant.

"When Dennis Levine came down in '86, it had a substantial effect on people's conduct," he says. "Boesky was viewed as someone who would go down in a hail of bullets rather than cooperate with the government, but when he did, the level of paranoia was very high. Crimes were being committed during conversations between two people, and all of a sudden there was the possibility that one of those people might start cooperating with the government. The nature of the game changed. I can't tell you that it doesn't happen anymore, but I doubt that it's happening to the extent that it was. That's my gut feeling from talking to people who work on Wall Street or are involved in law enforcement."

Levine's aid certainly accelerated the identification of key players, but Lynch says each case requires exhaustive research by a tireless team of SEC sleuths. "These are complicated transactions that take a long time to investigate. You look at activity in the markets and try to determine if someone's relying on inside information. You know who traded, but the point is to establish if there are actions that constitute a violation of the law. It is a very difficult, time-consuming process."

One case that moved along fairly rapidly

was an embarrassing and ironic episode in the Duke-Wall Street saga. Investor David Bloom '85 came to Lynch's attention in November 1987. Bloom was using capital from his parents' friends, among others, to make what looked like smart market moves. Every quarter, he would mail out itemized account summaries that reflected gains flowing from his presumed investment expertise. In reality, Bloom was squandering the money on foreign cars, diamond necklaces, a farmhouse in the Hamptons, and artwork by Mary Cassatt, Milton Avery, Willem de Kooning, and Edward Hopper. It didn't take long for the SEC to figure out the brazen premise of Bloom's scam.

Issuing a temporary restraining order, Lynch's office froze all of Bloom's assets and put them in the hands of a receiver. At the end of 1988, Bloom was sentenced to eight years in prison. "Once we got in, it was easy," says Lynch of the case. "There wasn't even a pretense of his using the money legitimately. He was just so crass; I don't know how he thought he was going to get away with it."

In 1984, Lynch was honored with the SEC's Distinguished Service Award, the commission's highest honorary commendation. In 1986, *Esquire* picked him as one of seventy-two men and women under forty who are changing America for the better. As someone who enforces standards of integrity, how does Lynch interpret the behavior of the Blooms and Boesky's of the world, the acquisitive fortune-hunters—the raw material of Tom Wolfe's best-selling *The Bonfire of the Vanities*—who have a passion for amassing fortunes and a disinterest in ethical constraints? "There comes a point when I have to wonder just how much money is enough money," he says, shaking his head. "I wouldn't say I'm not interested in money; when I received the Presidential Distinguished Rank Award in 1987, I got a substantial bonus, and I liked that as much as I liked the award. But money is not the primary motivating factor in anything I've ever done, or frankly, up to this point, a very important factor."

"I respect most people in the securities industry," he continues. "It's a relatively clean industry, given the temptations that exist. Compared with something like savings and loans, the securities world looks pretty good. I have a lot of faith and integrity in our markets, even seeing the side of the business that I do."

The achievements of the "Lynch Mob" are all the more remarkable considering the division's relatively small budget. In 1987, filing fees totaling \$280 million came in to the federal agency's general treasury, making it a government profit center. The SEC's Congress-appropriated budget that same year was less than \$114.5 million. Last year, the budget was upped to \$135 million, and there is talk that the division may receive a

WHERE ETHICS IS A PREREQUISITE



Legal eagles: learning the profession's complexities

With rare exception, the subjects of Gary Lynch's securities violations cases know, at the time of their transgressions, that what they are doing is wrong. But even in the course of routine transactions, an attorney may unwittingly compromise legal standards. Sensitivity to ethical conduct, though honed through years of experience, is sparked by early exposure to a code of ethics and ethical reasoning.

In the last decade, ethical training has become more prominent in law school curricula. When the Watergate scandal erupted in the mid-Seventies, the magnitude of misdeeds prompted the American Bar Association to require law schools to include a course in professional ethics. At Duke Law School, the compulsory class has evolved into an intriguing, provocative look at what can transpire in the name of the law.

During the week before regular spring semester classes,

first-year students examine such issues as the attorney-client relationship, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and professional malpractice. Two-hour morning classes are supplemented with afternoon lectures by prominent attorneys and guest professors, who discuss real-life applications of text book situations. Courtroom drama is also introduced—this year's class watched the classic movie *Anatomy of a Murder*, and *To Kill a Mockingbird* is slated for future study.

Designed by former law school dean Paul Carrington in 1983, the intensive approach gets high marks from his successor, Pamela Gann J.D. '73. "Duke Law School takes its obligations to provide training in professional responsibility seriously," she says. "Indeed, all faculty members are encouraged to integrate ethical issues into their substantive law courses. The focal point of our training remains the course on profes-

sional responsibility.

"Duke's approach is innovative, and we believe, successful. By placing the course in the first year in an intensive format, we are able to attract some of the leading scholars and commentators in the field to teach and meet with our students. We have expended considerable resources on the program in hopes of creating a course of study worthy of the importance of the subject."

Associate professor Thomas Metzloff, who has helped fine-tune the structure of the course, says implementation of a required ethics course has allowed students to see the complexities of the legal profession. And he predicts that the recent revelations about unscrupulous financial dealings by Wall Street civil servants might spur business schools to consider initiating similar mandatory ethics instruction.

percentage of those filing fees, but for now Lynch says simply, "We need more people." (The number of enforcement division staff positions remained constant at 180 from 1980 until 1986; it has since risen to 245.)

Lynch encourages an open-door informality among the division's staff attorneys, but he tries to distance himself from the particulars of every case under investigation. "I try not to get involved in meetings with outside counsel that go on, but I stay very involved as

a supervisor," he says. Holding countless daily meetings, Lynch prefers brief rather than protracted encounters. A colleague once kidded Lynch that a long meeting with him lasted about forty-five seconds.

"I've worked with these people long enough that we don't have to have long conversations," Lynch says. "I know what their approach is, they know what mine is, and we cut through it pretty quickly." Yet Lynch admits the rapid-

Continued on page 46

WE'LL TAKE MANHATTAN

BY CEIL CLEVELAND

THE ARTS IN NEW YORK PROGRAM:

CULTURAL CONDITIONING

Program director David Paletz wants students to get a sense of "the combination of tenacity and talent that it takes to make it in the arts in the most competitive place in the world."

Theater in New York in 1988 began with a phantom who finally appeared and ended with one who failed to show. Accompanied by mirrors, smoke and lapping waters, crashing chandeliers and organ chords, *The Phantom of the Opera* emerged from the haze to captivate a dazzled, if deafened, audience. But despite the shambling brilliance of Robin Williams and the comic antics of Steve Martin in an atmosphere of emotional gridlock, theatergoers are still waiting for that other phantom—Godot.

It was Leonard Bernstein's seventieth birthday, and the year-long event brought him frequently before New York audiences who were once again reminded of his mastery. Kathleen Battle sang Cleopatra in Handel's *Giulio Cesare*, and James Levine's baton called forth a *Götterdämmerung* filled with *Sturm und Drang*.

New York played host to the first International Festival of the Arts, and the City Ballet sponsored the American Music Festival. The Joffrey Ballet, only a few months after the death of Robert Joffrey, presented a superb *Cotillion*, a George Balanchine ballet

of 1932 revived by Millicent Hodson.

In between the arabesque and the schleppe occurred a number of star turns, notably the stylized mincing of B.D. Wong in *M. Butterfly*, a searing masquerade of sexual stereotypes. Wong, though nightly engaged at the Eugene O'Neill Theater, agreed on one fine day to step out from behind his fan and spend a few hours with a group of Duke students.

From the *M. Butterfly* production and the discussion with its star, to *The Temptation of St. Anthony* at the Performance Garage, fifteen students "did" New York theater, Broadway to the Village, Brooklyn to Soho.

And Wong was only one of a number of stars—super and semi—painters, sculptors, writers, agents, editors, dancers, and others who removed their professional masks and allowed the students in Duke's Arts in New York program to see them as working, struggling artists. "Brad Wong was celebrity made human," says John Collins, a Duke sophomore, who called the semester-long program in which Duke students live, study, and experience the New York art scene "fun, inspiring, tiring, all of the above. It put us right in the middle of everything, and we had to



BRIGHT LIGHTS, BIG CITY

In late September, on Friday of the third week of the Duke Arts in New York program, the gang of fifteen, plus a couple of hangers-on, congregated at 9:30 a.m. for a seminar at the 92nd Street Y. The group has been to two exhibits this week: "Odyssey, The Art of Photography at National Geographic," at the International Center of Photography, and "Impresario—Malcolm McLaren and the British New Wave," at the New Museum of Contemporary Art. The agenda: a group discussion of these exhibitions.

Students scrunch into chairs in a semi-circle in the lecture room; all look sleepy. Chad Coerver and Mark Woodlief, both Class of '89, settle themselves with cans of Yoohoo, an artificial chocolate liquid that has become the "official drink" of the Duke Arts in New York set. Mark reminds Chad that he needs a "more docile" haircut. Much kidding, yawning, and sharing of Granola bars. The subject of the Malcolm McLaren exhibit is open for discussion.

Student: Who is this guy? Why should he be in an art museum? He belongs on TV.

Professor Paletz: You're making an assumption: Some things should be in museums and others should not?

Student: Art should be in museums. He never created art.

Paletz: What is art? Does a piece of work have to deserve an exhibition?

Several students: Art has to make you think. Art has to make you see. Art has to be annoying; if it's not annoying, it's not worth doing. Well, McLaren could be more annoying. He could be more interesting. He didn't capture the nuance of the Sex Pistols or their famous tour. This is video: harmless, goofy stuff, lipsyncing, outtakes. A handheld camera.

Paletz: The New Museum of Contemporary Art is devoted to *avant garde*. It's intended to be provocative. Were you provoked?

Several students: No. Not very. It was a mess. How about "Bow Wow Wow"? That's really shocking now. The feminist exhibition behind it was more provoking than McLaren's. He's playing respectable for all it's worth now. He's worse than *National Geographic*. The *National Geographic* exhibit was certainly not provoking. Is it art then?

The discussion continues: McLaren is playing producer as artist. What's the difference between a performance artist and a cunningly exploitative businessman, one who exploits the media? What's the difference between pop art and high art? How original is this art? Is it subversive? It was subversive in England at the time it was made. England is a class-driven society. These were working-class young people in the late Seventies; there were three million unemployed, no jobs, dead-end jobs. The class system was identified by accent, clothes. Young people rebel periodically with outlandish clothes. Edwardian clothes in the Fifties, Punk in the Seventies.

But you don't get any sense of how outrageous the clothes were then, or the context of the clothes and hair McLaren was subversive in the English context, but the exhibit denies the fact that punk is still around. The documentary form made it seem a part of history. He just did it for the money. It's not radical. It's not art. It's just mass culture.

Paletz: Does McLaren's honesty about his capitalism redeem him?

Student: McLaren should get the "Entrepreneur of the Year" Award.

After more than two hours

of discussion, the group leaves at noon, picking up apples (and more Yoohoo) for lunch on the walk to Christie's East for an auction preview of self-styled financial adviser David Bloom's art and antiques. (Bloom '85 was recently sentenced to eight years in prison for swindling more than \$10 million from investors.) Here follows much discussion about Bloom's taste in art.

A long ride on the subway takes us to Astoria, Queens, to the recently opened American Museum of the Moving Image, a screened history of film and a chronological display of movie-making equipment since the first camera. Also, you can look in a trick mirror and it will dress you as Scarlett O'Hara, or John Wayne, or Rita Hayworth, or Charlie Chaplin.

Back to Chinatown for dim sum dinner at the Nom Wah Tea Parlor—a series of dumplings to dip in spicy sauce. Afterward, the group strolls through Chinatown, and then treks back uptown to the Village to see the Urban Bush Women, a modern dance troupe, at The Kitchen. After the performance, the troupe spends an hour with the Duke group discussing their work, background, training, artistic vision.

Home to the Y. A typical day in the life of the Duke Arts in New York set.



Student snapshot: program participants on the steps of the Met

assimilate and assemble all we were taking in."

In fact, that was the point, says David Paletz, faculty director of the program this year. "This was total immersion—in the city, in the arts," he said in late December just as the semester had wound down. Paletz taught two seminars which, he says, "kept overlapping." These had to do with "the creation, promotion, publicizing, and evaluation of works of art." He wanted the students to hear artists talk about "compromise, money, how some works get reviewed and some ignored, about the politics of art."

Paletz, a professor of political science and a scholar who studies the relationship among media, power, and politics, says he believes the students will feel the real effects of the program much later, after they have processed the multilayered experience.

Vernon Pratt, Duke associate professor of art, agrees. The program is his brainchild, and for three years he acted as faculty director. Pratt conceived the idea in 1981 after taking a sabbatical leave in New York City, where his paintings were being exhibited. "I had been to New York to show my work before," he says, "but living there was such a special experience—it's the international capital of the art world—that I thought it would be a good idea to design a program that would bring students there to live for a while." Working the idea out took more than a year, but eventually the program was approved by Duke's curriculum committee.

Pratt modeled Duke in New York along the lines of a New York immersion organized by the Great Lakes Colleges Association. His daughter, Jane, who attended Oberlin,

was a student in a similar program. She interned at *McCall's* magazine, returned to New York to work, and now at age twenty-six is the editor-in-chief of a new magazine for young women called *Sassy*.

The New York experience, "a sort of junior year in a foreign country," as one student put it, typically allows juniors and seniors (and an occasional sophomore) to spend a semester where, says another student, "the art action is." The program is comprised of four courses—two seminars taught by the resident faculty director, one course taken through New York University, and an internship of about twenty hours a week in a New York City art, architecture, or communications firm or institution. "Theoretically, the internship is twenty hours," says Pratt, but many students put in forty or more hours a week, and several Duke students have been hired by their intern firms after graduation.

Amy Segal '88 interned at the American Council for the Arts, where she is now coordinator of the Private Initiative Program. Her job is to coordinate conferences across the country, working with corporations, foundations, and art councils "increasing awareness of the arts." A Phoenix native, and art history major, Segal was a student in the program with faculty director John Younger, associate professor of classical studies. (Professor of English James Applegate '58, A.M. '60, Ph.D. '69, a poet, was faculty director in 1986.) Segal encourages Duke students to take advantage of the program. "It was the best thing I did at Duke," she says. "And the internship was terrific. From the first day I was given a lot of responsibility, and by December the Arts Council was sending me down to St. Louis to coordinate a conference."

Joe Francis '85, who was part of the first Arts in New York group, directed by Vernon Pratt, interned with R/Greenberg and Associates, a firm that produces films, videos, and commercials. While an intern there, Francis took on a project that was "just lying around—no one was doing the story boards on it, so I thought I would do some just to see what happened." When the director began to assign the work, Francis showed what he had done and was told to "finish it off." He did; his first job was accepted, and he was asked to join the firm.

A computer science major who added a concentration in studio art, Francis has been with the company about four years, and is now director of animation programming. R/Greenberg, a prestigious seventy-person firm, whose major competition is the Lucas company (*Star Wars*), was nominated for an Academy Award for special effects for *Predator*. Francis himself has worked on the graphics for *USA Today: The Television Show*, NBC's *Sunday Today* opening graphics, the opening for *Nova*, and the logo for Mercury automo-

"I wanted them to learn not to be fooled by the prestige of setting, institution, artist, or glamour."

DAVID PALETZ
Faculty Director

bile ads ("The shape you want to be in"). And he is a judge for the Clio, the advertising industry's equivalent of the Academy Award.

And Amy Parker '87, who had interned with *Women in Performance Journal*, returned to New York with the group the following year as program assistant—the faculty director's right hand who helps with planning and logistics. This experience motivated her to begin graduate studies toward a Ph.D. in performance studies at New York University.

When not taking classes or seminars, or working as interns, the students visit museum exhibitions, art galleries, and architectural firms, and attend theater, dance, films, and staged readings. Besides a dialogue with Wong, they had discussions with others in the art community—among them, agent Pam Bernstein (the William Morris Agency); architect Randolph Croxton (Croxton Collaborative, designers of restaurants The Quilted Giraffe, Positano, and Arcadia, among other structures); editors Jack Nessel (*New York Magazine* and *Psychology Today*) and Roger Copeland (*Performing Arts Journal*); conductor Gerard Schwarz, composers John Gibson, Aaron J. Kernis, and Richard Wernick (the *Music Today* company); film director Mira Nair (*Salaam Bombay* of the New York Film Festival); Carey Perloff (artistic director, *Rameau's Nephew*); director of exhibitions Willis Hartshorn (The International Center of Photography); dancer Jawole Willa Jo Zollar and company (The Urban Bush Women); and actors Irene Worth and Sam Waterston (reading from the works of T.S. Eliot).

Professor Paletz had planned the program for variety. "I wanted one Shakespeare production, and we happened to get *Coriolanus* with Christopher Walken; I wanted three dance performances, one classical. We saw the Joffrey doing *Cotillion*, and two different kinds of modern dance; we saw the Urban Bush Women, the DV8 Physical Theater, and some of us got to see Alvin Ailey. I also wanted the students to see an opera at the Metropolitan, and we saw *Carmen*. Then I wanted an opera we could talk about in a historical context, and *The Marriage of Figaro*

was perfect for that; we could talk about its influence in context."

Beyond that, the students selected films from the listing of the New York Film Festival. "They learned that they could be conned," says Paletz. "Some of the films that sounded good in the descriptions weren't that great, and the students found that just because they're in the New York Film Festival doesn't necessarily mean they're terrific."

Not to be forgotten were other assignments: a paper, an exam, class participation, and thirteen volumes of required reading. Paletz conducted the regular seminars, but for productions he wanted analyzed by specialists, he invited guest speakers. An environmentalist photographer lectured about the Arnold Newman photographic exhibit, and the group viewed the 1932 Balanchine masterpiece *Cotillion* (called the "lost" ballet because it had not been revived since then). New York University's Kenneth Archer analyzed afterward, and Millicent Hodson, who had revived the work at Balanchine's request, illustrated, with members of the Joffrey 2 ballet troupe, the reconstructed dance steps of that production, as well as of the original *Le Sacre du Printemps*.

Duke's Vernon Pratt came as visiting professor for two days and introduced the students to the work of abstract artists Anselm Kiefer and Richard Diebenkorn at the Museum of Modern Art. He also conducted a tour of Soho art galleries.

The students were steeped in culture for three months. "I'm going home to sleep," Katy Forsyth said in an interview in late December. "But I'll miss the pace of life here. It taught me that I do a lot of fooling around at school, waste time. I'm not going to do that anymore." Forsyth, a junior, interned at *Good Morning, America*, working with Joan Lunden and Charlie Gibson. "I am really motivated," she says. "I'm going to get a job and fill up all my time." An English major who says she now thinks that she would like to "go before the camera" on television, even if she has to "go to Idaho to get experience," Forsyth says she feels she can do just about anything now that she's "conquered this big, terrifying city."

Greydon Petznick, a senior from Hendersonville, Tennessee, interned at a "neo modern architecture firm," Architectonica. Petznick characterizes "neo modern" as "playful modern, not utilitarian, not less-is-more modern." As an example he cites a house built on Lake Michigan designed by Lorinda Spears and Bernardo Fort-Brescia, principals of the firm: "It's pink marble, with weird irregular windows, and one bedroom is in the shape of an old Dairy Queen with a tilted roof. Interesting."

After taking a year off, Petznick wants to attend architecture school at North Carolina State and, later, Columbia. He says that his

internship was "the best thing about the arts program—the reason I went." Architectonica is Miami-based, and New York, a field office, has only three staff people with whom he worked about twenty hours a week doing light drafting and lettering. Aside from the visit to architect Randolph Croxton's office, and a look at his restaurant work and remodeling jobs, Petznick enjoyed the New York Film Festival offerings best. "It was great to see first runs, which we get a good six months later in Durham, if at all." He calls New York City "alienating at first. I missed grass under my feet." But he liked the close-knit group that the Duke students became, even though they had not known each other before the semester.

Sherry Pudloski, a senior English major, interned in the communications office at Juilliard with Janet Kessin, director of communications. She recalls her internship this way: "Janet was friendly and helpful. She said she wanted to give me a project that I could start and finish in the three or so months I was there. So I got the assignment to do publicity for *The Crucible*, an opera by Robert Ward, who happened to be teaching at Duke, so I called back and talked to him. Bernard Stambler was a librettist. He told stories about Arthur Miller and Marilyn Monroe. It made you feel strange talking with people who really knew them. I did the press releases, the pitch letters, called critics. Then I compared the reviews with the original reviews of the opera and with Miller's play.

"It was fun to see the reviews come in. And funny to see your own words in the reviews. I'd say to myself, 'I wrote that; John Rockwell didn't.'" Pudloski says she met *New York Times* critic Rockwell, Peter Davis of *The New York Magazine*, and Andrew Porter of *The New Yorker*. "Critics here tend to be testy and can develop an attitude," she admits. "Janet told me that if I could master working with the New York critics, I could do it anywhere."

Pudloski's background is in dance, and she found great pleasure in learning how to talk about music. "I'd never written a press release before, but I found there was a formula: Make it concise, make it interesting, do research and find intriguing things about the history of a piece of music, or the bio of a performer." This experience has made her think she wants to "go into public relations for the arts, at least right now, when I don't need much money." Later, she says, she will probably "go for a law degree, or a combination M.F.A. and M.B.A.," which, like any good New Yorker, she has learned to see as "a marketable combination."

Sophomore John Collins worked for 7 Days magazine, a new publication on the order of the *Village Voice*. "I don't think the editors have quite figured out what it is, a magazine or a newspaper," he says. At first Collins was not happy with his internship and considered

From M. Butterfly to The Temptation of St. Anthony, fifteen students "did" New York theater, Broadway to the Village, Brooklyn to Soho.

switching, because he thought "they were trying to make me into a journalist." But after visiting a photography exhibition, he asked his editors if he could write a review of the show for them. They agreed, and the review was published under Collins' byline. He did three more art reviews, an essay on the work of a designer, and a record review. "It was fun seeing my work in print, and I discovered that I've really turned into a reviewer. I like the writing, the fact checking, and my writing has improved. I had good editors who helped me a lot."

Collins took an introductory film course at New York University, which he called "okay, but not terrific." Besides the discussion with B.D. Wong, he says, he was most interested in Paul Berman of the Wooster Group. "We had just seen *The Temptation of St. Anthony*, which was impossible to understand. Berman talked about the intent; he said our confusion was a part of it, and that our interpretations were okay. He made us all feel good, because the play was really puzzling."

For faculty director David Paletz, the puzzlement is a part of the learning experience. Paletz told the students that they were "welcome to hate anything they saw, love anything. They were only required to be able to talk about what they hated and loved and why." He wanted to let the students get a sense of "the combination of tenacity and talent that it takes to make it in the arts in New York City—the most competitive place in the world." And he wanted the students to come away "less fooled by artistic pretensions; to be able to say more than 'I like this, I don't like this.'"

Students who apply for the New York semester—from fifteen to eighteen—are accepted each year—are expected to have a strong interest and background in some area of the arts, and according to Kathy Silbiger, Duke coordinator for the program, which is a part of the Institute of the Arts. Regular Duke tuition fees cover the cost, and the students pay for housing just as they would if they were

living on campus or otherwise in Durham.

The students lived this year in the 92nd Street Y, a semi-permanent residence for young people who study in the New York metropolitan area. The program assistant, Ann Martin '88, lived with them. Located on the upper east side of Manhattan, the Y, operated by a Jewish organization, is recognized locally as a cultural institution, sponsoring its own performing arts, poetry, and dance center, a music school, library, and education department. It is an organized, clean, and well-run space, but its location at 92nd Street and Lexington is hardly in the heart of the theater, film, or museum areas, and, says Martin, is therefore less than convenient for the program.

Since 1983, when Vernon Pratt brought the first group of Duke students to New York, the students have found housing in transient hotels, artists' lofts, the College of Insurance in the Wall Street area, and other sublets. Pratt, Silbiger, Paletz, and the students all agree that housing is the most problematic aspect of the program. As if in chorus, they say that Duke needs its own building, or apartment, or house, or club facility. "The department of Romance languages now has its own apartment in Paris for its regular summer program," notes Pratt. "That's what the Arts in New York needs desperately."

Besides inconvenient housing, there were other cultural shocks. "The students didn't know what to do about the beggars, the homeless," Paletz says. "Look off! Give them money! They had a hard time with this, having not seen it before." Though several students claimed they would never live in New York City, many avowed a "love-hate relationship" with it—just like any resident New Yorker.

Taking the prize for the least admired art performance of the season was the Brooklyn Academy of Music's production *The Warrior Ant*, a chaotic spectacle that opened the Next Wave Festival. "It was just nonsense," said one student. "Slow, pretentious, a waste." But, said another, "It made you wonder how this guy could get the grant money to do this really dumb thing, and then you see . . . well . . . he teaches at Yale, so you learn about the politics involved."

As it happened, the students' comments were pretty close to those of *New York Times* critic Frank Rich, who wrote in a retrospective of the theater season that Lee Breuer-Bob Telson's *Warrior Ant* was among the "egomaniacal spectacles" that "devour hundreds of thousands of donated dollars while moving, apparently unchecked, from one would-be-with-it arts institution to another."

And this, of course, is exactly what their faculty director was aiming at. "I wanted to give the students a sense of art, wide-ranging in dimension, and a critical sense," says Paletz.



Tour guide: prodded by Paletz, students honed their artistic sensibilities

"I wanted them to learn not to be fooled by the prestige of setting, institution, artist, or glamour. I wanted them to bring their own critical powers to bear; to become wiser about the nature of the arts, less vulnerable to PR, and to trust their own judgment."

Does he see any special weakness in the program? "In hindsight, I'd say we didn't meet any failures, though we did talk to an artist whose success was behind him." Paletz thinks a person who came to New York to participate in the arts and found he or she could not compete might have given the students a good counterpoint to all the successful artists they encountered. "In the future, I might suggest that we see a play or two like *Saved from Obscurity*, about being an actor in New York, or *Emerald City*, in which a film writer deals with compromising his integrity. These are part of dealing with the artistic process, too. But basically the semester went well."

Paletz, a long-time teacher, says he has had students write back after several years with "Only now do I realize . . ." kinds of letters. He thinks the Arts in New York students will have that experience. "I think we all had a pretty terrific semester, but it was packed-full and busy. Basically, I think you should not write course evaluations until five years after the fact."

That, after all, is what a good liberal arts education is—something to savor for five years or ten, something that continues, something that grows as you do. "It was just a wonderful experience," Sherry Pudlowski says of the program. "You walk out the door and start learning from there. It was unstructured, unacademic, but I learned more this semester than ever before in any semester. There was just so much to take in."

Nicholas Nixon, The Starn Twins, Robert Mapplethorpe, Malcolm McLaren and the

British New Wave, the opening of the American Museum of the Moving Image, the photographs of Arnold Newman, the art of Aboriginal Australia, Berlin, Bernstein, Rorem, *The Dream*, *La Vivandiere Pas De Six*, Donald Judd paintings, David Park exhibit, *The Butthole Surfers*, the Flute Quartets of Mozart, *Desire Under the Elms*, 1000 Airplanes on the Roof . . .

It was a very good year for the arts in New York, according to random headlines of *The New York Times*: "Scattered moments of sublimity, curiosity, and high ambition. An *annus mirabilis* for exhibitions. Drama that cut to the heart. Plenty to laugh at. Plenty to cry with. Galas galore." ■

Cleveland, founder and former editor of Columbia Magazine, profiled George Grune of the *Reader's Digest* Association for the November-December 1988 issue.

After eighteen months of frustration, Judge Rufus Reynolds ruled that PTL would not be born again

THE EMPIRE STRIKES OUT

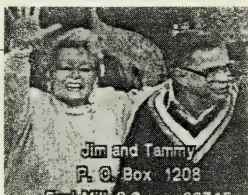
BY JOAN OLECK

Judgment Day for Jim and Tammy: "The conduct of the defendants surpassed any standard of negligence and, in truth, was intentional, wanton, capricious, and reckless."

In the end, when it was over, when U.S. Bankruptcy Judge Rufus W. Reynolds had brought down the final gavel on Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker's financial empire, ordering them to repay the \$6.6 million they had diverted from PTL, and chastening them with biblical quotes like I Timothy 6:10—"For the love of money is the root of all evil"—there were some excesses Judge Reynolds might have forgiven.

He might have forgiven, for instance, the air-conditioned doghouse the TV evangelists bought for the "parsonage" at Tega Cay, South Carolina. He might have overlooked the \$5,900 children's "playhouse" in the backyard. Or the \$86,322 worth of Rolls Royces in the driveway. Or the \$8,500 water slide. Or the matching, diamond-studded Rolex watches, valued at \$15,000 each.

But in the end there was one thing Reynolds says he couldn't forgive. And that was how the Bakkers caused not only PTL to fail—they caused Judge Rufus Reynolds to fail as well.



lots and lots of people. He had a wonderful dream down there." Now the PTL dream is moribund. For eighteen months, Reynolds controlled its fate, presiding over the pre-trial proceedings and trial that resulted from the ministry's money claims against the Bakkers. By last November, however, Reynolds knew he couldn't save it. Pushed to the wall by the evangelists' "unbelievable expenditures and waste," and by the financial bottom line, the judge reluctantly ordered the sale of the PTL ministry and Heritage Village, its Disney-like vacation playground for Christians. Then, after four decades on the bench and eighty-one years of life, Reynolds retired—gratefully.

He took with him a sour memory of his last case, a memory of failure, the judge says, because preservation, not liquidation, is what good bankruptcy jurists are about.

"I'm talking about a failure toward reorganization," says Reynolds '30, LL.B. '33. "When I got there, I believed, and I still believe, that Jimmy Bakker had done a wonderful good—he'd helped

They hold together institutions wherever possible, they provide fresh starts. And they do this, says Reynolds, regardless of the sleaziness that created the money mess in the first place.

"Have you been down there?" Reynolds recently asked a visitor to his big, comfortable home in the Greensboro suburbs. He was talking about Heritage Village, of course, located just outside Rock Hill, South Carolina. Here in Greensboro, a blaze roared in the fireplace and the wiry, trim jurist in flannel shirtsleeves poured coffee and talked about the vacation spot. "They've got a little of everything," Reynolds was saying. "This was a religious city and it had a religious program starting in the morning and running until 10:30 at night. Lots and lots of people just don't get enough religion. . . . Now they can go down there, where there's no drinking, no drugs, where I never heard of any crime committed. And their children can go out and play in the water. They have three or four swimming pools, tennis, a bowling alley, a game room. People can go there and spend three days, a week, just fine.

"I visualized when I got into it that if we successfully reorganized this thing, in twenty-





DEBRA LIND/CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

PULLING THE PLUG ON PTL

By Joe Arena

When indicted televangelist Jim Bakker and his wife, Tammy, were resurrected in January with a new religious broadcast, Ken Friedlein '72 says he was not discouraged. Topping the Bakkers was never really his goal.

As deputy metro editor in charge of projects at *The Charlotte Observer*, Friedlein played a key role in focusing the nation's attention on the dubious financial practices at the popular PTL television ministry, but he will not concede that the newspaper ever set out to "get" Bakker, PTL's leader. "People who choose newspapers appropriately choose a life of observation and comment as opposed to participation," he says. "As a journalist, I should never intend to have a particular outcome. The impact I most hope to have is to give a community information about itself."

But back in March 1987, it wasn't at all clear that the community wanted to hear anything more from Charlotte's daily newspaper about Jim and Tammy Bakker or PTL, located some twenty miles away in Fort Mill, South Carolina. Relations between the paper and the televangelist had always been stormy at best. Whenever the newspaper published an unflattering disclosure about Bakker, the charismatic minister cried persecution from his TV pulpit—and with access to 180 television stations nationwide, he could raise a ruckus among his followers. A 1986 *Observer* lead story about an FCC audit of PTL was countered with a heavily promoted "Enough Is Enough" campaign on *The Jim and Tammy Show* that cast Bakker as victim and the newspaper as villain, even the agent of Satan.

During that unnerving episode, the paper received more than 2,000 negative letters. Afterward, the editors decided to ease up on PTL coverage. "The Bakkers were always buying new houses, furs, boats," says Friedlein, who has since risen to metro editor. "Generally speaking, the fact that the Bakkers lived comfortably—some would say lavishly, some would say ostentatiously—on money clearly derived from ministry-based appeals simply wasn't news the third, fourth, and fifth time around."

In early 1987, however, reporter Charles

five years there would be 25,000 people, a Christian city, a retirement home, a golf course. The concept was wonderful. Trouble was, he [Bakker] was throwing their money away. Just wasted it."

Finally free to speak openly after forty-two years on the bench—a probable record among the nation's 284 bankruptcy judges—Reynolds is feisty and outspoken about the Bakker case. In January, he made national headlines by telling *The Charlotte Observer*, "What puzzled me was why people were interested in that little sawed-off runt." The other side was not amused. Represented by Hendersonville lawyer James LL.B. '68, the Bakkers filed an appeal stating that the judge's opinions about the proper salaries for a religious organization violate the First Amendment.

In retrospect, Reynolds sounds sheepish about the "runt" remark that fanned those fires. "I shouldn't have called him that; that's not very gentlemanly," the judge tells a caller at his home. The phone rings often here. CBS has called the day before asking to fly the judge to New York. Today, talk-show host David Frost is on the line, begging an interview via satellite from a TV station downtown. Reynolds agrees to some of these

requests, not because he likes the publicity—his tone suggests that he doesn't—but because "I'm just hoping that I can talk enough to get Congress to thinking about some laws to protect people who contribute to their ministries." The certification process for tax-exempt status is one avenue, the judge says.

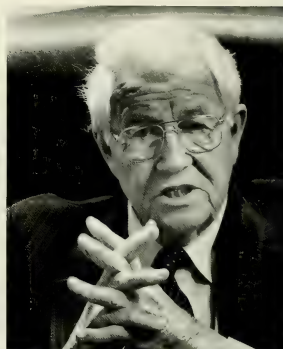
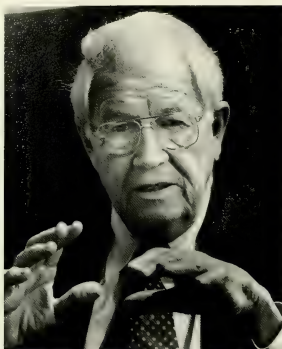
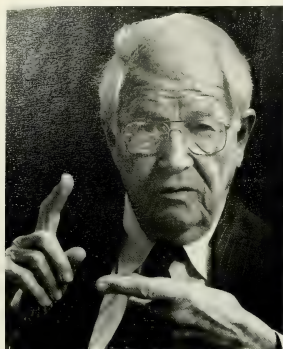
"The failure of the case certainly should have a major bearing on the future activities of these ministers. I think they're here to stay. People sit glued to TV, they're not going to church. . . . My view is the news media are bringing the Christian faith into the homes in a showman-like way—the [TV evangelists] jump up and down and shout and attract their attention. And people have problems and see the ministers and think, 'Well, anything can help. I'll try that.'"

"So they reach a lot of people and they do a lot of good. The problem is, when you send in money, do you know where it's going? Lord, they don't have any idea."

And still, despite the fraud that occurs, despite the continued sex scandals of TV preachers, or the fact that a Jewish Canadian investor now controls PTL's assets, and that many of Jim and Tammy's "lifetime partners"—

Continued on next page

Continued on page 15



PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM REYNOLDS

or time sharers at Heritage Village—have sustained tremendous losses, the Bakker flock remains loyal. In his fifty-page memorandum opinion after the trial, Reynolds noted, for instance, how one such supporter had described \$6.4 million in annual compensation for Jim Bakker as just about right, Your Honor. He recalled how another witness, a woman minister from Oakland, California, also testified. “She said the Bible says ‘high priests’ get 20 percent” of the church income.

For months, the judge has been hearing from such people, up front and personal. He has the stacks of letters to prove it. “I am so ill at you I could tair [sic] you apart,” one writer has warned him. During the trial, Reynolds and his wife, Strisle, received threatening calls and were assigned U.S. marshals as guards. The FBI also investigated. The callers, of course, were “Christian” enough not to call after hours.

And the tone of most letters, written by the poor, the retired, the dispossessed, seems resigned, sad—and solidly behind Jim and Tammy. “We approve of the amount that they received as their salary and bonuses for the hard labor, time, love and sacrifice that they gave to we partners and the body of Christ,” a retired couple write. They have lost “\$11,000, including most of our savings” to the Bakkers’ bogus partnership plan, the couple admit. All they want, they say, is an investigation into why they now have to pay for the hotel and water park at Heritage Village after all they have invested.

Their retirement and vacation haven, their little patch of heaven on earth, is gone. And still, they can’t understand. It is messages like these that have kept Judge Reynolds on the bankruptcy bench through half a lifetime and some 40,000-plus cases. For, besides wanting to keep institutions intact, Reynolds has always wanted to keep people financially intact as well. He’s proven that through his championing of the down-and-out.

Indeed, a colleague, U.S. Bankruptcy

Bakker’s flock remains loyal—sometimes to excess. During the PTL trial, Reynolds received threats and was assigned U.S. marshals as guards.

Judge Marvin R. Wooten of Charlotte, says: “Judge Reynolds I would sort of characterize as the father of Chapter 13 in North Carolina.” Chapter 13 is the part of federal bankruptcy law that provides for “wage earner” plans, allowing individual debtors to repay their debts over a period of time. “Chapter 13 wage earner plans had been a part of the law since the 1800s but no one had ever used it,” Wooten explains. As late as the 1950s in North Carolina, individual debtors were turning belly up, declaring straight Chapter 7 bankruptcy, says Wooten. The result was that many debtors—too many—lost their jobs and their homes. Then along came Reynolds in the late 1940s, with his philosophy of preserving, not liquidating.

Reynolds, adds Judge Wooten, fostered the use of wage earner plans in the Middle District, which spread into the Eastern and Western Districts and is now very much a part of the economic structure of the entire state. “He saw it as a program that permitted people to maintain their self-respect by doing what most North Carolinians want to do, which is pay all their bills but be given a reasonable amount of time to do that,” Wooten says. Accordingly, 80 percent of the Middle District’s bankruptcy cases today are rehabilitative cases—75 percent wage earner and 5

percent Chapter 11 reorganization.

And Reynolds himself speaks proudly as well of the “wage earner” school he founded, the first in the United States, because “I saw these people needed training, education. They didn’t even know what interest is,” Reynolds says of debtors he’s seen. “Ask them about ‘interest’ and they think that’s something you ‘take a great interest in.’”

Soon, Reynolds’ ideas were spreading into other districts and he was running seminars for lawyers, writing a handbook that became a kind of bible, pioneering the developing field of bankruptcy law. He began hiring retired businessmen as trustees in cases. Then he himself retired in 1986. But a year later, South Carolina bankruptcy judge Bratton Davis, who had been calling on Reynolds’ help for a decade, called again. This time Davis wanted the Greensboro judge to take on PTL.

How Reynolds arrived at that point is the story of a small-town boy born in rural Moore County to a country store operator and his wife who had ten other children as well. Arriving at newly named Duke University in 1926, squired by his older brother Quentin who’d graduated three years before, Reynolds walked into a West Campus quadrangle so new that he remembers how a sudden wind blew open all the doors—doors so new they did not have locks.

“It was all men. They had one girl to every ten to fifteen men,” the judge bemoans of his undergraduate years. He remembers the long trips to pick up dates at UNC-Greensboro, a women’s college in those days. Left to fend for themselves amused in Durham, Reynolds and his friends amused themselves by becoming expert in hypnosis. At night, the halls would resound with gales of laughter over the newest student convinced, via trance, to bark like a dog or embarrass himself to death in class. The lessons of hypnosis stuck, Reynolds says.

“That’s why I say that these people [of

Bakker's), to me, react just like they've been hypnotized," the judge can't help but note. "Brainwashed, cult, whatever you call it, there's something that Bakker instills in them. It's something."

From college, Reynolds continued at Duke in law school, passed the bar, and went on to set up private practice in Greensboro—because the girls were there, he says with a chuckle—and struggled through the Depression on \$50 a month and 25-cent boarding-house suppers. Just before the world war he met his future bride, Louise "Stilsie" Striewalt; the couple would later have a son and daughter. But first the draft caught the young lawyer. Returning from "foreign duty" in Texas, Reynolds found a reinvigorated Greensboro. Quickly, he was snapped up for a job as a "bankruptcy referee" in Middle District Court. And he became North Carolina's first federal bankruptcy judge.

An enthusiastic gardener and a man active in his church and civic clubs, Reynolds quietly collected the kudos of the legal community, as well as friends, down through the years. Susanne Robicek, a former law clerk, speaks affectionately of his abundant energy and his ample kindnesses to young lawyers, underscored by a legal mind that "will find the most amazing solutions to problems so simple and forthright it takes your breath away." The Reverend Wilson O. Weldon M.Div. '34, a Duke emeritus trustee, speaks similarly of Reynolds, referring to his "fine integrity," to his being "a citizen in the best sense of the word."

But it was only with the Bakker case that the larger world heard of citizen Reynolds, too. And what they heard, Reynolds winces, was about failure.

"They're not ever going to catch them," the judge adds, of PTL's \$6.6 million claim on the Bakkers. "They won't collect a dime out of that joker, you just watch. I don't think he's got any money stashed away."

Bakker is appealing Reynolds' order, even as he faces new criminal indictments on federal fraud and conspiracy charges. "Bakker is just convincing," Reynolds says of the preacher who took the stand before him. "He is so sold on the idea that the Lord had it right, the Lord provideth, the Lord had this vision, the Lord says so and so. And when he spends this lavish amount, 'the Lord wants me to do it and my flock wants me to do it'—and it's amazing how many people support his views."

"One thing was the bonuses," the judge adds. He is simmering now, talking about the case. He speaks angrily of the \$2.2 million in bonuses paid the Bakkers and two of their confederates in the last nine months of the ministry. He describes board members who smilingly accepted generous gifts for their churches and looked the other way from the financial high jinks on the "Third Floor" of

PTL headquarters. There, Reynolds says, no one but the Bakkers and their closest associates could go. There, the judge says with a grimace, the Bakkers fomented a prediction of financial apocalypse on their TV followers even as they were living the Life of Riley.

"The conduct of the defendants surpassed any standard of negligence and, in truth, was intentional, wanton, capricious, and reckless," Reynolds wrote in his opinion before concluding with Galatians 6:7: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

PULLING THE PLUG

Continued from page 13

Shepard was onto a major PTL story that promised something different, and Friedlein faced a problem: How to pin it down while insulating his employer from the recriminations that were certain to follow? How to report the story without becoming the story?

Editor Rich Oppel also understood the game: "We knew this story could damage the PTL in perpetuity. And if we had been wrong, I think our reputation and credibility would have been damaged for ten years."

The story had been floating around for years and it was a doozy—church funds had been used as "hush money" to cover up sexual misconduct. And it set off a small debate within the newsroom. Specifically, Shepard thought he had the story and Friedlein kept pushing for more proof and documentation before it went to press (similarly, Oppel was pushing Friedlein). "We wanted readers not to have to accept our word for it," Friedlein says. "We wanted to be able to tell them what we knew and how we knew it."

For three months, the newspaper continued the pursuit, and the pressure on Bakker increased. On March 19, it paid off.

The minister phoned the newspaper. Choking back tears as Shepard, Friedlein,

Has Reynolds hung on through all this to the Christian faith he himself has always professed? Has he managed to avoid liquidating that as well? The judge delivers a Cheshire-cat smile—and repeats the response he gave a Bakker supporter who phoned the court to inquire, to probe: Is the judge a Christian? Is the judge a man of God?

"You tell her I was when I started," Reynolds directed his clerk. "But now I plead the Fifth Amendment."

Cleck is a free-lance writer in Durham.

Oppel, and others gathered around a speakerphone, Bakker admitted his indiscretion and tersely resigned from the ministry he had spent a decade building through televised appeals for money. The line was silent a moment, and then the voice of another televangelist, the Reverend Jerry Falwell, materialized to tell the stunned journalists that he had taken over PTL.

The shakeup led the news the next day and dominated the national media for the next six weeks, ultimately winning for *The Observer* the Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal, the committee's highest honor for journalism. An "unholy war" erupted among rival televangelists, Congress investigated the practices of TV ministers, Bakker lost his financial empire in bankruptcy court and now faces criminal charges. Former church secretary Jessica Hahn became an instant celebrity, the first media bimbo in the Year of Bimbos. But not even the people gathered around the speakerphone on March 19 had guessed that PTL would be the biggest news story of 1987.

"I was off by a magnitude of some hundreds," says Friedlein. Another thing no one knew at the time was that Bakker's resignation had been staged. Despite his teary goodbye, he stayed on the PTL payroll and planned to return when the heat died down.

But Bakker didn't return—a situation attrib-



Friedlein online: "I hope to give a community information about itself"

ARTIST

utable, at least in part, to the paper's dogged pursuit of the scandal. Its peak came in April 1987 with a report that Bakker and his wife, Tammy Faye, had received \$1.6 million in pay from PTL in 1986 and an additional \$640,000 for the first three months of 1987. *The Observer* dedicated unprecedented resources to the story, devoting a good 2,000 inches between March 20 and 29 alone, with reporters and photographers traversing the country in pursuit of the major players. Their coverage eventually involved televangelists Richard Dortch, Jimmy Swaggart, Oral Roberts, and John Wesley Fletcher, among others.

In some respects, these were uncharted waters for journalists in North Carolina's fastest-growing city (*The Observer's* circulation has been rising by about 10,000 a year). The main target of the investigative reporting called himself a man of God; to many Charlotteans, Jim Bakker's biggest mistake was not that he had misused their money but that he had sinned. Since he already repented in public, who was the newspaper to cast stones?

The Observer wriggled off the hook by hammering at PTL's dubious finances, even though the national press had quickly fixated on Hahn and such issues as whether the sexual encounter had been forced and who forced it. *The Washington Post* in particular provided heavy competition on this angle, and *The Observer* was willing to cede it. "Our story was a story about money," Friedlein says. "The story more accessible to the rest of the country was Jessica Hahn—the story about sex. There were difficult times in our newsroom, because there was some feeling among the reporters that we were not chasing the sex story—that we were afraid of it somehow."

But he notes that in the end, none of the paper's coverage depended on Hahn, which, after her subsequent appearances in *Playboy* magazine, was probably a good thing.

The strategy ultimately paid off, if letters to the editor can be taken as a measure. While mail on past PTL stories had run eight to one against the paper, mail about the 1987 scandal was far more favorable—about 50-50. Praise came from another unexpected quarter—the Reverend Falwell, who credited *The Observer* publicly for holding the story until Bakker could formulate a response.

Friedlein says the behavior of large media organizations is a subject he first considered seriously as a student in the classes of Duke political scientist David Paletz. "I just kept taking his stuff," he recalls. "In addition to that particular interest [in the media], David Paletz probably taught me more about skeptical thinking than anyone else. Skeptical people are attracted to this job and we try to develop skepticism. Not cynicism, but healthy skepticism."

Friedlein's patience and control, on the

The PTL shakeup led the news, and it led *The Charlotte Observer* to the Pulitzer Prize.



ART GENTILE

other hand, developed over a long career in newspapers that began with a stint at a suburban weekly outside his native Baltimore, two years before he entered Duke. As a freshman, a husband, and a father, he took a job in the dining halls—from where he dimly heard his fellow students protesting on the quad. Despite his commitment to being a journalist, he did not write for *The Chronicle*. "I didn't need a cause, which you pretty much have to have to work on a college newspaper. I needed an income."

The summer following freshman year, however, he was hired by the *Durham Morning Herald* and worked full time during the summers and part time during the academic year, reporting and editing, until he graduated as a political science major. He went to *The Raleigh Times* and later *The Winston-Salem Journal*, and he spent one year as a fellow at Stanford. He arrived in Charlotte in 1979. He says he has avoided burnout, the most common job hazard in newspaper, by working on a variety of assignments. At *The Observer*, he has been a reporter, a business editor, a features editor, and the government editor, as well as metro editor.

"Reporting is basically a young person's game," he says. "It takes a lot of energy and devotion and strong lungs and strong legs and a sense of real passion. For a whole lot of reasons, that's hard to sustain into one's forties. What I'm gaining at this point in my life are skills newspaper people don't natur-

ally come by—to work with people and through people to get things done, to right wrongs and do good."

The Observer gave Friedlein all the people and space he needed to pursue the unfolding PTL saga. Reporters were assigned to monitor events at PTL headquarters and at Heritage U.S.A.; at the Bakkers' homes in Tennessee and California; at Hahn's apartment in Long Island, New York; at the Assemblies of God denominational offices in Springfield, Missouri; and elsewhere throughout the country where the other players, like Swaggart and Falwell, were. On one occasion, the paper chartered a jet for Shepard to meet a source in another part of the country when he missed his commercial flight and learned a chartered prop plane would be too slow to make deadline. He was dictating the next day's story to Friedlein over the phone at midnight.

The paper ran chronologies of the scandal, histories of the ministry, profiles of the major players, and statements by Bakker and Falwell in full. One other result of the PTL coverage was that it ended the paper's image among some journalists as a fairly "laid-back" place to work.

Despite the ceaseless tumble of events, Friedlein's colleagues report that he stayed cool. "Ken's a pretty calm guy," says Shepard, who is now finishing a book about PTL. "We had worked out our relationship by then. I would tell him what I needed help on, because I was delegating a lot. The ball was rolling very fast, and part of his role was to facilitate me."

Two years later, PTL has developed into just another good story. Other reporters are assigned to follow the proceedings in criminal and bankruptcy court; Friedlein is supervising thirty-six reporters and editors on the metro desk. Not surprising, he can't think of much he would have done differently on the PTL story, even with the benefit of hindsight. Newspapers are a forward-looking business.

"The whole PTL story is a metaphor for me. . . . The problem with Jim and Tammy was there was no way for them to interact with their followers. An electronic ministry is a one-way ministry. Jim Bakker talks to the camera. The role the newspaper provided there is a role a church bulletin or committee of deacons or elders could provide—to bring information back to the community.

"This is a very Western notion: that you can ask questions and get answers and make rational decisions. People will lie and people will tell you the truth, but it's all information. Even the lies are information ultimately, because the lies catch up to you. It's really pretty simple for me. I serve the notion of disclosure, things to know. That's it." ■

Arena '84, a free-lance writer, lives in Durham and works for the Duke Futures Scholar Intern program.

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

CARING IN THE COMMUNITY

Duke clubs in major cities have always provided a sense of community for their local alumni. And now they're translating that community spirit into community service, offering Duke graduates a chance to help those less fortunate.

The Duke Club of Washington, D.C., sponsored its first community-outreach event in October, when DCW volunteers worked at the So Others May Eat (SOME) Soup Kitchen. The club's Charities Committee, headed by Michele Clause Farquhar '79, has established a monthly commitment to preparing and serving meals.

Volunteers were invited and encouraged to participate in other activities, such as a 10-K run, "The Human Race," sponsored by the Volunteer Clearinghouse of D.C. in October. Club members could also help keep time, work with check-in, or assist with refreshments. The club has called for volunteers for the twenty Washington-area literacy programs and tutoring groups to help children, teens, and adults with reading. And at its annual dinner in November, the club collected used children's books for the "Take-A-Book" program sponsored by D.C.'s Plan for Literacy Action Now.

Other opportunities promoted by the Charities Committee included work during the holidays with the D.C. Humane Society at public displays on adoption procedures, and cleanup and yardwork help for Sarah's Circle, an organization that provides housing and special programs for the poor and elderly.

This spring, the Duke Club of Atlanta is planning to repeat its successful participation in the March of Dimes volleyball tournament in Piedmont Park. The club team solicits sponsorship for games played with other community groups. Last year, says Lynne McCain B.S.N. '82, who coordinated for the club, they were defeated, understandably, by a team called "Six Foot and Over."

Says McCain, who co-chairs the club's Young Alumni Committee: "Everything we do shouldn't be just for ourselves. We should be doing something for others, and charity events are one way." She says she'd like to



The Danube in D.C.: A fall benefit for the Duke Club of Washington's alumni scholarship fund spotlighted Dan Blaylock, left, and Frances "Parkie" Adams Blaylock '53, whose donation started the fund. She is a former president of Duke's General Alumni Association.

DCW president George E. Northup '80, below, is flanked by

organizers Suzanne Rich '83, left, and Deane Fenstermaker '80. Nearly 250 attended the event, called "A Night on the Danube with Duke."



coordinate a contest between Duke and Atlanta area alumni from other ACC schools—a rivalry with proceeds going to a local charity.

Jim Love '79, the Atlanta club's president, is working on a Duke charity golf tournament to be played in Atlanta. With corporate sponsors and per-team donations, the event could generate thousands of dollars for the Joseph and Kathleen Bryan Center for Alzheimer's Research at Duke. The idea of doing such an event was a joint effort on the part of Love and the club's board, says Love. "We see this as a chance to broaden the scope of the Duke Club of Atlanta beyond alumni

networking. And it's good for both the club and the university."

The New York area club, DUMAA, the Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association, is engaged in research on the club's future involvement in community service activities, says club president Tom Williams '77. A committee was set up, chaired by Judy Luke '77 and Bob Tapp '76, and will be issuing a charities report.

"Duke club community service activities," says Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, Alumni Affairs' assistant director, alumni clubs program, "are an example of the way that Duke

alumni carry their concerns beyond graduation day, and the world is a better place because they are there."

HALF-CENTURY HONORS

In celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies honored sixteen of its graduates for career achievements and service.

The Charles W. Ralston Award for Distinguished Alumni was given to ten graduates and the Dean's Circle Distinguished Alumni Award was given to six. Both awards were presented this year for the first time. The Ralston Award honors the late Charles W. Ralston M.F. '47, Ph.D. '49, former dean of the school. The Dean's Circle Award recognizes both career achievements and extraordinary service to the school.

Ralston Award recipients are: James S. Bethel M.F. '39, D.F. '47 of Mercer Island, Washington, dean emeritus of the University of Washington's College of Forest Resources; John L. Gray D.F. '69 of Little Rock, Arkansas, former director of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies; William D. Hagenstein M.F. '41 of Portland, Oregon, former executive director of the Industrial Forestry Association and a founder of the Western Forestry Center; Richard E. Hug M.F. '57 of Baltimore, Maryland, president of Environmental Elements Corporation; George M. Jemison Ph.D. '42 of Medford, Oregon, former deputy chief of research for the USDA Forest Service;

Also, Theodore T. Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47 of Santa Barbara, California, former senior distinguished research professor and director of the Biotron at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; Kenwood C. Nichols M.F. '64 of Stamford, Connecticut, senior vice president of Champion International Corporation; Roy E. Underhill

M.F. '77 of Williamsburg, Virginia, creator and star of the PBS network television show *The Woodwright's Shop*; Phil C. Woodwine M.F. '65 of Bellevue, Washington, president of the consulting firm Columbia Resources Group; and Wu Zhong Lun D.F. '50 of Beijing, China, research professor at the Chinese Academy of Forestry and president of the Chinese Society of Forestry.

Recipients of the Dean's Circle Award are: V. Lester Harper Ph.D. '43 of Gainesville, Florida, former deputy chief of research for the USDA Forest Service; Brian R. Payne M.F. '62 of Fairfax, Virginia, deputy director of international forestry for the USDA Forest Service; Clifford S. Schompf Ph.D. '37 of Silver Spring, Maryland, the school's first graduate and now a retired USDA Forestry Service project leader;

Also, William R. Sizemore M.F. '47 of Tallahassee, Alabama, chairman of the board of Sizemore and Sizemore Incorporated, a consulting firm; Lawrence N. Thompson Jr. M.F. '50 of Milledgeville, Georgia, president of T&S Hardwoods Incorporated; and Charles W. Ralston M.F. '47, Ph.D. '49, dean of the school from 1968 to 1976, whose award was presented to his widow, Doris C. Ralston, of Durham.

FOUR FOR HALL OF FAME

Football, baseball, and track scored high this spring when four stars were added to Duke's Sports Hall of Fame. Baseball's Wayne Ambler '37, football All-Americans Art Gregory '63 and Tom Topping '58, and runner Bob Wheeler '74 were honored at a banquet in Cameron Indoor Stadium.

Ambler played second base from 1935 to 1937 and was team captain his senior year, when Duke won the state and Southern Conference championships. His batting average that year was .472, a record that still

stands as the number two average in Duke history. During Ambler's three seasons, the team's composite record was 64-12. Upon graduation, he held school career records for most runs scored, most hits, and most runs batted in—marks that stood until the 1980s. Ambler is retired and lives in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida.

Gregory was a football standout from 1960 through 1962. During his three seasons as a tackle, Duke claimed three ACC championships and an overall record of 23-8. He was named All-ACC in 1961, the year he made third-team All-America, and in 1962, when he was a second-team pick. He was also a member of Duke's last bowl team, the 1960 squad that beat Arkansas in the Cotton Bowl. Gregory is now executive director of the Coca Cola Bottlers Association of America. He lives in Atlanta and is a longtime member of the Peach Bowl selection committee.

Topping was a football tackle from 1955 through 1957, a period when Duke claimed a conference crown and played in the Orange Bowl. He was most valuable player and an All-ACC choice his senior year, making six All-America teams and playing in the Senior Bowl. Topping now lives in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and is president of Roadway Express.

Wheeler was a member of the 1972 U.S. Olympic Track Team and ran the 1500-meter race in the Munich Summer Games. As a freshman at Duke in 1970, he was ACC cross-country champion; he later claimed the NCAA track championship in the 1000 meters. He also won the ACC mile and the 880 during the outdoor season and finished second in the NCAA mile. As a sophomore, he repeated his cross-country win, but suffered an injury during the NCAA competitions and missed the indoor season. By the spring, he was back in action, finishing third in the NCAA 1500 meters. He qualified for a berth on the Olympic team with a third-place finish at the Olympic Trials. Wheeler is now president of Dover Pro, Incorporated, an athletic shoe business in Encinitas, California.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

A. Dixon Callihan A.M. '31 received the American National Standards Institute's meritorious service award for his leadership in the nuclear field. He is an administrative judge with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. He began his career at New York University in 1933 and worked on the Manhattan Project at both Columbia University and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

George T. Harrell '32, M.D. '36, Hon. '83 was honored by the medical center at Penn State with the establishment of the George T. Harrell Society, a new philanthropic society. He was the founding dean of

the university's medical center.

Howard E. Carr M.Ed. '35, a retired salesman with Jefferson Pilot Insurance Co., received the W.H. Andrews Award in 1988 for his "commitment to professionalism and civic, cultural, and humanitarian interests." He lives in Greensboro, N.C.

G. Burton Appleford '37 is the author of *Sensitivity—Agency or Ecstasy?* He practiced adult psychiatry in La Jolla, Calif., before retiring to pursue a career in writing.

Jerome Bruner '37, Hon. '70 was awarded the \$175,000 Balzan Prize for 1987 from the Italian-Swiss Balzan Foundation. After teaching at Harvard and Oxford, he is now George Herbert Mead University

Professor at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Al Mann '37 received the Sertoma Club's Service to Mankind Award in May for work in the Durham community. The organizer of Durham's Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, he has coached boys' sports programs for more than 25 years.

Edward M. Brown III '41 is serving a one-year term as minister for the Reformed Church of France in the mining basin of Northern France. He and his wife, Joyce, live in Atlanta.

George W. Lyles '41 converted an old furniture factory in High Point, N.C., and opened the Market Square furniture showroom.

Eleanor Powell Latimer '42 published her first book of poetry, *Out of My Life and Heart*, last year. She is president of Church Women United, a life member of United Methodist Women, and serves on the boards of Mobile Meals and the Mental Health Association of High Point, N.C.

J. Alexander McMahon '42, chairman of Duke's board of trustees from 1971-1983, chairs Duke Medical Center's health administration department. He and his wife, Anne Fountain McMahon '44, live in Durham.

C. Leland Rodgers '42, a biology professor at Furman University since 1956, retired with emeritus status.

Ken Boehm '43 is a retired vice president of Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Annabelle Snyder Boehm '43, live in Gladwyne, Pa.

Frank H. Field '43, A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48 became the first Dreyfus Professor at Rockefeller University last year. Head of the laboratory of mass spectrometry and gaseous ion chemistry, he also received the award for outstanding achievement in mass spectrometry.

Milford Thumm B.Div. '43 retired in June 1987 after working for 44 years as a Methodist minister. He was senior minister of First United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C.

Robert A. Bodle '47 is a retired sales manager for the 3M Co. He and his wife, Patricia, live in High Point, N.C.

Clarence J. "Bud" Brown '47 was chosen alumnus of the year by Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. A fellow at the Harvard Business School, he holds honorary degrees from both Miami University and Central State University of Ohio. The former Ohio congressman was deputy secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce until February 1988.

Louis DeMoll Jr. '47 retired from the University of Texas-Austin's school of social work with emeritus status. A scholarship was established in his name. His wife, Jean Gibbons DeMoll A.M. '47, is a math and science teacher in Austin, where the couple lives.

Donald Durham M.Div. '47, executive director of the Methodist Home for Children in Versailles, Ky., is president of the Ky. Association of Homes for Children.

Charles Danny Pruett '47, M.D. '51 retired from his medical practice in July. He and his wife, Edna, live in Bluefield, W.Va.

William Styron '47, Hon. '68 received the Edward MacDowell Medal for lifetime achievement, an award given annually for excellence in the arts to a writer, composer, or artist. He is the author of several works, including *The Confessions of Nat Turner* and *Sophie's Choice*.

Fred I.E. Ferris '48, B.Div. '53 retired from the ministry in September 1987 and is a part-time counselor at Pastoral Counseling Services in Roxboro, N.C.

John J. Mackowski '48, chairman of The Atlantic Mutual Companies, was honored by the Seamen's Church Institute of New York and New Jersey for his work with the Institute, the maritime industry, and the welfare of seafarers.

Roger Neighborgall '48 is a marketing manager for Avionics and Electronics in Falls Church, Va. He was the city's senior tennis champion in 1987 and is president of the 400-team Northern Virginia Tennis League.

B.B. Olive B.S.E.E. '48 was honored for his work as a founding board member of the Triangle Land Conservancy. The senior attorney of Olive & Olive, he has been prominent in conservation efforts in the Triangle area. He served on the Durham County Inventory of Natural and Cultural Resources for five years.

Jerome H. Damren '49 retired as director of school and public relations for the Lebanon school district in New Hampshire. He and his wife, Beverly, live in West Lebanon, N.H.

Gerald R.A. Fiske B.S.M.E. '49 was elected chairman of the engineering section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. A forensic consulting engineer since 1966, he lives in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Tyler C.G. Kaus '49, the winner of numerous wheelchair and handicapped sporting events, was elected to the National Wheelchair Athletic Association Hall of Fame.

50s

F. Herbert Bormann A.M. '50, Ph.D. '52 received Rutgers' Distinguished Alumni Award last April. An ecology professor at Yale, he founded the Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study research model.

Carlyle B. Hayes '50 is the director of development at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas.

Harvey C. Jones '50 is a real estate broker and assistant county attorney in Baltimore County, Md., where he and his wife, Jeanne, live.

Albert J. Schrader '50 retired from the United Methodist ministry in June after more than 40 years of service in several states and the U.S. Navy Chaplaincy. He lives in Fairfield, Va.

Thomas H. Stark '50 retired from his obstetrics/gynecology practice after 31 years. A charter member of the Iron Dukes, he was president of the Gastonia County Cancer Society and chief of the medical staff at Gastonia Memorial Hospital. He lives in Estero, Fla.

Charles Strandberg B.S.E.E. '50 is president of Strandberg Engineering Laboratories Inc., in Rocky Mount, N.C.

William J. Taylor '50, a retired high school principal, was recognized as the principal who contributed most to N.C. high school athletics in 1986. He and his wife, Mary, live in Warsaw, N.C.

Plato S. Wilson '50 is a manufacturer's representative for Henkel-Harris Furniture Co. He lives in High Point, N.C.

Ken Hayes '51 is the marketing consultant for Arrow Pneumatics in Lake Zurich, Ill. He is a co-founder of the Lake Bluff Precision Mower Drill Team, a take-off on the Shriners, that performs in Lake Bluff parades. He and his wife, Lois, live in Lake Bluff.

John D. Rusack B.S.M.E. '51 is semi-retired from his company, John D. Rusack, P.C., Consulting Engineers. He lives in Catskill, N.Y.

G. Howard Allred M.Div. '52 is minister of First United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C.

Donald T. Baggs '52 is the coordinator of adult learning services at Keene State College in Keene, N.H.

Richard E. Glaze '52, LL.B. '57 was elected to the American College of Real Estate Lawyers. A partner with the Winston-Salem firm Petree Stockton & Robinson since 1965, he chairs the N.C. Bar Association real estate property section's specialty committee. He has taught real property finance law as an adjunct professor at Wake Forest University's law school.

Raymond B. Hooker Jr. '52 is the manager of print operations for RJR Tobacco U.S.A. He lives in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Delbert E. Strain B.S.C.E. '52 retired as president of Arkansas Steel & Aluminum Co. He now operates a cattle ranch raising registered Red Brahma in Greenbrier, Ark.

William H. Anderson '53 is an executive vice president of Prudential-Bache Securities in New York City. He is the chief information officer, responsible for the firm's worldwide information systems. He and his wife, Margaret, live in Darien, Conn.

Ces Spearman '53, head of Spearman Industries, owns three tennis clubs and four fitness clubs in San Diego. He and his wife, Jean, live in Laguna Beach, Calif.

Richard L. Hunter '54 was appointed acting dean of Christopher Newport College's school of business and economics in Newport News, Va. He chairs the management and marketing department. He was dean of the business school in 1985-86 and assistant to the president in 1986-88.

Robert L. Ladehoff '54 received an honorary degree from the General Theological Seminary in recognition for his work and contributions to the church as Episcopal bishop of Oregon.

Paul Schatzberg A.M. '54 received the Melville Award for technical honor from the Taylor Research Center in Annapolis, Md., where he has worked since 1951. He is manager of the shipboard environmental protection exploratory development block program.

Leon Siler '54 is the owner and president of GO, LTD. He lives in Greensboro, N.C.

John B. Tate Jr. '54 received his M.Div. from Wesley Theological Seminary in May. He and his wife, Barbara, live in Chesapeake, Va., where he is pastor of the Oaklente United Methodist Church.

Carol Kennedy Walker Garvin '55 is president of the National Mental Health Association. She and her husband, Robert, live in Aiken, S.C.

Fayette P. Grose '55 is rector at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Lisbon, Ohio, and a full-time health educator for the Columbiana County Health Department.

Reynolds Price '55 was inducted into the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters in June. The James B. Duke professor of English has published several novels, including *Kate Vaiden*, which won a National Book Critics' Circle Award for Fiction.

Wayne Wegwart M.Div. '55 retired in June 1987 from the Western N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Alvin B. Fox '56, LL.B. '59 is senior trial lawyer in the firm Fox, Witten & Reiss, P.C., in Newport News, Va., and president of the city's bar association.

H. Courtenay "Court" Harrison '56, M.D. '59 is an endocrinologist in Virginia Beach, Va., where he and his wife, Barbara, live.

Richard E. Hug '56, M.E. '57 is president, chief executive, and principal owner of Environmental

Elements Trust, in Baltimore, Md. He lives in Severna Park.

Joon H. Rho A.M. '56, Ph.D. '58 is a biochemist and professor of pharmacology and medicine at the University of Southern California. His article on childhood prevention of hypertension was published in the American Heart Association's journal *Hypertension*.

Ruth Landis Chosy '57 is president of the N.C. state organization of The Quakers.

Charles P. DeSanto Ph.D. '57, a sociology professor at Pennsylvania's Lock Haven University, published his book, *Putting Love to Work in Marriage*.

Richard N. Hubert '57 became a partner in the Atlanta law firm Chamberlain, Hrdlicka, White, Johnson & Williams. He chairs the firm's general litigation section.

Eleanor Hall Hutton '57 was one of 16 college tennis coaches from the U.S. selected for a 1988 Volvo Tennis/Coaches Community Service Award. She coaches at Emory and Henry College in Emory, Va., where she received the James A. Davis Faculty Award for excellence and commitment to the school.

John F. Calvert '58 was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in the U.S. Navy. He serves at the Naval Air Station, Pahrump, Nev. Md.

Robert W. DePuy '58 retired in July after 30 years as a captain in the dental corps of the U.S. Naval

Reserve. He practices general and prosthetic dentistry in Cape Coral, Fla.

William R. Zaffiro '58 is a clinical psychologist and chairman of the psychology department at Ashland College in Ohio.

Marvin L. Barnes '59, the president of M.M. Fowler, Inc., is president of the Durham Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly the chamber's vice president for the economic and governmental divisions, a member of the board, and treasurer.

John Macaulay Bruton '59 is the executive vice president for the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico in Mexico City. He founded the Junior Achievement program there in 1977 and has served on the board of directors of the American Benevolent Society and on the advisory board of the Junior League, both in Mexico. He and his wife, **Frances Marks Bruton** '62, live in Ameyalcalli, Ocotepéc, and have three children.

George F. Dutrow '59, M.F. '60, Ph.D. '70 was named to the advisory committee for a year-long, nationwide study on the demands placed on those working in the field of conservation. He is dean of Duke's school of forestry and environmental studies.

John E. Hansen '59 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Oglethorpe University in Atlanta.

MARRIAGES: Barbara Bickhardt Rikhart '57 to Donald S. Griffin on April 18, 1987. Residence: Pittsburgh, Pa.

60s

Julie Campbell Esrey '60 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Rockhurst College in Kansas.

J. Phillips L. Johnston '60, author of *Success in Small Business Is a Laughing Matter*, is a lawyer in Raleigh and the administrator of the N.C. Commerce Department's credit union division.

Joel Key B.Div. '60 is associate minister at Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C.

Thomas Little '60 moved to Punta Gorda, Fla., and has semi-retired as president of Mountain Capital Corp.

Jeanne M. Richards M.Ed. '60 received the Brown Memorial Award for excellence and dedication in teaching from the Darlington School's trustees. An English teacher at Darlington since 1983, she is a housemother in a dormitory, adviser to the National Forensics League, and coach of the debate and literary teams.

Mary Maddy Strauss '60 is head of the American Medical Association auxiliary, a national volunteer group of 80,000 doctors' spouses. She received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award for outstanding leadership at Duke.

Jimmie R. Suttle M.A.T. '60, A.M. '65 is assistant vice chancellor for research at N.C. State University. An adjunct professor since 1974 and now a visiting professor in the electrical and computer engineering department at NCSU, he received a medal for meritorious civilian service from the U.S. Army in May.

James D. Shelton '61 is president of First Federal of East Hartford in Connecticut. He has worked in banking in New York and Connecticut for 20 years.

Elizabeth G. Verville '61 was honored by President Reagan with a Distinguished Presidential Rank Award, the highest honor in the prestigious senior executive government service. A deputy legal adviser in the State Department, she lives in Washington, D.C.

Lou Breesee B.S.M.E. '62, M.S. '64 biked 2,843 miles from Seattle, Wash., to New England in 22 days last August. He is the manager of Navy Air Programs for General Electric in Burlington, Vt.

E.T. "Joe" Buchanan III '62, dean of campus and community relations at Tidewater Community College in Virginia Beach, Va., was honored as the city's First Citizen.

George B. Grills '62 is vice president of engineering and facilities for Jefferson-Pilot Communications in Charlotte, where he and his wife, Barbara, and their son live.

Terry Hough '62 was named Realtor of the Year in Ocean City, Md. A Realtor for O'Connor, Piper, & Flynn, he is treasurer of the board of Realtors and the board of appeals of Greater Ocean City. He is also on Atlantic National Bank's board of trustees.

Hobey Hyde '62 is a vice president with Marine Midland Bank. He and his family live in West Hartford, Conn.

M. Eugene Kendall '62, M.D. '67 is the senior cardiologist in an eight-person cardiology group in Kansas City, Mo., where he and his wife, **Eliza Kennedy Kendall** '66, and their children live.

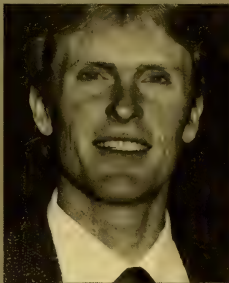
Charles M. Smith '62, M.Div. '65 completed six

PROTECTING MONTANA'S TREASURES

With its well-stocked trout streams, majestic glaciers, and spectacular forest land, Montana lives up to its official designation as the Treasure State. Bordered by Washington to the west, Idaho and Wyoming to the south, and the Dakotas to the east, Montana is a sparsely populated, wide-open wilderness. It is a state that attracts both rugged individualists and corporate and public developers, who find its timber and mineral treasures appealing prospects for venture capital.

Jon L. Heberling '67 works to insure that the special interests of those developers don't threaten the state's physical splendor. As an environmental lawyer in Kalispell, Heberling has earned a reputation as a thorough and inspiring advocate of preserving Montana's pristine landscape. His 15-0 case record reflects that dedication.

Taking on such formidable organizations as the U.S. Forest Service and the Montana Power Company, Heberling conducts comprehensive



research to compile data and evaluate impact statements, while defending the interests of landowners and conservation groups.

Because of the legwork involved in the cases Heberling tries, he relies on his clients' assistance with document searches and witness interviews.

"Environmentalists tend to be bright, active, highly motivated people," he says. "They are quite a number of people who choose to live in Montana because of the landscape and wilderness but aren't able to find jobs in their professions. Some turn their intel-

lectual abilities to environmental issues and are really excited at what they do. They're the ones the Forest Service is really afraid of, because they understand the Forest plans and data better than the Forest Service people do."

Heberling is referring to current litigation of the 1986 Flathead National Forest Plan, which assigns priorities for the management of the forest's assets. Part of the Forest Service proposal calls for measures that would damage fisheries and threaten wildlife habitat in favor of timber harvesting. He is representing Resources Limited, The

Audubon Society, and The Swan View Coalition in the case.

An accounting major at Duke, Heberling says most of his consciousness raising took place in Berkeley, where he earned his law degree from Boalt Hall, "but the seeds were planted at Duke. I remember all-night teach-ins and endless discussions in hallways." After law school, Heberling spent three years in Europe and earned a master's degree in comparative legal studies at the University of Cambridge. He moved to Montana in 1974.

Although he is best known for environmental cases, many of which he handles pro bono, Heberling still plugs away at the more routine personal injury and commercial litigation cases. And despite the inevitable conflicts between environmentalists and developers in a relatively unspoiled habitat, Heberling measures his idealism with practicality. "People get along pretty well here in Montana. It's a very gentlemanly place. There's still a sense that there's plenty of room for everyone."

years as the Goldsboro district superintendent of the N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church and is senior pastor of Highland United Methodist Church in Raleigh.

Bruce H. Bennett B.S.C.E. '63 is assistant vice president of civil engineering of American Electric Power Service Corp. in Columbus, Ohio. He and his wife, Elaine, live in Westerville.

W. Edwin Dodson '63, M.D. '67 is a professor of pediatric neurology at Washington University in St. Louis, where he and his wife, Anne, live.

Douglas I. Hodgkin A.M. '63, Ph.D. '66 was reappointed chairman of the political science department at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine. A specialist in the American electoral process, he was president of the Northeastern Political Science Association. He joined Bates in 1966.

Pat Guess Lettner A.M. '63 is the author of the young adult novel, *The Shadow Warrior*, as well as several magazine articles. He lives in San Antonio, Texas.

Ron Seckinger '63 is participating in the Mid-Career Program in Public Administration at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government for the 1988-89 academic year.

Doreen Davis Dodson '64 is a partner in the business law firm Stolar Partnership in St. Louis, Mo., where she and her husband, Dana Spitzer, live.

Jan McFarlane Possner '64 is the Southeastern Arizona correspondent for United Press International and teaches journalism at Cochise College in Sierra Vista, Ariz., where she and her husband, Roger, live.

John R. Spruill '64 is a principal in The John Little Group, a management advisory services firm in Richmond, Va.

Barbara Brown Zikmund '64, M.Div. '69 had her article, "The Well-Being of Academic Women Is Still Being Sabotaged—by Colleagues, by Students, and by Themselves," published in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

Frank D. Bean A.M. '65, Ph.D. '70, a sociology professor at the University of Texas in Austin, co-authored *The Hispanic Population of the United States* as part of a special publishing project called *The Population of the United States in the 1980s: A Census Monograph Series*.

Neal Boswell '65 is chairman of medicine at Wilford Hall, the U.S. Air Force medical center at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

L. Franklin Cashwell '65 is an associate professor of ophthalmology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University. He has been on the faculty since 1977.

Haines Hargrett Jr. '65 is vice president and chief financial officer of the Kellen Co. in Atlanta, where he and his wife, Pat, and their two daughters live.

R. David Kimball '65 was promoted to senior vice president of Central Carolina Bank. He lives in Chapel Hill.

James R. Mathewson B.S.E.E. '65 is senior programmer at IBM's Communication Systems facility in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He and his wife, Iva, and their son live in Apex.

Marlin M. Volz Jr. '65, J.D. '68, vice president and trust officer of Davenport Bank and Trust Co. in Iowa, is president of the Quad City Estate Planning Council for the 1988-89 year. He co-authored a three-volume set of law books titled *Iowa Methods of Practice*. He and his family live in Davenport.

Scotty Glacken '66, president of Potomac Capital Corp. in Washington, D.C., is head coach of Georgetown University's football team.

BLUES AMBASSADOR



Singing the blues in Bangladesh may not be the most practical way to pay the rent. But when Billy (William H.) Stevens '74 put together a program tracing the origins of rock and roll from the blues, he wasn't setting out to make a lot of money. The way he sees it, acting as a cultural ambassador to other countries is its own reward.

Billed as a modern day one-man band, Stevens has traveled abroad under the auspices of the United States Information Agency (USIA), presenting a lecture-performance of indigenous American music. Toting a harmonica, drum machine, and synthesizers, Stevens has performed at cultural festivals and five-

star hotels in Morocco, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Chad, India, Pakistan, and Burma.

"American people are liked all over the world, and our culture is envied all over the world," says Stevens. "At the same time, we haven't made a lot of friends with some of our government's foreign policy decisions. What I'm doing can be seen as a positive aspect of our foreign policy—sharing our culture and helping those countries understand us through our art and music."

Growing up in Chicago, Stevens listened to British rock bands, and it was through those mainstream musicians that he discovered the blues. "I'd never heard of Robert Johnson, Muddy Waters, or Willy Dixon until I'd listened to Eric

Clapton, Led Zeppelin, and the Rolling Stones," says Stevens.

It was at Duke that he steeped himself in the blues tradition. Between classes, Stevens could be found playing harmonica in the stairwell outside the Cambridge Inn ("the reverb is great"), imitating what he heard on records. He also discovered that many of the blues masters, people like Sonny Terry and Rev. Gary Davis, had lived in Durham.

After graduation, Stevens teamed up with other local musicians to form a band, 'Red Herring, and began promoting concerts, such as shows by Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee, Lightnin' Hopkins, John Lee Hooker, John Hammond Jr., and

Mose Allison. He was also a founder of the now-defunct Sallam Cultural Center, an Indian restaurant and cross-cultural music establishment about a mile from East Campus. In 1986, he hooked up with the USIA and now spends several months a year touring other countries.

Stevens' program, "The Blues: Roots of Rock and Roll," begins with historical background—its origins in slavery, differences between folk and delta blues, and urban rhythm and blues—and introduces significant musicians along the way, starting with Sonny Boy Williamson and Robert Johnson, through the kings of early rock and roll, such as Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry. In one USIA evaluation, a listener wrote that the latter part of Stevens' act, featuring classic rock numbers, "effectively sugar-coats the instructional pill of little-known blues tunes with which he begins."

The irony of singing the blues in Africa is not lost on Stevens. "I'm a European American going back to Africa to explain to them how their music changed our music. With the world getting smaller, blues is one of the best examples of how totally different cultures can combine to make something new."

Phillip Gold '66, M.D. '70 is chief of clinical neuro-entomology at the National Institute of Mental Health. He lives in Washington, D.C.

Doyle G. Graham M.D. '66, Ph.D. '71 is a pathology professor and dean of medical education at Duke. He is a member of the editorial advising board of the American Chemical Society's journal *Chemical Research in Toxicology*.

Norman A. Smith '66, LL.B. '74, a captain in the U.S. Navy, is stationed at the Naval Air Reserve station in Norfolk, Va.

William F. Stone '66 sang in Gian Carlo Menotti's opera *The Consul* in the Kennedy Center in January 1988. A professional baritone opera singer, he appears regularly in opera houses in Italy, New York City, and other major U.S. cities.

Ernest E. "Sunny" Wooden III '66 is an orthodontist in Durham. He and his wife, Judy, have two children.

George G. Benson '67 received a *Time Magazine* Quality Dealer Award in February 1988. The president of Benson Lincoln Mercury, vice president of Norwin Dodge, and president of Benson Nissan, he was one of 67 car dealerships owners in the nation to be nominated. He lives in Pittsburgh.

Abram J. Cox '67, M.Div. '70 received his D.Min. from Emory's Candler School of Theology in Atlanta last spring. He is now pastor of Trinity United Methodist Church in Charlotte.

Robert E. Dow B.S.C.E. '67 is the president and owner of Dow Realty Co., which specializes in commercial and industrial investment properties. A past president of the New Haven Rotary Club, he was awarded Rotary's Paul Harris Fellowship for outstanding service.

Mary M. Harris '67 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Spelman College in Atlanta.

PLAYING THE FIELD

As one of the most respected women sports writers in the business, Lynne Snierson '75 doesn't play favorites when it comes to rooting for certain teams.

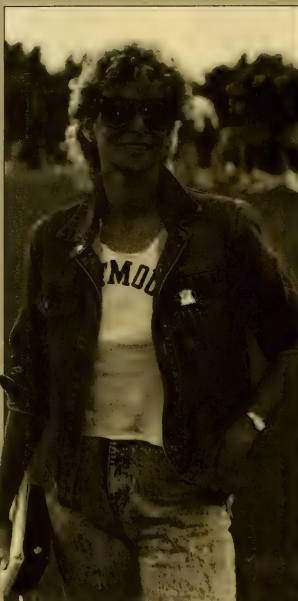
"The biggest mistake you can make is to become emotionally attached," says Snierson. "That crosses the line of professionalism. You have to maintain impartiality and objectivity when you're working; you owe it to the players, the managers, the readers, and to other journalists. I'm there to be an observer, not a cheerleader."

Named one of the ten most influential women in football last year by *College and Professional Football Weekly*—and the only print journalist to make the cut—Snierson worked for the *Miami News* before it folded last December. Before that year-long stint, she covered the New England Patriots for six years with the *Boston Herald*. During this year's Super Bowl, she was one of two writers

chosen to be a "pool" reporter, allowing her exclusive access to practices and interviews with managers, players, and coaches before the game. Acting as the eyes and ears for all other media, Snierson filed reports for wire and broadcast services to run.

Growing up in New England, Snierson was a football fan from the time she could tell a pacifier from a pigskin, but that infatuation matured when she came to Duke. "I'm from an Ivy League family," she says, "but there was opposition between Harvard and Yale doesn't even come close to the Duke-North Carolina rivalry." Immersed though she was in Duke football, baseball, basketball, and golf, Snierson had plans to attend law school after graduation. As an upperclassman, she decided to follow her first love instead.

Her first job out of college was writing obituaries and baby announcements for a New Hampshire paper,



but she gradually worked her way up to a sports beat. As might be expected, the role of a woman sports writer carried its share of difficulties. "Women have made enormous steps in terms of equality in the press box and the locker room, but anyone who tells you that sexism doesn't persist is lying."

Snierson offers straightforward advice to young journalists who think fieldwork is all fun. "This is very, very hard work. It's enormously competitive, highly stressful, and tremendously time-consuming. It requires a lot of sacrifice in your personal life because you're working nights and weekends, as well as being responsible for breaking news."

Writing and sports are her prime passions, but she foresees a time when she'll want to slow down. "I can't envision myself at sixty-five, with my hair in a bun, wearing orthopaedic shoes, and peering over my bi-

focals saying, 'Tell me about the touchdown, sonny.'"

When pressed, Snierson concedes that her future dream job would be as a turf columnist for horse races.

Objectivity aside, Snierson does confess to one athletic obsession—the exploits of any Blue Devil team. "Sports writing isn't fun, it's work. Although I have *carte blanche* to any sporting event I could ever want to attend, the last place I want to be when I'm not on assignment is at a game. But I always watch the Blue Devils. That's not work, that's fun."

"When Duke went to the Final Four in '86, I was sitting on the press bench. It was hard work to maintain a certain degree of professionalism while Johnny Dawkins was slum dunking. It took all my resolve not to stand up and cheer. But I did wear a dress of mine that's Duke blue. I couldn't resist."

Richard Huntington '67, Ph.D. '73, the author of *Gender and Social Structure in Madagascar*, is a senior associate at the International Science and Technology Institute, Inc., in Washington, D.C.

Lanty L. Smith LL.B. '67 resigned as president of Burlington Industries in Greensboro, N.C. He was an attorney for a Cleveland firm before joining Burlington in 1977 as senior general counsel and executive vice president.

Gary R. Stengl B.S.M.E. '67, a registered professional engineer in 21 states, is project manager for pulp and paper products in the N.C. division of CRS Sirmine Inc.

Howard R. Voit M.H.A. '67, an expert in the managed health care organization industry, joined Tillinghast and is responsible for the firm's health care consulting practice in the eastern U.S. A faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, he recently received the U.S. Public Health Service Special Recognition Award.

Larry E. Davis '68 was promoted to managing director of Marsh & McLennan, Inc., international insurance brokers based in New York. He was the company's senior vice president.

Patricia A. Hurdle '68 is deputy director of museums for the Foundation of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia.

David T. Knapp '68 is marketing vice president in charge of secondary marketing for Sovran Mortgage Corp. in Richmond, Va.

Jack Krimmel '68 is the sales manager for Morris

Black & Sons, Inc., and the president of the Allen-town Rotary Club.

Joanna L. Quann A.M. '68 received the Simpson Award at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va. She is an associate professor of modern foreign languages.

Margaret Pringle Schachte '68 is executive vice president of DSF, a foundation for chemistry and life sciences. She graduated from Leadership South Carolina, a program created by the governor's office and the S.C. business community to identify and develop leaders in the state.

Jeffrey S. Werner '68 was elected to the board of directors of Financial Guaranty Insurance Co. Vice president and treasurer of General Electric Capital Corp., he holds an M.B.A. from Harvard and is a certified public accountant. He lives in Stamford, Conn.

Judy Woodruff '68 delivered the commencement address at High Point College in April 1988. A Duke trustee, she is the chief Washington correspondent for public television's *MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour*.

R. Wayne Alexander M.D. '69 is the Bruce Logue Professor of Medicine and chief of cardiology at Emory University's medical school in Atlanta, where he and his wife, **Jane Woods Alexander** B.S.N. '69, M.S.N. '72, and their three children live.

Eleanor D. Kinney '69, J.D. '73 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of the University of Indianapolis.

Reginald C. Rogers Jr. '69 was promoted to first vice president of international investments for Shearson

Lehman Hutton in Raleigh.

Kathy Stallings Schenley '69 took a leave of absence from her library teaching position at Carolina Friends School in Durham to teach at Germantown Friends School in Philadelphia during the 1988-89 school year.

William C. Staples '69 is the vice president and senior banker for First Chicago in Atlanta. After joining the company in 1985, he was named head of the eastern real estate division when First Chicago moved its headquarters.

Milton Steve Stratos '69, chief of staff at the L.W. Blake Memorial Hospital, is a radiologist in Bradenton, Fla., where he and his wife, **Lois Tuten Stratos** '69, and their daughter live.

Charles D. Williams '69 is an attorney with the firm Williams & Williams in Munfordville, Ky.

70s

Benjamin N. Cittadino '70, a partner in the law firm Devlin, Cittadino & Shaw, is president of the Mercer County Bar Association and governor of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America. He and his wife, Joan, and their three children live in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Carle A. Felton Jr. '70 earned his J.D. at the University of Florida and is a partner in the law firm Boyd & Jenrette. He and his wife, Nancy, and their two children live in Jacksonville, Fla.

Stephen H. Gross '70 is managing director of Gross, Collins, & Cress, an Atlanta-based regional CPA firm. He is also president of Country Holding Group, Inc., treasurer of Henry Aaron Enterprises, Inc., and a trustee of Common Sense Trusts.

Robert C. Morris '70 is head of the department of educational leadership, research, and technology at Georgia Southern College's school of education.

David A. Robbins A.M. '70, Ph.D. '72 is a special assistant for institutional planning to the president of Trinity College in West Hartford, Conn. He chairs both the math department and the College's strategic planning group. He was awarded an American Council on Education Fellowship for 1987-88.

George Walker A.M. '70 was promoted to senior scientist of research and development for the personal care group of Schering-Plough Corp. He lives in Memphis, Tenn.

Daniel Walter '70 is vice president of special projects for MetaMedia, a television and motion picture production company. He has written a film, *The Rimfire Kid*, which he is co-producing.

Christopher Hailey '71 is an instructor in the music department of Occidental College in Los Angeles. He has studied at the University of Hamburg and is a doctoral candidate at Yale University.

JoAnn Lutz A.M. '71, Ph.D. '77 is head of the math and computer science department at the N.C. School of Science and Mathematics in Durham. She has been executive director of the Durham Mathematics Council since 1985.

Lynn McLain J.D. '71, J.D. '74 is a professor at the University of Baltimore Law School. Her two-volume treatise on Maryland and federal evidence law was published in 1987. She and her husband, Bryson Cook, and their son live in Baltimore.

Linda F. Pinkerton '71 is secretary and trust counsel of The J. Paul Getty Trust in Los Angeles.

Virginia Wilson Thomas M.Ed. '71, M.B.A. '87 is a systems analyst/programmer II in the marketing computer services department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. She lives in Durham.

Sara Elizabeth Cushing '72 is a writing consultant and an instructor at Piedmont Technical College in Greenwood, S.C.

Alan Merin '72 opened a dialysis unit in a medically underserved section of San Antonio, Texas. The clinic's mortality rate was ranked 9th out of 104 units in the state.

Claron A. Robertson III '72 opened his own law firm in Charleston, S.C., in June.

Daniel T. Blue Jr. J.D. '73 represented Duke in November at the inauguration of the president of Shaw University.

Rebecca Wilson Dolch '73 was one of ten preachers chosen to participate in the Circuit Rider sermon series given by Duke's divinity school last year. She has been the minister of several United Methodist churches in western New York, where she is district superintendent.

J. Ronald Fairbairn Ph.D. '73 is the dean of continuing education at Southwest Missouri State University. He was director of continuing education at Columbus College in Georgia.

Richard E. Githens '73 is security and data base administrator for Advanced Cybernetics, Inc. He and his wife, **Kathleen Hamm Githens** '76, and their three children live in Reading, Pa.

Dan B. Kincaid M.F. '73 received the 1988 Outstanding Member award from the Ohio Society of American Foresters. Employed by the U.S. Forest

Service since 1974, he also received the Ohio Forestry Association's annual award for outstanding government service.

Peter A. McCue '73 is an associate professor of surgical pathology at Thomas Jefferson University's medical college and a member of its hospital's medical staff.

Jean Kanik Palmer B.S.N. '73, a lieutenant j.g. in the Naval Reserves, entered a new Naval medical program, PRIMUS, which safeguards the armed forces from a shortage of medical personnel in wartime. She is based at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas.

Sally Proctor Rackley Ph.D. '73 is a classics professor at Drew University.

Mark Stalnecker '73 is chief executive officer of Philadelphia National Ltd., a merchant banking subsidiary of Philadelphia National Bank, and the executive vice president of Core States Financial Corp. He and his wife, **Susan Matamoros Stalnecker** '73, treasurer and director of DuPont subsidiary Conoco UK, live in London, England, with their twins.

Kathryn J. Zerbe '73 was awarded the J. Hambleton Abrahams professorship in the Menninger School of Psychiatry and Mental Health Services for the 1988-89 academic year.

Jerry S. Apple '74, M.D. '78 is a diagnostic radiologist with South Jersey Radiology Associates. He and his wife, Janice, and their two sons live in Voorhees, N.J.

Timothy R. Cappel J.D. '74, A.M. '75 formed the law firm Greenwald & Cappel in March 1988 in Costa Mesa, Calif. He and his wife, Mary Lou, and their two daughters live in Huntington Harbour.

Herbert M. Chain '74 is a partner in the New York City firm Deloitte Haskins & Sells. He earned his M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton Graduate School of Business and joined the firm in 1977. He specializes in brokerage and commodities. He and his wife, Heidi, and their son live in Forest Hills, N.Y.

Marcia Lee Moore Dunaway '74, president of Professional Tax Preparation, is also assistant director of Clearwater Camp, a girls' summer camp in Minocqua, Wis. She and her husband, **Frank R. Dunaway III** '75, and their three daughters live in Lake Forest, Ill.

Robert A. Jarow '74 was appointed professor of investment management at Cornell's graduate school of management in Ithaca, N.Y. An associate editor of *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* and *Review of Future Markets*, he has published two books.

Lawrence T. Loeser '74 is the executive vice president of Commercial National Bank in Chicago and serves on the bank's board of directors.

Gregory Mahler A.M. '74, Ph.D. '77 studied the legislatures and developments of social policy in eight different Caribbean nations last summer on a Fulbright grant. He directs the area and international studies program at the University of Vermont, where he has taught political science for ten years.

Michael S. Mayer '74, A.M. '75 resigned from the University of Auckland in New Zealand to join the University of Montana's history department. He was a visiting professor at the University of Illinois-Champaign for the past year. He and his wife, **Susan Bonar Mayer** '75, live in Missoula, Mont., where she is a teacher and working on her master's.

Ken McAllister J.D. '74 was chairman of the High Point, N.C., Republican Party. An attorney with the Greensboro law firm Carruthers & Roth, he had been a U.S. attorney for the N.C. Middle District following an appointment by President Reagan in 1981.

Nancy Millner '74 received her Ph.D. in counseling psychology from The Union of Experimenting

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Colleges and Universities in Cincinnati, Ohio. She lives in Richmond, Va.

Richard Bernard Noonan M.Ed. '74 is the assistant superintendent for curriculum and instruction for the Rye County, N.Y., public schools.

Samuel Aurelius Owen Jr. '74 teaches at the Nairobi International School of Theology in Kenya, where he and his wife, Patsy, live.

William E. Palin B.S.E. '74 is a plastic surgeon in Cumberland, Md., where he and his wife, Linda, and their daughter live.

Allan L. Peck '74 earned his M.D. from the University of Connecticut and is a resident in internal medicine at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Ira Sandron J.D. '74, who was a senior attorney with the Federal Labor Relations Authority, is executive director of the Immigration Reform Law Institute, a public interest law firm.

Janet Shephard Kinney Schmidt '74, M.D. '80 is a pediatric fellow in infectious diseases at Johns Hopkins University's medical school.

J. Michael Vasilevich M.F. '74, Ph.D. '77 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of Alma College in Michigan.

Max Wallace '74 is associate vice president of government relations and associate counsel at Duke. He has been at Duke since 1983. In addition to serving on the patent committee, the research policy committee, and the Duke Union's board of directors, he has taught in Duke's science, technology, and human values program and in the continuing education program.

Connie Bossons Bishop B.S.N. '75 is a clinical faculty member and preceptor at Salve Regina College's nursing department and the quality assurance consultant for the Naval Hospital in Newport, R.I. A nominee to the American College of Healthcare Executives, she was named an Outstanding Young Woman of America in 1982 and to *Who's Who in the East* for 1986. She and her husband, Ben, live in Portsmouth, R.I.

Mark Bussman B.S.E.E. '75 is director of marketing at the new Key Computer Labs, where he develops supercomputers. He has also worked with the Beyond War Foundation on a USA-USSR relations project. He and his wife, Mary, and their son live in Menlo Park, Calif.

Gregory S. Butler '75 is senior marketing manager for the W.R. Bonsal Co. in Charlotte, where he and his wife, Lynn, and their two sons live.

Buddy Joe Champion M.Div. '75 earned his D.Min. from Drew University in Madison, Wis., in May. He is pastor of Central United Methodist Church in Canton, N.C.

Frank R. Dunaway III '75 earned his doctorate from the University of Illinois' medical school and is a resident in emergency medicine at St. Francis Medical Center in Peoria, Ill. He and his wife, **Marcia Lee Moore Dunaway** '74, and their three daughters live in Lake Forest.

Karen English '75 is working on her doctoral dissertation in American literature. She and her husband, John Engell, and their son live in Chapel Hill.

Alan Cochrane French '75 is rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Murray Hill, N.J.

Robert L. Frizzelle '75 works for TRW at Space Park in Redondo Beach, Calif. He and his wife, **Kim Reese Frizzelle** '78, and their four sons live in Agoura, Calif.

James B. Kopp Jr. '75 is account supervisor and director of professional services with Knapp Inc., a corporate communications counseling firm in Atlanta. He is a contributor to *Atlanta Magazine*, *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, and other publications.

Steven R. McCoy '75, M.D. '79 is in private practice in orthopaedic surgery in Litchfield, Conn. He and his family live in Torrington, Conn.

Jane Leslie Moloney '75 Ph.D. '83, a research program director in the chemotherapy department at Glaxo, Inc., is a competitive swimmer with the Raleigh Area Masters and holds several state records. She chairs the N.C. Masters and the state's Swimming Hall of Fame, and is on committees directing major swim meets and triathlons.

Ellen Thalmann Puleo '75, M.D. '79 and her husband, **Joel Puleo** '75, M.D. '79, are in private practice in obstetrics and gynecology at the Pinehurst Women's Clinic. They have three children and live in Pinehurst, N.C.

Bynum "Buffy" Griffin Rudisill '75 won the Southeast Regional General Counsel's Award in June for outstanding service to small business. The district counsel for the Charlotte district office of the U.S. Small Business Administration, she has been with the organization for eight years.

Henrietta E. "Penny" Rue '75 earned a doctorate in counseling and personnel services in May from the University of Maryland. She is director of student programs at Georgetown University. She and her husband, Dan Welch, live on Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

T.O. Sterrett '75 is the pianist for the Broadway Musical Cats.

Janice M. Thurmond '75 was appointed in June to a two-year term on the board of directors of the

League of Women Voters and its education fund. She is a partner in the firm Thurmond, Thurmond, Miller, Rucker & Baker in Athens, Ga.

Ray Womack '75 is president of Womack Electric Supply Co. in Burlington, N.C. He and his wife, Debbie, have two children.

James H. Acker B.S.E.E. '76, M.S.E.E. '78 set up a practice in sports medicine with an orthopaedic group in Daytona Beach, Fla., after completing a fellowship in the field at Harvard Medical School. He and his wife, **Clare Watson Acker** '80, have two daughters.

James I. Anthony Jr. '76 is president of his own commercial and real estate company, Anthony & Co. He and his wife, **Susan Ryan Anthony** '78, and their two children live in Raleigh.

Jane Cluett Bodey '76 is a physician in private practice. She and her husband, Philip, live in Wethersfield, Conn.

Daniel Durway Ph.D. '76 is the pastor of Crestwood Presbyterian Church. He spent two years as pastor of the American Protestant Church in Antwerp and Brussels, Belgium. His wife, **Flo Denny Durway** A.M. '76, teaches English in High Point, N.C.

Greg Gombar '76 is senior vice president and chief financial officer of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Hospital Authority. He and his wife, Linda, have two daughters.

Jeffrey C. Howard '76 is a partner in the N.C. law firm Petree, Stockton & Robinson, where he specializes in commercial litigation. He and his wife, **Carson "Sally" Dowd Howard** '76, and their children live in Lewisville, N.C.

George F. "Geoff" Howson Jr. '76 wrote and illustrated a golf humor book, *Golf: How to Look Good When You're Not*, published in May.

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Robert Woody Myall '76 is vice president and chief actuary of Triad Life Insurance Corp. in Winston-Salem, N.C., where he and his wife, Elaine, and their daughter live.

Nancy M. Schlichting '76 is executive vice president and chief operating officer of Riverside Methodist Hospitals in Columbus, Ohio.

Gerald C. Stoppelman M.Div. '76 is priest in charge of St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church in Marlinton, W.Va.

Jan Lee Warne '76 lives in Phoenix, Ariz., where she manages an investment portfolio comprised of ranches, income properties, and raw land.

Todd A. Atwood '77 is a marketing director for Worldwide Personal Care Products for the Colgate Palmolive Co. He lives in Manhattan.

Gregory F. Duncan M.Div. '77 is admissions director for Duke's divinity school. He was with the Fla. Conference of the United Methodist Church as regional director of the Heifer Project International, a relief organization.

Linda Halperin '77 received board certification from the American Board of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and works at the Roger C. Peace Rehabilitation Hospital in Greenville, S.C.

Alden Lancaster '77 is an independent educational and nonprofit organization consultant in Washington, D.C. She directs a nationwide teacher training project for community-based "Literacy for Empowerment," funded by the MacArthur Foundation.

Stacey Willits McConnell '77 is a partner with the law firm MacEttee, Harvey, Gallagher & Featherman, Ltd. She and her husband, Chris, and their daughter live in West Chester, Pa.

Robert L. Pettit J.D. '77 was appointed associate

deputy secretary of transportation by President Reagan. He has been a partner with the firm Wiley, Rein & Fielding in Washington, D.C., since 1986.

Richard Rubenstein '77 is a dermatologist in Tamarac, Fla. He and his wife, Diane, and their daughter live in Coral Springs.

Susan Nye Surles '77 is an assistant district attorney in Alamance County, N.C.

Karen Thomas '77 is medical director of Northeast Kingdom Mental Health Services, a community health clinic, in Vermont. She lives in St. Johnsbury.

Janet L. Walberg '77 was tenured and promoted to associate professor in the exercise physiology program at Virginia Tech.

Patricia Humphlett Bent '78 is a law student at George Washington University. She and her husband, Rodney, live in Falls Church, Va.

D. Stephen Cloniger M.Div. '78 is vice president for enrollment management at Charlotte's Queens College. He and his wife, Priscilla, and their two children live in Huntersville, N.C.

Peter C. Griffith '78, who earned his Ph.D. in ecology from the University of Georgia in August, is a research associate with the University of Maryland's marine biotechnology center. He and his wife, Esther Fleischmann, live in Baltimore.

Patricia Haverland '78 is a vice president and financial analyst at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. She and her husband, Mark McBride, live in New York City.

Robert E. Kinicki Ph.D. '78 is head of the computer science department at Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Jeffrey A. Kozak B.S.E. '78 is a spinal surgeon with the Fonden Orthopedic Group in Houston, Texas.

Carl W. Lindquist M.Div. '78 is pastor of Sandy Ridge United Methodist Church in High Point, N.C. He has been president of the National Foundation for the Study of Religion and Economics since 1986.

Paul Pin '78, M.D. '82 is a plastic surgeon in Dallas, where he and his wife, **Mollie Garrett Pin** '81, and their son live.

Ferdinand L. Salomon '78, a lieutenant commander and pilot in the U.S. Navy, is stationed at Barbers Point, Hawaii. He and his wife, **Monica Briggs Salomon** '80, live in Ewa Beach.

Christopher Glenn Sawyer J.D. '78 was elected vice president/president elect of the Atlanta Bar Association for 1988-89. He is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Alston & Bird and specializes in general corporate law and real estate law.

Lawrence M. Scheir '78, a post-doctoral fellow at the University of California-Berkeley's alcohol research group and a senior research associate with UCLA's psychology department, earned his Ph.D. in educational psychology and technology from the University of Southern California last year. He and his wife, Cristy Ann, live in Bakersfield.

Susan Nelson Segars B.S.N. '78 is a Lamaze childbirth instructor. She and her husband, **James H. Segars** M.D. '81, and their three children live in Nashville, Tenn.

Brian Siegel '78 practices child psychiatry both privately and with the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. He and his family live in Baltimore.

Jean Ramsey Simmons B.S.M.E. '78 is a metallurgist for Armco, Inc., in Ashland, Ky. She and her husband, Alan, have two children.

Carol Lee Wilkerson '78 is the supervising attorney of an office of the U.A.W. Legal Services Plan in Atlanta. She and her husband, James, live in Marietta, Ga.

Melissa Wynne '78 is an associate with the Chicago law firm Schiff, Hardin & Waite.

Arthur C. Zeidman J.D. '78 is legal counsel for Variety Wholesalers, Inc., at the company's national headquarters in Raleigh, where he and his wife, **Lynn C. Baumbblatt** '77, and their four children live.

Joseph R. Aicher Jr. Ph.D. '79, a political science professor at N.C. Central University, was honored as an Outstanding Teacher last year.

Arthur Astorino Jr. B.S.M.E. '79 is in private practice in ophthalmic surgery in Newport Beach, Calif. He and his wife, Polly, live in Laguna Niguel.

Helen "Ducky" Clark Atkeson '79 practices law with the firm Davis, Graham & Stubbs in Denver, where she and her husband, Tim, live.

Robert A. Bearden '79 is director of financial analysis and reporting for Roche Biomedical Laboratories, Inc. He joined the company in 1987 as an assistant to the senior vice president of finance. He was an assistant to the corporate controller at Duke.

Dwight I. Bliss '79 received his J.D. from Denver College's law school in 1984. He is affiliated with Cruickshank Phillips Barristers & Solicitors and lives in Edmonton, Canada.

H. Alexander Claiborne Ph.D. '79 is an associate professor of biochemistry at Wake Forest University's Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He has been a faculty member since 1982.

Catherine Drozdowski '79 is working on an advanced degree in systems engineering at the University of Arizona's college of engineering. She lives in Tucson.

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Thomas Ayres Englehart '79 is a senior geophysicist with Union Texas Petroleum Co. in Houston, Texas. He and his wife, Melinda, live on Lake Houston.

Stuart Gamm '79 is manager of finance with BICCC-VERO Electronics Inc. in Hamden, Conn. He and his wife, **Melissa Dewey Gamm M.B.A. '80**, have a son.

Peter M. Gillon '79 is an environmental attorney with the firm Weil, Gotshal & Manges in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Melinda, live in Bethesda, Md.

J. Michael Jakes B.S.E.E. '79 completed a two-year clerkship at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the federal circuit in Washington, D.C. He is an associate with the Washington law firm Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner.

Tracie Jensen '79 is a project manager for The GLM Companies and is in charge of two-office buildings and four shopping centers. She and her husband, John, live in Washington, D.C.

Galen Luse B.S.E.E. '79 earned his M.B.A. from Queens College in 1987 and works for Southern Bell. He and his wife, Teresa, and their son live in Matthews, N.C.

Helen Maness B.S.M.E. '79 is manager of human resources information systems in the compensation department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. She lives in Cary, N.C.

Philip M. Mulford '79 is executive vice president of finance and administration and general counsel for CTI Systems, Inc., in Dallas.

Julie C. Mulroy Ph.D. '79 is an assistant professor in the biology department of Denison University in Granville, Ohio.

Robert J. Preminger '79 is a tax associate with the Manhattan law firm Summit Rovers & Feldsman. He received his master's of law degree in taxation from New York University's law school in 1987.

Lori Resnick Price M.B.A. '79 is vice president of financial planning for Professional Financial Planning, Inc., in Norwalk, Conn., and a registered securities principal with Lincoln National Equity Sales Corp. She and her husband, Daniel, live in Wilton, Conn.

Mary Beth Rose Ph.D. '79 wrote *The Expense of Spirit: Love and Sexuality in English Renaissance Drama*. She lives in Chicago.

Sara Rosenquist Sears '79 earned her doctorate in clinical psychology at the University of Kentucky after completing a residency at Duke Medical Center. She and her husband, John, and their daughter live in Durham.

Katherine McKay Sloan '79 is a C.P.A. and received a master's in accounting from the University of Colorado at Boulder in May 1985. She and her husband own a business, Accounting, Computer, and Tax Professionals, and live in Edwards, Colo.

Terry Smetanka M.B.A. '79 is senior manager of programming for IBM. He has been with the company since 1974.

Richard T. Smith B.S.M.E. '79 is manager of building operations for Southern Bell in Charlotte.

Sonya Salih Wakil '79 received her M.D. in May from the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, where she is a resident in pediatrics.

Stacy West '79 is a lawyer and director of client relations for the Philadelphia law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

Hilary Wiener Zarrow '79 recently moved to Edinburgh, Scotland, with her husband, Scott, and their daughter. She was a lawyer in Tulsa, Okla.

MARRIAGES: Janet Shepard Kinney '74, M.D. '80 to Robert Mark Schmidt on June 25 . . . **Richard Bernard Noonan M.Ed. '74** to Pamela Phillips on Feb. 20, 1988 . . . **James Dietch '75** to Judy Rosenberg on Aug. 2, 1987. Residence: Tustin, Calif. . . . **Alan Cochrane French '75** to Mary Robinson Parkman on Feb. 13, 1988 . . . **Julie Dillon Ripley Ridgeley B.S.N. '75** to Peter Freeland Miller in June in Rowayton, Conn. . . . **Jane Candice Cluett '76** to Philip George Bodey in August. Residence: Wethersfield, Conn. . . . **Lee Carlton Rogers '77** to Robin Renee Wheeler on June 11 . . . **Patricia Haverland '78** to Mark W. McBride on April 16. Residence: New York City . . . **David R. Hensen '78** to Deirdre Munisteri on Nov. 8, 1987 . . . **Patricia Elizabeth Humphlett '78** to Rodney Gordon Bent on June 19. Residence: Falls Church, Va. . . . **Carol E. Lee '78** to James M. Wilkerson on May 7. Residence: Marietta, Ga. . . . **Kathryn Jean Oppenheim B.S.N. '78** to **Craig A. Bloch M.D. '81** on Sept. 4. Residence: Palo Alto, Calif. . . . **Melissa Ann Wynne '78** to David S. Foster in June in Summit, N.J. . . . **Arthur Astorino Jr. B.S.M.E. '79** to M. Polly McKinstry on Aug. 20. Residence: Laguna Niguel, Calif. . . . **Peter M. Gillon '79** to Melinda Wolf on May 7. Residence: Bethesda, Md. . . . **Tracie Jensen '79** to John Michael Jacquemin on June 18. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . . **Katherine C. McKay '79** to Dave Sloan on Aug. 20. Residence: Edwards, Colo. . . . **David L. Neter '79** to Cathy Joanne Feiner on May 1 . . . **Lori Resnick M.B.A. '79** to Daniel Price on June 5. Residence: Wilton, Conn. . . . **Sandra Silverstein '79** to Albert Tielebein on May 28. Residence: Mainz, W. Germany . . . **A.F. Veneziano Jr. '79** to Cheri Anne DeLay on Jan. 30, 1988 . . . **Stacy Ellen West '79** to Peter Stratford Clark Jr. in June in Pound Ridge, N.Y.

BIRTHS: First child and son to **Lynn McLain '71**, J.D. 74 and Bryson Cook on Oct. 15, 1987. Named Joseph Bryson "Jeb" . . . Third child and first son to **Sidney Loy Gulleude '72** and **Suzanne Allen Gulleude '74**, M.Ed. '79, Ph.D. '83 on May 29, 1987. Named Sidney Loy IV . . . Third child and daughter to **Dale C. Robbins '72**, J.D. '75 and Becky Robbins on April 10. Named Marie Irwin . . . First daughter and second child to **Sallie Smith Scarborough B.S.N. '72** and Mike Scarborough on Nov. 4, 1987. Named Margaret Ann . . . First child and son to **Wendy Jay Hillburn '73** and William Hillburn on Aug. 26. Named William Jennings . . . Second child and son to **Jerry S. Apple '74**, M.D. '78 and Janice K. Apple on April 25. Named Andrew Edward . . . Daughter to **William E. Palin B.S.E. '74** and Linda Palin on April 28. Named Hannah . . . Second son to **Gregory S. Butler '75** and Lynn Butler on May 2. Named Jeffrey Stewart . . . First child and daughter to **Mary Margaret Samson Elmayer '75** and **Russell C. Elmayer M.B.A. '79** on July 9. Named Amy Rebecca . . . Third child and son to **Ellen Thalmann Puleo '75**, M.D. '79 and **Joel Puleo '75**, M.D. '79. Named Preston Kirk . . . First child and daughter to **Fredrika C. Simmons '75** and **Sven Carl Soderstrom Jr. B.S.M.E. '75** on June 15. Named Kelsey Christine Soderstrom . . . Second child and daughter to **James H. Acker B.S.E.E. '76**, M.S.E.E. '78 and **Clare Watson Acker '80** on Aug. 14. Named Emily Victoria . . . Second child and first daughter to **Judith Hammerschmidt '76** and Hank Henkla on June 13. Named Elizabeth Hunter Henkla . . . Third child and daughter to **Carson "Sally" Dowd Howard '76** and **Jeffrey C. Howard '76** on July 12. Named Abigail Dupree . . . Second child and daughter to **Garry E. Ober '76** and Jennifer G. Ober on April 12. Named Mary Grace . . . Second and third children, twins, to **Jan Lee Warne Cacheris '76** and Christopher J. Cacheris on Feb. 15, 1988. Named Craig James Warne and Catherine

Jan Warne . . . A daughter to **Gordon Wegart '76** and **Kathleen Bauman '77** on April 22. Named Amanda Michelle . . . Third and fourth children, twins, to **Lynn C. Baumbalt '77** and **Arthur C. Zeidman Jr. B.S. '78** on May 9. Named Steven Frank and Joseph Leonard . . . Second child and first daughter to **Kim Spalthoff Hug B.S.N. '77** and Richard Hug on June 17. Named Kelley Elizabeth . . . Second child and son to Charles **Wesley Lallier '77** and **Rebecca Ragsdale Lallier '77** on May 1. Named Joseph Kemp . . . First child and son to **Edward M. Riegel '77** and Phyllis Joan Smith on April 12. Named Ian Andrew . . . A son to **David Fox M.F. '78** and Mary Ann Fox on April 17. Named Darryl Vincent . . . First child and son to **Ruth Carson Gregory B.H.S. '78** and K. Scott Gregory on May 31. Named Stephen Douglas . . . First child and son to **Peter C. Griffith '78** and Esther Fleischmann on March 20. Named Collin . . . A son to **Jeffrey M. Hurst '78** and **Madeline Roxanna Harper Hurst '78** on Feb. 10, 1988. Named Slater Nelson . . . Second child and daughter to **Carol Ann Hutzelman '78** and **Philip Clay Wolf '78** on Sept. 6. Named Graham Huzelman Wolf . . . Twin sons, second and third children to **Jeffrey Kozak B.S.M.E. '78** and Lee Ann Kozak on July 16. Named Travis Michael and Daniel Fletcher . . . Second child and son to **Paul Pin '78**, M.D. '82 and **Mollie Garrett Pin '81**. Named Garrett . . . Third child and daughter to **Susan Nelson Segars B.S.N. '78** and **James H. Segars Jr. M.D. '81** on July 28. Named Laura Elizabeth . . . Second child and first daughter to **Jean Ramsey Simmons B.S.M.E. '78** and Alan Simmons on June 18. Named Elizabeth Anne . . . Second child and first son to **Kathryn Hanson Carroll '79** and Philip Carroll on Dec. 20. Named Thomas Eliot . . . First child and son to **J. Michael Jakes B.S.E.E. '79** and Carolee Taylor Jakes on Feb. 7, 1988. Named Nathan Taylor . . . Second child and first daughter to **L. Scott Loepp '79** and **Joan Thomas Loepp '81** on May 4. Named Lauren Elizabeth . . . A son to **James Erskine Love III '79**. Named James Erskine IV . . . Second son to **Lynne L. Marshall '79** and Michael Truscott on May 15. Named Brendon Hollis . . . Second child and daughter to **Richard T. Smith B.S.M.E. '79** and Susan C. Smith on April 5, 1988. Named Aislinn Elizabeth.

80s

Charles Andrew Bererdesco '80 is an associate with the law firm Whiteford, Taylor & Preston in Baltimore, Md., where he and his wife, Alice, live.

Donna M. Cederberg M.S.N. '80 was promoted to section head of clinical virology in the infectious diseases department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

George M. Connelly '80 works for the Reliance Insurance Co. in Philadelphia. He and his wife, Sandra, have two daughters.

Charles Gene Dolace '80 is a financial planner for Bernard Wolfe & Associates. He lives in Bethesda, Md.

Patrick M. Ehret '80 joined the investment firm Smith Barney as second vice president of the sales division, based in Philadelphia, where he was formerly an account executive with E.F. Hutton.

Richard C. Goldrosen '80 lives in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he heads his marketing communications firm, The Write Words.

Margaret "Peggy" Gulley B.S.M.E. '80 has a hematopathology fellowship at N.C. Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, where she and her husband, John Williams Jr., and their daughter live.

Kurt Hobery '80, Ph.D. '88 earned his doctorate studying the climatic history of Lake Malawi in southeast Africa. He is a post-doctoral research associate in Duke's zoology department.

Mark Hoppe '80 is a litigation attorney in Fort Worth, Texas, where he and his wife, **Betsy Sutton Hoppe** '81, and their son live.

Stephen M. Hunt B.S.E.E. '80 visited ports in the Orient and the Philippines while deployed aboard the U.S. Navy aircraft carrier *USS Enterprise*.

Paul Johnson '80, chief resident in internal medicine at Yale-New Haven Hospital for a year, has a fellowship in infectious diseases at Mass. General Hospital. He and his wife, Cheryl, live in Brookline.

Daniel A. Kalish '80 is an attorney in private practice in White Plains, N.Y.

Jeffrey Todd Liegner '80 received his M.D. in May from the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, where he has an internal medicine internship and an ophthalmology residency.

Mike Maready '80 became a pilot for Delta Air Lines after completing his six-year commitment to the U.S. Air Force, where he was an instructor pilot and an aircraft commander for the C-141. His wife, **Mollie Stokes Maready** '80, works for George W. Kane, Inc., and teaches Jazzercise. They live in Durham.

Carlette C. McMullan '80 is an analyst and institutional fixed income salesperson in the financial services group of the Chicago investment banking firm Bear, Stearns. She earned her M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1987.

Maureen T. Morgan Miller '80 is a part-time nursing assistant at the Jewish Home of Greater Harrisburg in Pennsylvania. She and her husband, **Philip**

D. Miller B.S.E.E. '83, and their four children live in Harrisburg.

Ellen M. Niehoff B.S.N. '80, an Air Force captain, left active service to work on her master's in public health administration at California's Loma Linda University.

William R. Russell III '80, who earned his M.B.A. from Loyola College in 1982, is an associate with Corporate Project Investors in New York City.

Colgate Whitehead Salomon B.S.C.E. '80 is a Navy ROTC instructor at Tulane University in New Orleans, where he and his wife, Michelle, live.

Monica Briggs Salomon '80 is a C.P.A. with the firm Wikoff, Coffman & Co. in Honolulu, Hawaii. She and her husband, **Ferdinand L. Salomon** '78, live in Ewa Beach.

Mark G. Schwartz '80 is chief resident in orthopaedic surgery at Mount Sinai Medical Center. He and his wife, Sharon, live in New York City.

Karen Blumenthal '81 is a reporter for *The Wall Street Journal*. She and her husband, **R.A. Scott McCartney** '82, a journalist, and their daughter live in Dallas.

Joel Burdick B.S.M.E. '81, who earned his Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from Stanford in March, is an assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

Thomas P. Cornett '81, M.B.A. '85 was promoted to assistant vice president of NCNB National Bank in Tampa, Fla. He joined NCNB in 1985.

Marjorie M. Cox '81 earned her M.B.A. from Vanderbilt University in 1985. After working for more than two years at Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati, she became associate product manager on Baby Ruth candy bars for RJR-Nabisco Co.

Gary E. Davison '81 had his article, "Don't Regulate Airlines, Open American Skies to American Competition," published in *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*. He is an associate with the law firm Allen, Kimerer & LaVelle in Phoenix, Ariz.

Daniel M. "Dor" Dorfman '81 received his M.D. from Ohio State University in 1985 and completed an internship in internal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia in 1986. He is chief resident in physical medicine and rehabilitation at the school and will complete his training in June. He and his wife, Lisa, live in Richmond.

Glenn Dranoff '81, M.D. '85 began a fellowship in oncology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in July after completing his residency in internal medicine at Mass. General Hospital. He and his wife, **Susan Cole Dranoff** J.D. '83, live in Cambridge, Mass.

Robert K. Hampton '81 was named executive director of the Kathleen Price and Joseph M. Bryan Family Foundation in Greensboro, N.C. He was with Duke's development office.

Myron T. Hill Jr. '81 is a partner in the law firm Howard, Browning, Sams, Poole, Hill & Daniel in Greenville, N.C. He earned his J.D. from Wake Forest University in 1984.

Betsy Sutton Hoppe '81 is working on her M.B.A. at Texas Christian University. She and her husband, **Mark Hoppe** '80, and their son live in Fort Worth.

Keith M. Horton '81 is a resident in diagnostic radiology at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he earned his M.D. in 1985. He interned in internal medicine at the University of Virginia Affiliated Hospitals in Roanoke, Va., after graduation. He lives in Durham.

Kim A. Hull M.Div. '81 is senior pastor of St. Luke's United Methodist Church in Danville, Va.

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Canadian Rockies Adventure

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Few wilderness regions of the world can match the beauty and grandeur of Canada's West. Two nights in Vancouver in the heart of the city, two nights in Victoria, two nights in Banff at the Banff Springs Hotel, two nights at the Jasper Park Lodge in Jasper, and, as a finale, one night in Edmonton at the elegant Four Seasons Hotel. All sightseeing on the trip included at no extra charge. Price: \$1,999. Arrangements by Intrav.

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The Romance of the Danube

June 27-July 10

This two-week itinerary features Europe's greatest river—the blue Danube. On its 1,800-mile course, it links Central and Southwest Europe, the

Balkans, and the Black Sea. Eight countries share its waters—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Attractions on the Danube will captivate you. Castles, palaces, chapels, monasteries, all line its scenic banks, some from spectacular sites high up on crags and cliffs. Approximately \$3,295-\$3,695 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Alaska Wilderness and Glacier Expedition

August 8-19

This thirteen-day combines an extensive cruise of the Inside Passage and spectacular tide water glaciers with luxury train travel through the vast Interior—a chance to see nature's most magnificent wilderness and wildlife. Begin in Fairbanks, then explore the ruggedly beautiful scenery from the comfort of your private dome car. Tour Denali National Park and Anchorage. Then board the ISLAND PRINCESS and cruise for seven days among the icebergs of Glacier Bay and on to Skagway, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Vancouver. Special add-ons and an early booking discounts. From \$2,795 per person, double occupancy, including air fare from Seattle. Arrangements by Gohagan & Company.

The Seas of Ulysses and the Black Sea

September 12-28

Retrace the historic waters where Ulysses wandered for ten years. Venice, San Marino, Dubrovnik, Malta, Athens, Yalta, and Odessa in the Black Sea are all yours as you journey back into ancient times. The GOLDEN ODYSSEY is

your home for these two exciting weeks of luxury cruising. Prices begin at \$3,007, including air from Durham/Raleigh and other East Coast cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Lines.

The River Seine

September 27-October 9

This distinctively new itinerary features a first-ever cruise on one of the world's most romantic rivers. You'll start in London. From Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, from Oxford to Stonehenge, there's more to visit in and around London than any area imaginable. Before you cruise into Paris, you'll visit the Normandy beaches, Rouen—scene of the trial of Joan of Arc—and majestic Versailles. Price: Approximately \$3,295-\$3,395 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Wings Over the Nile Adventure

October 31-November 13

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for four nights at the deluxe Ramses Hilton. Motorcoach to Alexandria, seaside resort and one of the three main centers of the Christian world, for a two-night stay. Fly over the Suez Canal, stopping to tour St. Catherine's Monastery, and on to Charm El Sheikh for one night. As a finale, board the deluxe M.S. SUN BOAT II in Aswan for a four-night cruise on the Nile to Edfu, Kom Ombo, Luxor, and Abu Simbel, then back to Cairo for a night. This is a first-ever and exclusive itinerary, featuring chartered flights, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship on the Nile, with an expert Egyptologist along. Price \$3,499 from New York. Arrangements by Intrav.

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Kathy J. Koop B.H.S. '81 graduated from the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic in 1987 and is practicing in Berkeley Heights, N.J.

Adriane Lee Ziegler McAvoy '81, M.B.A. '84 is an assistant vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. in New York City. She and her husband, **John Marshall McAvoy** M.B.A. '84, live in Basking Ridge, N.J.

Eric K. Osserman '81 is a litigation associate with the N.Y. law firm Kelley Drye and Warren. He and his wife, Linda, live in New York City.

Valerie Moore Passman '81 received her J.D. from Boston College in May. She is a law clerk to a judge in the U.S. court of appeals in Boston. She and her husband, Bill, live in Hamilton, Mass.

MARRIAGES: **Charles Andrew Berardesco** '80 to Alice Louise Rowland in July 1986. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Rose Anne Bowden** '80 to Benjamin Zachery Freed in Duke Chapel on April 10, 1989. . . **Paul Johnson** '80 to Cheryl Cassin in May 1987. Residence: Brookline, Mass. . . **Myra Nunn** '80 to Ernest Edgar Rhyne on July 23, 1987. Residence: Jacksonville, Fla. . . **Richard**

Michael Potocki '80 to Jane Marie Daly in May. . . **Penny Joy Wolfson** '80 to Robert Lieberberg on Jan. 23, 1988. . . **Craig A. Bloch** M.D. '81 to **Kathryn Jean Oppenheim** B.S.N. '78 on Sept. 4. Residence: Palo Alto, Calif. . . **Glenn Dranoff** '81, M.D. '85 to **Susan J. Cole** J.D. '83 on Aug. 30, 1987. Residence: Cambridge, Mass. . . **Patricia Dumphy** '81 to Joseph Diaz on May 28. Residence: New York City. . . **Myron T. Hill Jr.** '81 to Eva Beth McLamb in Duke Chapel on March 19, 1988. Residence: Greenville, N.C. . .

Eric K. Osserman '81 to Linda Beth Hirschmann on Aug. 21. Residence: New York City. . . **James Stillman Rockefeller** '80 to Amy Elisabeth Harless in May. . . **Barry K. Wein** '81 to Joella Allerton in May. Residence: Richmond, Va. . .

Adriane Lee Zeigler '81, M.B.A. '84 to **John Marshall McAvoy** M.B.A. '84 on May 14. Residence: Basking Ridge, N.J. . . **William Roy Araskov** '82, M.B.A. '83 to Eileen Stafford Kenny in May. . . **Peter Bevier Bandrow** '82 to **Laurie Jean Caldwell** '83 in June. . . **Deborah Lynn Derrick** '82 to James Baxter Hunt on May 28. Residence: Washington, D.C. . . **Marcy Marie Doyle** '82 to George O. Sparks III on Dec. 5, 1987. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Robert Andrew Frost** '82 to **Kathryn Kee McSpaddon** '82 on July 5, 1988. Residence: St. Louis. . . **Krista Hall** '82 to Warren Keith Atkins on Dec. 19, 1987. . . **Mary Kristin Klein** '82 to William Joseph Donahue in May. . . **F. Wayne Lafferty** '82, M.B.A. '86 to **Hilary Clark Eddy** '87 on May 28. Residence: Durham. . . **Lisa Liberty** '82 to Martha J. McPartland on Jan. 16, 1988. Residence: Irvington, N.Y. . . **Robert M. Nash** '82 to Laurie Rachel Meyer on Sept. 13, 1987. Residence: Alexandria, Va. . . **Kim Rimmer** '82 to Terry Turk on April 23. . . **Amy Elizabeth Roussel** '82 to John Hunter III on April 30. Residence: San Francisco. . . **Thomas K. Sawanobori**

B.S.M.E. '82 to Diane M. Foushi on Aug. 6. Residence: Yorks Linda, Calif. . . **Gregory Neal Stock** B.S.E.E. '82, M.S.E.E. '84 to Ruth Dorothy Washington on June 11 in Duke Chapel. . . **Joan Weakland** '82 to Gianfranco Ciarro on April 30, 1988. . . **Gunnar W. Zorn** B.S.M.E. '82 to **Pamela J. Miller** '84 on May 24. Residence: Newark, Del. . . **Jill C. Bahm** M.S.E.E. '83 to Clifford George Zwahlen on April 30, 1988. Residence: Houston. . . **Laurie Jean Caldwell** '83 to **Peter Bevier Bandrow** '82 on June 4. Residence: New York City. . . **Tracey Lee Dillman** '83 to Alfred Charles Meyers Jr. on Dec. 19, 1987. . . **Linda Janette Gay** '83 to **Thomas Anthony Kaelin** '84 on Aug. 13. Residence: Richmond

Heights, Mo. . . **Kevin A. Gray** '83 to Elizabeth Ann Hale on June 18. Residence: Munich, W. Germany. . . **Michael T. Harvey** A.M. '83 to Anne-Marie LoBue in June 1987. Residence: Durham. . . **Martha M. Morris** '83 to Thomas E. Bunch on May 9, 1987. Residence: Greensboro. . . **David Branch Nuckols** '83 to Karin Anne Ketzel in June. . . **Paige Brooke Tunstall** '83 to Michael Vincent Gilbert Jr. in May. . . **Kelly Brent Walker** '83 to Peter Newcomb on Sept. 3. . . **Kelly Ann Witter** '83, M.S. '85 to Todd Matthew Leovic on July 2. . . **Helen Elizabeth Brumley** '84 to William Jenkins Love on Aug. 6. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Suzette Cardinal** '84 to Jack Santori on Aug. 6. Residence: Ontario, Calif. . . **Kevin Anthony Carter** '84 to Katrina Sheriff in June 1987. Residence: Savoy, Ill. . . **Christine E. Edwards** '84 to Lonen J. Fox Jr. on July 11, 1987. Residence: Reston, Va. . . **Craig Robert Faulks** '84 to Eliza Ordway Webb in May. . . **S. Kim Fedak** '84 to G. Eric Brunstead Jr. on Feb. 7, 1987. Residence: Glastonbury, Conn. . . **Cathy Ann Gay** J.D. '84 to J. Blair Richardson Jr. on June 18. . . **Deirdre E. Grace** '84 to David J. Beck on Sept. 12. Residence: Fairfield, Conn. . . **Miranti Rahaju** Ie '84 to Mitchell L. Murphy on July 2. Residence: Fort Lauderdale. . . **Karen Ellen Lynch** '84 to Pete van Caull on June 11 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Winston-Salem. . . **Carol Lee Marquis** '84 to Craig Scott Auerbach on Nov. 14. Residence: Philadelphia. . . **Catherine Lark Park** '84 to William Paul Thomson on May 14. Residence: Charlotte. . . **Anne Deborah Rineberg** B.S.E.E. '84 to Matthew E. Jacobson on March 20, 1988. Residence: Tinton Falls, N.J. . . **Kimberly Dawn Stott** '84 to Robert M. Elliott on June 2. Residence: Raleigh. . . **Scott James Tyree** '84, M.D. '88 to Mary Faye Armbrister on June 4. . . **Yvette Walger** '84 to James Junior Hooper on May 21 in Duke Gardens. . . **Laura Yorke** '84 to Thomas Peter Kikis on Jan. 30, 1988. . . **Stephen Wright Barringer** '85 to Margaret Angele Russell on April 30, 1988. . . **Stuart M. Gaynes** B.S.E.E. '85 to Marcy Stonefield on June 4. Residence: Kansas City, Mo. . . **David L. Greenhouse** '85 to Deborah Marie Wasserman on July 24. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Julie Guest** '85 to **Spencer White** B.S.E.E. '85 in August 1987. Residence: Los Angeles. . . **Debra Marie Pistorino** B.S.E.E. '85 to **Alexander Wells Parrish** '87 on Aug. 6 in Duke Chapel. . . **Matthew Luxemburg Root** '85 to Joanne Washington Blodgett in June. . . **Karen Anne Savio** '85 to Richard Core Harkaway on May 7. . . **Michael Paul Scharf** '85, J.D. '88 to Trina Elizabeth Smith '86 on May 9 in Duke Gardens. . . **Diana M. Torruella** '85 to Stephen A. Gaines on June 4. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Audrey von Frankenberg** '85 to **Stephen C. Brown** III '87 on May 24, 1987. Residence: Greenville, N.C. . . **Luella Anderson** M.B.A. '86 to **Mark Evan Bottelli** M.B.A. '86 on June 11. . . **John Cornelius Burris** '86 to **Julia Carol Vernon** '86 on April 23, 1988. . . **David F. Dabbs** '86 to Paula Mary Blair on Aug. 6. . . **Ted J. Davies** '86 to Tracy M. McCarthy on June 12. Residence: San Diego. . . **Anna Tunstall Fitzgerald** '86 to **Jerry Fabian Hulka** '88 on May 14 in Duke Chapel. . . **Sean William Glynn** '86 to **Kimberly Anne Marshall** '86 on June 25. Residence: Columbia, Md. . . **Donna Levine** '86 to Gary Perkinson on Oct. 2. . . **Robert S. LeVine** B.S.E.E. '86 to **Carole L. Thompson** '86 on June 11 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Alexandria, Va. . . **Mark D. Moseley** B.S.C.E. '86 to **Catherine D. Pliakos** B.S.C.E. '86 on July 23. . . **Scott M. Smith** '86 to **Kathya Kondis** '87 on Sept. 3. Residence: Virginia Beach, Va. . . **Charles Edward White** Ph.D. '86 to Mary Lynne Wilkinson on May 14. . . **Susan Virginia Cooke** '87 to Alan Fenner Boyd on Aug. 13 in Duke Gardens. . . **Cynthia Leigh Cosimano** '87 to **Stephen**

Anthony Daugherty '87 on July 30. Residence: Madison, Wis. . . **Janeane Mindy Dominey** '87 to James Allen Kiger Jr. on May 4 in Duke Chapel. . . **John Mark Garrison** Ph.D. '87 to Deanna Colette Trojan on May 14. . . **Lori A. Good** '87 to Loren A. Larson on July 2. . . **Caroline Marie Hummer** '87 to David A. Rudnick on Aug. 7. Residence: St. Louis. . . **Christopher J. Klugowicz** '87 to Susan Lyasko on June 25. Residence: Cincinnati. . . **Lisa Ann Myers** '87 to Thomas E. Conde on Sept. 10. Residence: Chicago. . . **Helen Parker** '87 to **Mark Evan Atkinson** B.S.E.E. '86 on May 28. Residence: Virginia Beach, Va. . . **Douglas Miller Roorbach** M.B.A. '87 to Jennifer Lynn Dalton on May 21 in Duke Chapel. . . **Gregory Allen Murray** B.S.C.E. '87 to **Amy Randolph Larson** '88 in August. Residence: O'Fallon, Ill. . . **Marc D. Carpenter** '88 to **Rebecca Eugena Sebastian** '90 on May 7. Residence: Durham. . . **Leigh Moseley Joyner** '88 to Rodney Alan Wynkoop on June 25 in Duke Chapel.

BIRTHS: Second child and daughter to **Clare Watson Acker** '80 and **James H. Acker** B.S.E.E. '76, M.S.E.E. '78 on Aug. 14. Named Emily Victoria. . . Second child and first son to **Scott A. Brandt** B.S.C.E. '80 and MaryAnne Brandt on July 1. Named Everett Kane. . . Son to **Lynn Cunningham Brown** '80 and **Christopher C. Brown** '81 on June 16. Named David Alexander. . . Second daughter to **George M. Connolly** '80 and Sandra Connolly on June 29, 1987. Named Whitney Elizabeth. . . A daughter to **Margaret "Peggy" Gulley** B.S.M.E. '80 and John Wiley Williams Jr. on July 9. Named Katherine Adele Williams. . . First child and daughter to **John Holland** B.S.E.E. '80 and Laura Holland on May 2. Named Elizabeth Eileen. . . First child and son to **Mark Hoppe** '80 and **Betsy Sutton Hoppe** '81 on July 5. Named William Sanderson. . . Second child and son to **Michael A.E. Kearney** B.S.M.E. '80 and **Carol Snyder Kearney** B.S.N. '81 on March 4, 1988. Named Ryan Patrick. . . Second child and son to **Stephen A. Koinis** '80 and Brenda S. Koinis on Aug. 15, 1987. Named Anthony Raymond. . . Second daughter to **Kathryn Beale LaFortune** B.S.M.E. '80 and Bill LaFortune on Jan. 21, 1988. Named Olivia Maureen. . . First child and son to **Thomas Latimer** III '80, M.Div. '83 and Jennie Hayworth Latimer on March 30, 1988. Named Thomas Powell. . . Fourth child and second daughter to **Maureen Morgan Miller** '80 and **Phillip D. Miller** B.S.E.E. '83 on Sept. 14, 1987. Named Mary Catherine. . . First child to **Richard A.F. Shafer** '80 and Nancy Webb on July 2. Named Ariel Christian Shafer. . . First child and son to **John H. Black** '81 and Hilary P. Black on June 6. Named John Hunter. . . First child and daughter to **Karen Blumenthal** '81 and **R.A. Scott McCartney** '82 on Dec. 4, 1987. Named Abby Margaret McCartney. . . First child and daughter to **Al Colby** '81 and **Donna Derango Colby** '83 on July 15. Named Elizabeth Evans. . . First children and twins to **Michael D. Fields** '81 and Bea R. Fields on Aug. 9. Named Ann Jordan and Katherine Gann. . . First child and daughter to **Kim A. Hull** M.D. '81 and Jody W. Hull on Dec. 4, 1987. Named Kelly Anne Gorman. . . Second child and first daughter to **Joan Thomas Loopp** '81 and **L. Scott Loopp** '79 on May 4. Named Lauren Elizabeth. . . Second daughter to **Patricia K. Scheller** B.S.M.E. '81 and Robert Byrne on April 20, 1988. Named Sarah Britany. . . A son to **Ben Sheridan** '81 and Laura Sheridan. Named Jacob Michael. . . First child and son to **Betsy Moles Tharp** '81 and **Jay Tharp** '82 on July 28. Named Matthew Joseph. . . First child and daughter to **Donald M. Tucker** Jr. '81 and **Mary McManaway Tucker** '81 on April 26, 1988. Named Mary Conyers. . . First child and son to **Susan Fitzgerald Wheelless** B.S.N. '81, M.H.A.

'84 and Robert L. Wheeler on May 23. Named John Hutchins . . . A daughter to **Jon M. Couch** '82 and **Shelley Brown Couch** B.S.N. '82 on June 3. Named Alexandra Lee . . . First child and son to **Kathryn McSpadden Frost** '82 and **Robert Andrew Frost** '82 on April 15, 1988. Named Charles Wheeler . . . First child and son to **Gregory Gosnell** '82 and **Christy Hoy Gosnell** '83. Named Gregory Jr. . . . First children and twins to **Cedric D. Jones** '82 and **Melanie Davis Jones** '82 on April 11, 1988. Named Colin Davis and Cameron David . . . First child and son to **Catherine Maxwell Smith** '82 and **Bobby Smith** on May 17. Named Eric Branson . . . A daughter to **Janie Clark Banse** '84 and **Rob Banse** on March 17, 1988. Named Holland Windels . . . First child and daughter to **Kevin Anthony Carter** '84 and **Katrina Sheriff** on May 8. Named Ann-Gee Shanic . . . A son to **John S. Gilbert** '85 and **Lynn Vanbremen Gilbert** '85 on Aug. 1. Named John Reed . . . First child and son to **Susan Setzer Ricks** M.B.A. '85 and **Tony A. Ricks** on July 8. Named Michael Tony . . . First child and daughter to **Robert D. Norton Jr.** '86 and **Penny Beam Norton** on July 24. Named Celia Ann.

DEATHS

Kate Lee Hundley Harris '11 in June. A resident of Durham, she was the oldest living member of the Trinity United Methodist Church, where she was a life member of the Women's Society of Christian Service. She is survived by a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Joseph Dixon Barrett '16 on July 7, 1987, of a heart attack following emphysema. He worked for the telephone company for 40 years until he retired to his home in La Canada, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Jessie.

Ruby Vaughan Booth '25 on May 28 in Durham. She is survived by her husband, Downey, a daughter, a son, seven grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Robert Erwin Long '25 on May 28 in Roxboro, N.C. A dentist for 50 years, he also served the Boy Scouts for 55 years and received many honors, including recently the God and Service Award. He was a charter member of the Roxboro Kiwanis Club and was a trustee and board member with Long Memorial United Methodist Church. He is survived by his wife, Leiotte, two sons, two daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Ruth Dailey Chesson '27 of Richmond, Va., in June. A Durham native, she taught music in Durham County before moving to Richmond in 1932, where she was a church organist for 35 years. She is survived by a daughter, a son, a brother, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Samuel Jesse McCoy A.M. '29 at his home in Summerville, S.C. Born in Columbus, Ga., he taught linguistics and English literature at Richmond Professional Institute and at The Citadel. Before retiring in 1972, he was academic dean at Winthrop College and at UNC-Charlotte. He is survived by his wife, Doris, two daughters, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Mary Daniel Shuller '29 on Nov. 19, 1987, of cancer.

Esther Wright Huffman '30, A.M. '33, B.Div. '34 of Salem, Ore., on Jan. 29, 1988, of cancer. A Works Progress Administration art supervisor for public schools in Raleigh, she also headed the art departments at Queens College in Charlotte, Wesleyan College in Macon, Ga., and Willamette University in Oregon. She was awarded the Encyclopaedia Britannica Fellowship at the University of Chicago, and a Fulbright fellowship for research in Italy. She is survived

by her husband, **Norman A. Huffman** '30, A.M. '32, B.Div. '33.

Placid Bennett Highfill '31 in Greensboro. A member of Alpha Delta Pi sorority, she was a school teacher until retiring in 1972. She is survived by her husband, Shelley, and two sisters.

Morris Alexander Jones Sr. '31 on March 29, 1988, of kidney failure. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he was manager of Sunshine Laundry in High Point, N.C., for 28 years until retiring in 1963. He is survived by his wife, Clare, a daughter, two sons, eleven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

William E. Fort Jr. A.M. '32, Ph.D. '34 on May 22 after a long illness. He was a professor at Brigham Young University, Rollins College, and Winthrop College, concentrating in philosophy, religion, parapsychology, and business administration. He was past president of both Deep Springs College and the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies in Tampa. The director of the Freedom Center at Knott's Berry Farm in California and the American Educational League, he was an award-winning national speaker. He is survived by his wife, Anne, a daughter, a sister, an adopted grandson, a stepson, and four stepdaughters.

Paul D. Roberson '32, A.M. '35, J.D. '36 on Feb. 8, 1988, in Spain. He was attorney for the town of Robersonville, N.C., since 1938 and was president of the local Rotary Club. In 1947, he organized the Mutual Tobacco Barn Insurance Association, N.C. Gov. Terry Sanford appointed him the county's General Assembly representative in 1963, and he was later elected to the regular term in 1965. He offered free legal counsel to promote community projects and acted as attorney for Robersonville Community Hospital's operating board. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a sister, a brother, and a granddaughter.

Martha Singletary Rogers '32 on June 27 of emphysema. She taught French and English in N.C. high schools. She is survived by her sister and a nephew, **W. Edward Singletary** '75.

George Ezekiel Brant A.M. '33 on May 15. He is survived by his wife.

Arthur Gould Odell Jr. '34 of Charlotte. An architect, he designed several landmarks in North Carolina, including the R.J. Reynolds World Headquarters in Winston-Salem and Owens Auditorium and the original Coliseum in Charlotte. He worked in New York after studying architecture at Cornell and Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. A member of the White House's Conference of Natural Beauty, he was also a fellow in the American Institute of Architects, which made him its first Southern national president in 1965. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, two sons, a brother, and four grandchildren.

Lawrence A. Burke '35 on Jan. 8, 1988, of lung cancer. He is survived by his wife, Randi, a daughter, two grandchildren, and a sister.

Hazel Brooks Featherston '35 on March 24, 1988, after a long illness. A public school teacher for 34 years, she was named Church Woman of the Year at the United Methodist Church in Brookdale, N.C., where she was MYF leader, pianist, organist, and choir director. She was also secretary and treasurer of the Pearson County, N.C., Historical Society. She is survived by a son, a daughter, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Victoria Boney Obrecht '35 on Aug. 2, 1987, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, William, a son, a daughter, two sisters, and two granddaughters.

Barnard Talbot "Barney" Welsh '35 on June 9 of cancer. A part-time instructor for the U.S. Navy during World War II, he practiced law until retiring in 1987. He was a part-time law professor at what is now American University's law school for more than 30 years and later at Washington College of Law, where

he was made a professor emeritus in 1977. He is survived by his wife, Helen, two daughters, two grandchildren, and two nephews.

Frank William Alter Jr. M.D. '37 on July 17 of a heart attack. A physician for 40 years, he was a U.S. Navy veteran of World War II and had received a Bronze Star. He is survived by his wife, Marie, two daughters, a brother, a sister, and a granddaughter.

E. William Lignon Jr. '38 on April 15, 1988, after a stroke. He moved to Washington, D.C., in 1938 and joined the George Washington University medical staff. In 1948, he went to work in toxicological research for the Department of Agriculture. He then worked for the Food and Drug Administration in the early 1960s and later transferred to the GPSC, where he remained until he retired in 1975. He is survived by his wife, Nola, three sons, and three grandchildren.

Langdon D. Caddell '39 on April 9, 1987, of a heart attack. He was a right-of-way agent for the N.C. Department of Transportation. He is survived by his wife, Ruby, one son, two daughters, three grandchildren, and a sister.

Katherine Martin Farnam '39 on Oct. 8, 1987, of cardiac arrest. She served in the Women's Air Force in World War II. She is survived by her husband, Frederick, two sons, two grandchildren, two step-grandchildren, and one great-grandson.

John Kenneth Fleetwood '39 of cancer in April 1987. A resident of Pompano Beach, Fla., he became postmaster for Seaford, Del., and worked for the Philadelphia and Washington post offices before retiring in 1974. He is survived by his wife, Sarah Ann, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Lawrence Augustus Pyle Jr. M.D. '39 on April 9, 1988, in Washington, D.C., of emphysema. During World War II, he served in the Navy Medical Corps in the Pacific. In 1948, he joined the medical department of the C & P Telephone Co. and was named its general medical director in 1970, retiring in 1977 for health reasons. He was a member of several state and national medical associations. He is survived by two children and one grandchild.

Joseph L. Woodruff A.M. '39, Ph.D. '41 on July 23 of cardiac arrest. After serving in the Army Air Corps for three years, he taught at Rutgers University for 10 years and at City College of New York for 25 years. He received the Hodgson Fellowship from Harvard University for work in parapsychology before retiring to West Branch, Fla., in 1972. He is survived by his wife, Betty.

John Beattie L.L.B. '40 on March 17, 1988. A former administrative assistant to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover during World War II, he worked for the FBI from 1940 until he retired in 1961. He then entered the real estate business and tended his family's ancestral farm in New London, Ohio, until his death. He is survived by his wife, Julia, a daughter, a stepson, and two sisters.

Eugene L.R. Laning '40 on May 21. The former city editor of the *Bridgetown Evening News* in New Jersey, he was general manager and editor of *Today's Sunbeam* before retiring in 1984. He worked at several daily and weekly newspapers and a radio station over the course of his 48-year career. He is survived by his wife, **Virginia Huston Laning** '42, and son, **Peter H. Laning** '64.

Anne Livermore Norris '40 on May 23, 1987, after a long illness. She is survived by her son.

Jesse Leo Pittard B.Div. '40 on May 1 after a long illness. In 1940 he became a chaplain in the U.S. Army and later served many N.C. and Va. churches. He retired to Winston-Salem in 1979. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two sons, including **Jesse C. Pittard** '73; a daughter, three sisters; and six grandchildren.

Gordon M. Ruff '40 on May 10, 1988, after a heart attack. A resident of Raleigh, he was first parish associate of White Memorial Presbyterian Church. After graduating from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1943, he was a missionary in India and Nepal, where he was executive secretary of the United Missions of Nepal. Before moving to Raleigh, he was chairman of the presbytery's youth committee and of the leadership training institute of the Wilmington Council of Churches in Delaware. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, two sons, and two daughters.

Joseph Fillmore Coble '41, A.M. '43 on March 3, 1988, of complications following surgery. He was a pastor in the N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church until he became the administrator of the Methodist Retirement Home Inc. in Lumberton, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a daughter, and a grandchild.

Carlotta Dugger Mann R.N. '41 on Jan. 4, 1987, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, **Frank R. Mann Jr.** M.D. '41, two daughters, two sons, five grandchildren, her mother, three sisters, and two brothers.

Paul J. Barringer Jr. '42 on Feb. 10, 1988, after a long illness. A Navy lieutenant during World War II, he was owner and manager of Sapona Mills Inc. and served six years on the school board in Lee County, N.C. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he also belonged to the Order of the Red Friars, Duke's honorary leadership fraternity, and was a Pi Kappa Phi. He is survived by his wife, Jane; two daughters, including **Sallie Hayman Barringer** '82; a son; and a brother.

Theodore Russell Moberg '42 on Feb. 23, 1988, of a heart attack. He was a retired forester. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two daughters, and a sister.

Lee D. Abernethy Jr. '43 on April 23, 1988, of cancer. A graduate of the Illinois School of Podiatry, he practiced podiatry in Charlotte for 46 years. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, three daughters, a son, seven grandchildren, and a brother.

Jane Bobb Prout '43 on Feb. 16, 1988, of respiratory arrest following lung cancer. She was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She is survived by her husband, **Huston M. Prout** '42, and nephew **Andrew W. Prout III** '69.

Claude Oliver Sykes Sr. '43 on April 12, 1988, after a brief illness. He worked for 40 years at General Telephone in Durham, where he was a former vice president and general manager. A board member of the American Red Cross and the Durham YMCA, he was vice president and campaign chairman for the Durham United Way. He was also a former director and vice president of Durham's chamber of commerce as well as president of the Lion's Club. He is survived by his wife, Doris, a son, and three grandchildren.

Kendall S. Atkinson Jr. '44 on May 2 in Palm Beach, Fla. A general contractor, he was an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps in World War II and in Korea. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, four daughters, a son, a stepdaughter, a stepson, two brothers, and five grandchildren.

T.E. Hanks M.Ed. '44 on Feb. 10, 1988, after a long illness. He retired after a half-century of teaching in 1965 and worked as coordinator for the Neighborhood Youth Corps in Carroll County, Va., helping impoverished youths find employment. He was a member of the Ruritan Club and the Retired Teachers Association. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, two children, and four grandchildren.

Thomas Lewis Martin '44 on Oct. 5, 1987, following a brief illness. A clinical radiologist in Beckley, Va., he served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He is survived by his wife, Eyleen, three sons, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Helen Louise Wellman Tracy A.M. '44 on March 27, 1988, of pulmonary arrest and asthma. She was president of the Alexandria, Va., chapter of the American Association of University Women in the early 1960s and of the Beverly Hills Women's Club in Alexandria in the early 1970s. A high school English teacher before moving to Virginia, she also belonged to the National Trust for Historical Preservation and the women's committee for the National Symphony Orchestra. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two sons, a daughter, a sister, four brothers, and three grandchildren.

Edwin A. Stephan '45 on Nov. 25, 1987, of cancer. Chairman and founder of a securities firm in La Jolla, Calif., and the city's First Wall Street Corp., he helped to found the Greater San Diego Sports Association; he was named president in 1973. He was a key figure in the building of San Diego's Murphy Stadium and the San Diego Sports Arena. He also conceived the Holiday Bowl post-season college foot-

ball game and was its president in 1983. He had been an officer in the Naval Reserve and served in World War II and Korea. He is survived by his wife, Phyllis, five sons, a daughter, a brother, and six grandchildren.

William J. Farren '46 on Nov. 6, 1987, of cancer. He was a retired vice president of Moody's Investors Service. He is survived by his wife, Kathryn.

Thomas A. Hockman '46 on May 17 of complications caused by diabetes. He was a medical director for General Motors for 30 years. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte, three children, and four grandchildren.

Arthur Lee Watts Jr. '47 on Oct. 3, 1987, in W. Palm Beach, of cancer. A member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity at Duke, he was a U.S. Navy veteran of World War II and a past president of the W. Palm Beach Board of Realtors. He was a right-of-way agent for the Fla. Department of Transportation. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, and a son.

Continued on page 36

DUKE CLASSIFIEDS

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Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

BRINGING UP BABY

Little did those infallible sages who preside over the sports pages of Atlanta's thriving newspapers realize the significance of their phraseology when they first called Duke University the "baby" member of the Southern Conference. With other experts, they looked upon this newcomer into the conference's ranks with no slight degree of compassion, with an indulgence for infancy.

Today, however, they have learned new truth in the words, "And a little child shall lead them." For as truly as young Jack slew the giant, so did the Blue Devil basketball quint enter the championship battle in the Atlanta auditorium and effect the downfall of the mighty. Hereafter, they may refer to Duke as the "youngest member" of the conference, but those babyhood days are gone forever. Sixteen chosen teams entered the free-for-all, and when all but two had been flung aside, the dashing Devils were on their feet, with enough glory already to their credit to offset any subsequent defeat.—*March 1929*

WOMEN'S WORK

All the women who had a hand in the Symposium on "Woman and Contemporary Life" gathered at Miss [Alice] Baldwin's home to talk over the conference and to hear her read letters from some of those who had attended . . .

A former Duke graduate student, now academic dean at a Southern college . . . went to some length in giving her impressions of the Woman's Symposium. "I feel like conquering the world because of my weekend experience," she declared. . . . "The Symposium as a whole gave us some pride in the achievement of women but the major reverberation was, 'There is much to be done. Do it if it is within your range of capabilities. Your being a woman is not the critical matter. Forget the accident of sex and concentrate on the work until it is elevated from a vocation to a service!'"—*April 1939*



Beauty and the beef: From pageants to parades, campus events in the Thirties were thematic if not schematic. The presentation of the May Court relied upon various motifs: folk-dance pageants depicting May Day in various countries, pantomimes of various legends and fairy tales, and ancient Greek festivals with dancers in pastel tunics celebrating Ceres and Proserpine.

But in 1939, the theme was original, with music written by Henry Bruisma of the music faculty and choreography by Louise

Anderson and Evelyn Arnette. Here Gwen Adams '39, May Queen, at left, proceeds to her throne.

The Homecoming parade featured floats and marching bands. Above, an Iron Duke holds a wrecked Tech player at bay. Tech was "Gone with the Wind" after Duke swept through with Coach Wallace Wade's famous off-tackle slant and Wes "Little Mac" McAfee scored the winning touchdown, 6-0.

WHAT WE'RE ALL ABOUT

President A. Hollis Edens made his first address to the faculty at a meeting of the Faculty Club . . . He said that Duke University has three main functions. The first of these is to serve as a training center. Next, the university "must produce

new knowledge in the form of scholarship and research." The third main function of the university is to be a good citizen of the community, one which furnishes "a superior type of leadership in both men and ideas."

Dr. Edens then went on to say that a proper mixture of "finance, faculty, and students" is necessary for any university to perform its task well.—*April 1949*

ENGINEERING INVENTIVENESS

This year marks the twenty-seventh annual show put on by the engineers. . .

An exhibit that was popular last year will be shown again this year, but somewhat "glorified." It is "Sam, the walking garbage can," a robot developed by the electrical engineering department. Another electrical engineering exhibit will be a radar-controlled gunnery system.

The civil engineers will exhibit a paraboloid structure ten feet in diameter in front of the College of Engineering. Inside . . . some of the civil engineering displays will be a model of the lock systems of a canal and a modern highway with five or six driving levels.

Again this year the mechanical engineers will operate a jet engine. New this year will be a thermo-analyzer, an instrument which measures the heat lost through a wall during a given period of time. Other displays will include solar batteries; closed TV circuits; models of space suits and missiles; and a teleremeter, an electronic surveying instrument which is capable of measuring distances to thirty miles with a high degree of accuracy.—March 1959

FAVORING FREEDOM

Dean Mary Grace Wilson, the dean of undergraduate women, feels that the change in the university attitude toward rules is only natural. In her opinion, "The students who attend college today have reached a higher level of maturity than students in the past. They come to college with wider experiences through travel and



Dreamgirls: One of the highlights for Kappa Sigma fraternity in November 1958 was the crowning of Jo Anne McLawhorn

'58, M.A.T. '59 as its Dream Girl at the Black and White formal.

Special parties were a part of Shoe 'n' Slipper Weekend, organized by

the Shoe 'n' Slipper Club. To celebrate their tenth anniversary, the club chose Stan Kenton and Ralph Marterie for the fall festivities. The group

was also responsible for bringing big name bands to campus for Joe College Weekend in the spring.

exposure to the mass media, and are ready to accept a certain responsibility for their actions. . . ." She explains, too, that "society has changed. Whereas the group used to make the decisions, now the group accords to the individual the right—no, the obligation—to decide. The group accredits each member of it with the ability to act as a mature individual."

House counselors, too, support the university attitude. They agree that with very few exceptions students have reacted to and accepted the more liberal rules calmly and maturely. The regulation passed to allow girls to drink alcoholic beverages in their dorms is probably the most controversial the university has put into effect.

However, although it seems to have drawn the most fire from Duke alumni, several house counselors have vouched that the students have accepted it very matter-of-factly. They don't feel that the privilege is being abused or that dorm life has been disrupted by it.—March 1969

HARD CHOICES

There are some decisions which I have to make every day that are made without adequate facts because the risk of being wrong is less significant than the risk of harm that will result from not acting. This is something which happens to lawyers throughout their lives. It happens to surgeons. It happens to most executives.

"None of us acts unless we know enough to be comfortable that the decision we are making is probably wise. When we reach that level of knowledge, we are prepared to take the chance and proceed. It is, of course, possible to study every problem forever. This costs money, and normally the result is still a series of value judgments that require something more than quantitative analysis. I suspect that General Eisenhower would still be in the United Kingdom if he had waited to be sure of the success of the Normandy invasion."—from an interview with then-chancellor (and current Southern Methodist University president) Kenneth Pye on the "Planning for the Eighties" report, March-April 1979



Greeks rock: Bermudas, Jamaica sets, and Capri pants replaced togas and peplums as classical Greek attire at the close of the Fifties. As the jitterbug evolved into the "shag," the patio at Alspaugh dorm was a good place to show off some fancy footwork picked up at Myrtle Beach. If the beach music—and the weather—is right, it's always spring break.

CROCS

Editors:

Your November-December issue, page 53, article about a Nile River scene in a mosaic: "The artist doesn't have the foggiest notion of what an alligator looks like." Neither does Duke researcher Carol Meyers and neither does the *Duke Magazine* staff. Those Nile River reptiles are called "crocodiles."

George B. Johnson '26
Buffalo, Wyoming

Perhaps, but they still look like reptilian rabbits to us.

A one-time igator hunter, correspondent Johnson wrote of his exploits in National Sportsman, which pictured him with a once-rampaging reptile slung over his shoulder—"with purses and suitcases in the raw state," as the caption put it.

'RADICALIZATION OF THE FACULTY'

Editors:

On February 2, 1988, there appeared in the *Wall Street Journal* an article titled "From Western Lit to Westerns as Lit." In it the English department at Duke, among others, is described as having become a leader in the field of "canon revision"—a movement now defined to mean opening up the curriculum without regard to literary quality. It appears to be based on the belief that contemporary literary education is best served not by devotion to the classics but by reading lists based as much on demographics as on traditional literary standards. Since it has become an important and widespread movement at many universities, it deserves serious and critical attention.

A salient theme of the *Journal* article is the growing dominance of university faculties by Marxists. It mentions professors Frank Lentricchia and Frederic Jameson of the Duke English department as "two of America's most important Marxist scholars." As an example of current activity in the department, the article notes that "Duke's Frank Lentricchia teaches an English course titled 'Paranoia, Politics, and other Pleasures,' which surveys 'texts' by Italian-Americans—



Don DeLillo's *White Noise*, Mario Puzo's *The Godfather*, and Francis Coppola's movies *The Godfather*, parts I and II—to show how organized crime is, according to Mr. Lentricchia, 'a metaphor for American business as usual.'

Perhaps I am a bit old fashioned, but is this the kind of thing to be expected of a leading university?

It is worth noting here that, aside from the *Journal* article, for some time other Duke faculty have been widely regarded as Marxists, including professors Stanley Fish and Jane Tompkins in English, and Professor Charles Bergquist, [former] director of international studies.

I believe that such radicalization of the faculty will inevitably lead to indoctrination and subversion of students. When Provost Phillip Griffiths was quoted in the *Durham Morning Herald* as saying that the *Journal* article was "incomplete and misleading," I invited him to supply the basis for his statement and to address my stated concern over the potential for indoctrination. After two exchanges, his answer in substantial part is: "We believe that our students are equipped to distinguish between worthy and unworthy ideas; we do not believe we serve their interests when we decide for them which ideas are worthy and which are not. This is one of the several reasons why we do not subject prospective faculty members to any kind of political test" (emphasis mine).

To examine the ideas of Marx, Lenin, Engels, and other political systems different from ours is, I think, a healthy exercise for college students. Indeed, an objective study comparing the Soviet system (and those Third World governments which delight in bashing the U.S.) with a republic such as ours might serve to open the eyes of many who are worried or confused or just plain misled. But to leave the exposition of Marxist ideas to Marxists is, in the politest of terms, putting the fox in the chicken coop. To ignore Marxists' professed objective of subverting oppos-

ing systems is, at best, naïveté of the most dangerous kind.

Consider, in this context, Professor Jameson's view of the duties of a classroom teacher, as he is quoted in *Commentary* of October 1986, page 45. "To create a Marxist culture in this country, to make Marxism an unavoidable presence and a distinct, original, and unmistakable voice in American social, cultural, and intellectual life, in short to form a Marxist intelligentsia for the struggles of the future—this seems to me the supreme mission of a Marxist pedagogy."

The movement toward Marxism in university faculties is now widespread, but it is not too late to reverse it. A little blow to the pocket book through reduction or elimination of contributions would do the trick. Will alumni who revered "Prexy" Few and his successors in the pre-Sanford era support the radicalization of the faculty now so rampant? I think and hope that they will not.

Marvin M. Mann '32
Green Valley, Arizona

Provost Phillip A. Griffiths responds:

We believe that a university is a place where all ideas are welcome, even when a majority of faculty, or students, or the university administration fundamentally disagrees with ideas that may be advanced on campus. We believe that good ideas thrive in the light of free and open discussion; bad ideas wilt in that same light. Bad ideas fare best when they are unchallenged; they are not challenged when not freely and openly discussed.

The plain truth is that academicians who bring a Marxian perspective to their studies are not usually, indeed are rarely, communists. For example, people who use this approach in the study of literature cannot be equated with communists.

Nonetheless, we can understand that friends of the university may have some concerns that our faculty should reflect an ideological spectrum. But please consider that in the past few years, new appointments of outside senior professors in the Social Sciences have, if anything, strengthened the conservative end of the spectrum more than the middle or the left. This was merely the by-product of searches for the best available scholars in their fields, and was not the result of any deliberate attempt to select people for their ideological or political leanings. We do not apply

ideological or political tests in our search for the best scholar-teachers. No university worth the name would countenance such procedures.

LOCALE FOR MORALE

Editors:

I enjoyed the article on George Grune '52, chairman of Reader's Digest. But I was surprised to read that it is located in Pleasantville, New York.

You see, I grew up in the neighboring town of Chappaqua, which is a rather small town as towns go around here. But it does have one very large, red-brick, Georgian building like the one in the article. And all these years, I thought it was Digest headquarters. Was I wrong?

Christopher G. Scheck '76
New York, New York

Editors:

Re your article in November-December "Getting Back to Basics," in which Ceil Cleveland reviews George Grune's leadership of Reader's Digest: Reader's Digest is not located in Pleasantville, New York, but in Chappaqua, New York. They have been in Chappaqua for fifty-plus years ("ivy-covered Georgian structure," as reported), and have used a Pleasantville mailing address to charm their readers and—seemingly—to confuse unwary magazine writers.

Minor inaccuracies aside—an enjoyable article.

Ann Dodds Costello '67
Chappaqua, New York

GATORS

Editors:

In the "Retrospectives" section for November-December 1988, you stated that in 1962 the football team declined a bid to a new bowl, the Gator Bowl. According to my *World Almanac*, the Gator Bowl has been played since 1946. I do recall that the team turned down a bowl bid in the fall of 1961, and I believe the bid was to the Liberty Bowl. This bowl started in 1959, making it a relatively "new" bowl in 1961.

Ronald O. Wise '62
Arlington, Virginia

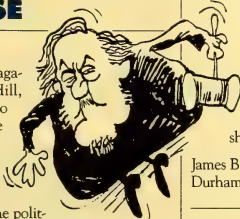
According to *Duke Sports Information*, Duke turned down a bid to the Gator Bowl in 1962 because the bowl was not as "big" as the four major bowls in which Duke had played. And it was actually left to the team to decide; they voted against it.

WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE

Editors:

The alumni magazine at Chapel Hill, where I went to undergraduate school, just published a letter to the effect that the faculty should espouse the political views of the majority of North Carolina taxpayers. I had not fully recovered from that letter when I read the letter in *Duke Magazine* [November-December 1988] from Hubert K. Arnold J.D. '39 complaining about the position of Professor Walter Dellinger and others of the Duke law faculty on the failed nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

I have known and respected Walter Dellinger for over twenty-five years, since we were at Carolina together. I couldn't care less whether he or his faculty colleagues supported or opposed Judge Bork's nomination. Although I was not happy about the nomination itself, I was very much of two minds about the vote in the Senate. What I care about a great deal, as an alumnus of the law school, is that the faculty do take positions on such matters and



defend them in lawyer-like fashion. For heaven's sake, they aren't supposed to be political eunuchs. To question, from the whole Bork affair, whether "a full presentation of the law" is being presented to law students is downright silly. Law schools in general, and the Duke law school in particular, are doing a fine job and should be left alone.

James B. Craven III J.D. '67, M.Div. '81
Durham, North Carolina

RECORD CROWD

Editors:

Someone failed in their research on Duke football as reported in the [November-December] magazine. The article stated that 40,000 people were present for the Duke-Pitt game in 1938. Actually, there were more than 56,000 people at that game, which Duke won in the snow 7 to 0. This was the largest crowd that had ever attended a game in the South up to that time.

I remember it well. That was my first year out of law school, and I was financially unable to get up to Durham for the game.

Theron C. Cleveland Jr. '35, LL.B. '38
Greenville, South Carolina

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DUKE UNIVERSITY
ALUMNI AFFAIRS

John Johnson McMillan A.M. '48, Ph.D. '51 in Duke Hospital of leukemia. A resident of Wagram, N.C., he served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and was a clinical psychologist at George Washington University medical school until his retirement. He is survived by his wife, Adeline, two sons, a sister, and a brother.

Eugene McClung '49, M.D. '52 on April 13, 1988, of cancer. A veteran of the U.S. Army, he received both the Purple Heart and Bronze Star for service in Europe during World War II. He practiced medicine in Charleston and Lewisburg, W.Va., until his death. He is survived by his wife, Earnestine, three children, and five grandchildren.

James Bryan Austin '50 on Feb. 11, 1987, of emphysema and heart failure. A World War II veteran, he was senior vice president of Southwestern Public Service Co., where he had worked since 1947. He had held positions in the United Way, the Heart Association, and Children's Rehabilitation Center, and was a deacon of his Baptist church. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, three sons, a daughter, and nine grandchildren.

Carolyn Callihan Burns '50 on May 23 of cancer. She was a teacher for 20 years before retiring. She is survived by her husband, Warren, two sons, three daughters, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Arthur John Stringer Jr. '51 on Nov. 20, 1987, of cancer. He was copy supervisor of HBM Cameron Inc. He is survived by his wife, Regina, two daughters, a son, and a brother.

H. Kibbe Porter Ph.D. '52 on March 2, 1988, of cancer. A Navy commander during World War II, he served for 20 years before retiring. He was also a research chemist at Du Pont Co.'s Chamber Works in Deepwater, N.J., for 30 years. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, a son, three daughters, a sister, and five grandchildren.

Robert F. Spangler '52 on Oct. 30, 1987, of heart disease. An Air Force veteran, he was sales consultant and had operated Spangler Associates in Weston, Conn. He is survived by his wife, Lilia, his mother, two sons, a daughter, and a sister.

Richard Burton Kline '53 on Sept. 30, 1987, from Parkinson's disease. A resident of Fredonia, N.Y., he established an extensive journalism program within the English department at SUNY-Fredonia, where he had been a professor since 1964. He also founded the Press Institute, a nationally acclaimed forum for journalists hosted by the university. A memorial scholarship was set up in his honor at the school. He is survived by his wife, Jean, a son, and a sister.

Philip B. Peyton Jr. A.M. '53 on May 8 in Arlington, Va. A consultant for Teleforce Associates of Bethesda, he retired from the CIA in 1983 after 30 years of service. During World War II, he worked in radar development projects at RCA Laboratories in Princeton, N.J. He taught mathematics at Princeton University and later at Davidson College. He is survived by his wife, Rene, two daughters, and one sister.

William Elwood "Pete" Poore Jr. '54 on May 24 of a heart attack. A resident of Westtown, Pa., he worked for Ben Hogan, Inc., and was a member of the Duke golf team. He is survived by his wife, Evangelina, two sons, two daughters, a brother, and a sister.

John Eric Swanstrom LL.B. '54 on Aug. 17, 1987, of a heart attack.

John Aldrick Christie Ph.D. '56 on Sept. 11, 1987, of cancer. A Fulbright professor of American literature in Delhi and Hyderabad, India, and Thessaloniki, Greece, he studied the work of nineteenth and twentieth century American poets and essayists, and was author of *Thoreau as a World Traveler*, in addition

to many essays. He taught English at Vassar College for 39 years and held many offices in the American Association of University Professors. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, three sons, a brother, and one granddaughter.

Troy Webster Williams A.M. '56 on Jan. 25, 1988, of a heart attack. He worked for Amoco Textile Corp. in Atlanta for the past 20 years. He is survived by his wife, Brenda, his mother, three sons, a sister, two brothers, a granddaughter, and several nieces and nephews.

Bruce Hamilton Ballantyne '59 on March 3, 1988, of complications of heart by-pass surgery. The former president of Ballantyne-Howman Inc., he is survived by his wife, Jill, daughter **Shirley Ballantyne Brooks B.S.N. '81**, and brother **Douglas Bryan Ballantyne B.S.M.E. '56**.

Edward O. Temple M.Div. '60 on March 26, 1988. Director of the department of pastoral care at Lynchburg General Hospital in Virginia, he received accreditation from the American Protestant Hospital Association as a professional hospital chaplain, the highest award possible in this field. As a member of National Religious Broadcasters, he began the nation's first 24-hour-a-day religious broadcasting in closed-circuit television in hospitals. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, his mother, two daughters, two sons, a sister, and a grandson.

G.R. Walter Rogers '61 on Jan. 20, 1988, of complications from multiple sclerosis. A fighter pilot in the U.S. Navy for five years, he flew for American Airlines for more than ten years. He owned and operated a picture-framing shop before retiring in 1984. He is survived by his wife, Joanne, his parents, a son, a daughter, a brother, five sisters, and 27 nieces and nephews.

Mary Lena Morgan '62 on Sept. 16, 1987. Former associate producer of both *The Ed Sullivan Show* with CBS and *The Treasure Island Show* with ABC, she began her career as secretary to Ed Sullivan and Rod Serling. After leaving show business and working for a Charlotte insurance company, she earned her master's in English from N.C. State and was voted high school teacher of the year at Nash Central High School. At the time of her death, she was teaching English communication through the media at Nash Community College and English grammar at Edgecomb Technical College. She is survived by her mother, Lena Waller Morgan; two brothers, including **John G. Morgan M.D. '62**; two nieces; and two nephews.

Judith Regan Weiner '63 on Dec. 20, 1987, of cancer. Vice president of academic affairs and associate professor of psychology at Mount Vernon College for ten years, she served on several educational consortiums and evaluation teams for academic accreditation organizations. She was a visiting assistant professor of psychology at Cornell University and was the author of ten technical works. A member of Phi Beta Kappa at Duke, she earned her doctorate in social psychology at Stanford and studied at Harvard and Tokyo universities. She is survived by her parents and a daughter.

David L. Cohen '68 on Nov. 14, 1987, in Pompano Beach, Fla., of cancer. He earned his law degree from Georgetown and was a patent examiner with the U.S. Patent Office from 1968 to 1972. He joined the law firm Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn in 1973 and specialized in antitrust and food and drug law, becoming a member of the Food and Drug Law Institute. He also belonged to the Paul Hill Chorale and the chorus of the University of Maryland. He is survived by his wife, Deborah, his parents, two children, and two sisters.

Elbert Edwin Waddell Ed.D. '77 on May 14 in Charlotte. Vice chairman of the board of trustees at A&T State University and a founding member of its alumni association, he was also the first president of

the Western District Teachers Association. He worked in administrative positions in N.C. high schools, superintendent and principal among others. An Omega Psi Phi Citizen of the Year, he was recognized by *The Leader* newspaper as Leader of the Week. He was made a trustee in the Hall of Fame by the Laurinburg Institute. He also won the Service Award from NCSA, of which he was a charter member. He is survived by his wife, Joyce.

Thomas Field Triebel '79 on May 4 in a bicycle accident. A member of the Peoria Rotary Club and Beta Theta Pi fraternity, he was ordained a minister in September 1979, becoming associate pastor of First Federated Church in Peoria, Ill., this past year. He received the Jaycees Outstanding Young Religious Leader Award in 1986. He is survived by his wife, Karen, his parents, two daughters, and a sister.

Dale Lawrence Blazey M.D./Ph.D. '81 on July 3 in a traffic accident. He was a fellow in hematology-oncology at Duke Medical Center and was active in cell biology research at Duke. He is survived by his parents, a grandmother, and a fiancée.

Howard Emory Anderson III M.Div. '86 on July 1. The pastor of Saint Peter's United Methodist Church in Hamlet, N.C., he was a probationary member of the N.C. Annual Conference and was ordained deacon in 1984, receiving his elder's orders last June. He was student pastor for the Mt. Zion-Walls Chapel United Methodist Church Charge for three years and its full-time pastor for one year. He is survived by his wife, Barbara, his parents, a son, a brother, a sister, and his grandmother.

Coach Eddie Cameron

Former director of Duke athletics and physical education, Edmund McCullough Cameron died on November 25. He was 86.

The Irwin, Pennsylvania, native was a standout athlete at Culver Military Academy in football, basketball, and track. In 1924, he graduated from Washington and Lee University, where he was captain of the football team and the basketball team. He was head football coach at Greenbrier Military Academy before coming to Duke as freshman football coach in 1926.

From 1929 to 1942, Cameron was head basketball coach; he was acting football coach from 1942 to 1945 when Coach Wallace Wade left for Army duty during World War II. His basketball teams rolled up a 226-99 record during his tenure as coach, winning three Southern Conference championships, finishing second five times, and never finishing out of the first division. His 1942 team had the best winning percentage in Duke history, and he produced ten All-Southern Conference players and two All-Americans.

In football, his team won three consecutive Southern Conference titles and lost only one game to a college team in 1944 and 1945. Cameron coached Duke to its first bowl victory, a 29-26 win over Alabama in the 1945 Sugar Bowl. He guided the Blue Devils to a 25-11 record, produced the highest scoring team in the nation in 1943 and 1945, and coached six All-Americans.

Cameron was one of the original founders of the Atlantic Coast Conference in 1953 and chaired the ACC basketball committee for nineteen years. He was also a long-time member of the National Football Hall of Fame's board of directors.

In January 1972, the Duke Indoor Stadium was renamed in Cameron's honor. In 1973, he was elected to the national directors of athletics Hall of Fame; he was inducted into the National Football Foundation's College Hall of Fame in 1976. He was also a member of the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame and a charter member of Washington and Lee's Duke's halls of fame.

A memorial service was held in Duke Chapel on November 28. He is survived by his wife, Mary; two daughters, including **Martha E. Uzzle '55**; two sons, including **Edmund M. Cameron Jr. '62**; eight grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

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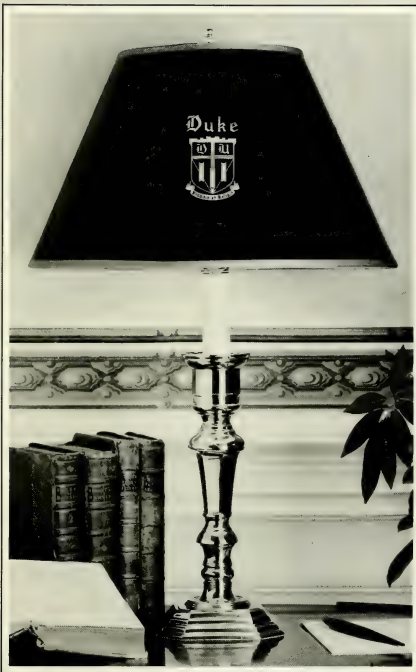
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A BEACON AMONG THE BEAKERS

GERTRUDE ELION

BY MORGAN RYAN

Things come to the prepared mind." Gertrude B. Elion, 1988 Nobel Prize laureate in medicine, is discussing intuition. During the Nobel prize week in Sweden, there was a roundtable at which the participants were asked about the role of intuition in science. Looking back on an astounding career of discovery in medicinal chemistry, Elion doesn't think much of intuition. She believes in study and research—work. "My own feeling is that intuition is really nothing more than a sort of subconscious accumulation of experiences that you've had that you don't think about consciously anymore. Something triggers it, and you suddenly go back fifteen years: 'Now maybe that explains what happened.' Some people would call that intuition."

However it is named, it is the engine that drives scientific discovery. At Duke, Nobel laureate Elion, in her seventieth year, is passing it on to the next generation.

Mindy Rosenberg M.D. '89, Elion's tutorial student last year, heard the Nobel Prize news by tape delay. Back on the wards for her fourth year in the clockless, twenty-four-hour milieu of a coronary care unit, she had taped a program on her VCR and had found a few moments to sit down and hit the "play" button. "I didn't know what was going on in the real world. I was watching the video, and all of a sudden it flashed her face across the screen: 'Nobel Prize winner, Research Triangle.' I said, 'Wait a minute!' Rewound it. They didn't have her name. I was going through newspapers, trying to figure out what was going on. So I picked up the phone and called her. 'Trudy! The Nobel Prize!'"

She was lucky to get through. After first hearing of the award when a radio station called at 6:30 a.m., Elion was barraged with phone calls, and flowers. Official notification still hadn't reached her by late that evening.

Glenn Dranoff '81, M.D. '85, Elion's first tutorial student at Duke, is a fellow in medical oncology at the Dana Farber Institute in

As a researcher, she's recently won a Nobel; as a mentor, she's passing on her approach, her passion for research to the next generation.



Dynamic duo: local laureates Hitchings and Elion in familiar surroundings at Burroughs-Wellcome

Boston, and he has remained especially close to his research mentor. "She had an interest in opera, I had studied violin with Giorgio Ciampi, she and he knew each other. We became friends." Elion gave a blessing at Dranoff's wedding, and they meet when she's in Boston, or he's in North Carolina—as he was the day before the Nobel announcement. While they were together that afternoon, Elion told a story about Paul Berg, from the days before he won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1980. Modest about the number of phone calls his growing fame was generating, he had unlisted his phone number—and was consequently among the last to learn of his award.

When he called Elion to offer his own congratulations, Dranoff had to keep dialing to get through the busy signals, and finally reached her after two days.

The student Elion will be working with this year, Eileen Lilley M.D. '90, had a scheduled first meeting with the laureate the day after the announcement. Because of the crush of media and well-wishers, the meeting had to be canceled, but was quickly rescheduled. Despite the burden of demands that the Nobel Prize has put on Elion's schedule, the tutorial arrangements for this academic year are continuing, as much as possible, as they have in the past.

Elion's career appears like a movie that is followed every few years by a blockbuster sequel. Her work at Burroughs Wellcome, in conjunction with her longtime partner and co-recipient of the Nobel Prize, Dr. George H. Hitchings, has produced drugs for childhood leukemia, gout, malaria, and a drug that inhibits organ transplant rejection. Their research in antiviral agents is proving critical in the campaign to conquer AIDS. Drugs that came out of Hitchings and Elion's research laboratory have directly improved the lives of millions of people.

Their winning streak against disease goes all the way back to the 1940s. Elion came to the Wellcome Research Laboratory in Tuckahoe, New York, as a research chemist, and Hitchings became her mentor in the beginning of her career. At the time, she had her

master's and was working on her Ph.D., making a long commute after work to Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the only program that offered courses at night.

"Then the dean decided he didn't want me going part time; if I was serious I should go full time," she recalls. "I said I didn't want to go full time, I liked my job, I was doing some very exciting work." So she was forced to drop out of the doctoral program.

"I thought maybe someday I would go back, but of course I didn't. Things got too exciting by then," she says. Forty years later, Elion is still delighted with the conclusion of her story. "By the time I had made a drug that caused remissions in acute leukemia of childhood, I wasn't going back to school. I had other things on my mind."

Overcoming the lack of Ph.D., and achieving early success in a field that, well past the 1940s, was dramatically a male occupation, have become part of the myth of Gertrude Elion. She doesn't care to lend much consequence to either aspect of a long, happy career. Regarding the dean who levered her out of nighttime doctoral studies, she lightly recalls, "They didn't have many women in chemistry, and they had a lot of students, and they didn't need me."

These days, with several honorary doctorates on her vita, and international demand for her appearance at scientific meetings—capped now by the Nobel Prize—she has a new quarrel with the Elion myth. "People talk about me as if I were, not superhuman but . . . impossible."

"She might be your next-door neighbor, except that she happens to know everything about cancer chemotherapy that's ever been done," says Stephen Skapek '84, M.D. '88, one of four Duke medical students who have benefited from an unusual tutorial arrangement with the Nobel laureate. Medical students at Duke spend their third year doing research work, a requirement that distinguishes Duke among medical schools. Working under a sponsor, they are exposed to the laboratory side of medicine, and for many it becomes the spur to a new career in medical research.

In 1982, Elion became involved in the research work of Glenn Dranoff, a third-year student who was working under Dr. Henry Friedman, associate professor of hematology and a specialist in pediatric brain tumors. Elion had already been associated with Friedman, who regards her as his research mentor and one of the guiding influences of his career. Dranoff had revealed a talent for asking profound and nettlesome questions about the branch of chemotherapy he was studying with Friedman and had been referred to Elion—a case of going straight to the top, although Dranoff didn't realize it at the time.

"When I first started with her," he says, "I

didn't know anything about the field, so I didn't know what her accomplishments were, but as soon as I had a chance to talk with her, take in how many drugs she had devised, it was very clear I was talking with a person who really had made monumental achievements."

The meetings between Dranoff and Elion expanded into regular consultations, and the experience proved so satisfying for Elion that, three years later, she and Friedman began to repeat the arrangement in each succeeding year with Friedman's new research student.

Stephen Skapek followed Glenn Dranoff, picking up the same thread of research that Dranoff had been exploring earlier. Like each of Elion's tutorial students, he was drawn to the project after interviewing with Friedman, and being impressed with his enthusiasm. After making the commitment to spend a year with Friedman, he was told, "By the way, I'd like you to meet with Dr. Elion. She works at Burroughs Wellcome," and he said—this was in 1986—that she probably was going to win the Nobel Prize."

"She fulfills the meaning of mentor for them," says Friedman. "A mentor is a senior person who shares with you their wisdom, their education, their training, to pass on their knowledge to you. She wants to pass on her approach, her passion for research, to the next generation."

Says Elion: "These all are very bright students. They are curious, they have lots of questions, they challenge me, because they often ask questions I can't answer, and I have to do some studying, and that's great."

Mindy Rosenberg, who completed her research requirement last year, remembers when she first asked her eminent adviser a question she couldn't answer. Elion came to their next meeting with an armful of literature she had tracked down herself. "The first time she did that I was really floored," Rosenberg says. "She gets right down there and gets her hands dirty with you; she doesn't stand above and watch."

Flipping through research reports side-by-side with her student is a large part of the attraction of the tutorial sessions for Elion. "You teach on a different plane when you teach a class than when you teach a student you are working with. I think the latter is much more satisfying. These students, every one of them, have been exceedingly productive and ambitious. I am always rather amazed at the amount of work they do."

"The one thing I hope I am giving them is a feeling of curiosity about their results, to attempt to try to find out why things happen and why they don't happen. In other words, just doing the experiment, getting the results, is only the beginning. After that you have to sit down and say, 'Why should that be?' You are never satisfied with just something being

active, you've got to understand why it is."

At each scheduled meeting with Elion, Friedman's research student can go over the results of current experiments and plan strategies for future experiments. Dranoff says these meetings are where her students get to experience her brilliance. "Most people start in a very sub-specialized region. She's different in that she starts from the global vision and is able to look at all the fields, and starts to penetrate them in detail. It really is a neat thing to watch."

Laboratory research is self-motivated. There is no schedule for unraveling knotty problems of cellular metabolism, or breaking down cancers that are bitterly resistant to chemotherapy. "It's a passion," explains Friedman. "It's an internal drive, not an external drive, in the sense that you push yourself as hard as you want to or need to, to meet the goals you set for yourself."

In her career as a scientist, Elion has had an extraordinary number of successes. As a mentor to young scientists, she conveys the important lesson that accommodation must be reached with failure.

"Research is very unpredictable, really." And she chuckles, as if recalling the familiar demon of unpredictability that must seem by now like a nuisance on the same payroll as herself, sharing her laboratory. She acknowledges it as a critical lesson to convey to her students: "To make these young people realize that everything doesn't work the way you expect it to or want it to. They mustn't get discouraged, because every negative is a step forward. You don't have to do that again, because you know that isn't the answer. It is a step forward." ■

Ryan '82 is a free-lance writer in Durham.

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MORE THAN WORDS ON PAPER

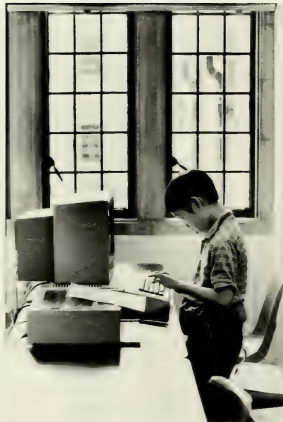
The letter seemed the same as all the others. That is, it was very different. A graffiti-dressed envelope addressed to "you" (me) and stuffed with six or eight pages of life. It was late, but at least she did not forget me. It's a horrible feeling to be cast away and ignored like an old pair of shoes.

She was my best friend in the world, and we were almost a world apart. I met her four summers ago at the Duke Young Writers' Camp. Four years ago I loved writing, but hated everything I wrote. In every line I wrote, I saw cliché, boredom, stupidity, and insignificance. Talking with her made me feel interesting as a writer and as a person; and when writing, you need to think you're writing something that people will want to read. It was fantastic because she helped me as a person and a writer. It has been horrible because she is so far away, and I have never had a chance to return the favor. There were parts of our worlds that we wanted to change, but when we were together, it did not seem to matter. Now, I write about it.

That's writers' camp. The pleasure of relationships, the pain of separation, and writing it down—easing the hurt with pen and paper.

Six years ago, I enrolled in the Duke Young Writers' Camp and forfeited two weeks of my summer in order to write. Why? My mother suggested it. Six years ago, writing meant nothing to me. It did not even mean enough to me to arouse hatred or disgust. I was indifferent. The summer of my sixth-grade year, I walked into room 109 of the Social Sciences Building expecting to take two fiction classes and leave unaffected. I was wrong on two counts.

Somehow, I was placed in a poetry class. Poetry did arouse an emotion in me—repugnance. To me, poetry was the thing stuck at the end of each chapter in our literature book that we had to interpret. Or if we were really unlucky, it meant being forced to write six poems (usually assigned at the beginning



RON FERRELL

YOUNG WRITERS' CAMP

BY PETER BRAASCH

"I walked into the Social Science Building expecting to take two fiction classes and leave unaffected. I was wrong."

of spring) after being given some despotical advice like "all good poetry is about childhood memories, nature, or love." That was what poetry meant to me, and I despised it. I was also scared and uncomfortable. I was an eleven-year-old boy in a room with eight

girls, and if that was not bad enough, we were going to be discussing poetry. We were going to talk about love, picking flowers, and nature—all of which are quite disgusting to an eleven-year-old boy. It would take an amazing teacher to get me to write poetry and a miracle to get me to enjoy it.

Looking back at that class, it is as if I have just traveled through a mist-filled cavern. I know where I am now, but looking behind me, I see fog and hear occasional echoes that vaguely remind me of my voyage. "I am not going to teach poetry" is the clearest echo in my mind. Our teacher, Jamé Gist, told us of how when he was in school, the idea of being taught poetry meant a teacher would read poetry and the students would have to write down its meaning or admire the redundant, sing-song rhythm. He preferred to have us learn poetry. He did not want us to be instructed. He wanted us to enjoy it.

Most of class was spent reading each other's poetry and discussing what we liked or did not like about it. If a phrase or comment appealed to him (e.g., a horse drinking Coke), he would eagerly scramble for a scrap of paper and scribble it down to be saved as collateral on some future loan of inspiration to be invested in his poetry. Jamé loved poetry. Writing excited him, and the way he treated our poetry made his love infectious. I received a full-blown case of Jamé's passion for poetry.

Passion undirected is like the bud of a wild flower that does not bloom. My desire had to be directed. If you want to pilot a plane, you have to be instructed in the etiquette of flight. Writing poetry is very much like piloting a plane on your own. You have to depend on your instinct and ability to get you where you are going. You are free to go where you want and how you want, but you are in danger if you violate society's conventions or nature's laws. You risk yourself, and consequently, become vulnerable to forces that you cannot control.

Four years ago, Henry Walker began to teach me about the landings and take-offs of poetry. When I listen to the echoes from Henry's class, a barrage of necessary dogma

assaults my ears with the lightning-flash intensity with which it would leave Henry's cavernous, beard-encompassed mouth. "Poetry is hard work. Risk yourself. Revise mercilessly. You're much too easy on yourself." During the five sessions I've taken his classes, Henry has helped me gain confidence in my writing. All the time I have spent staring down blank paper and going through the pain of ripping open and revising my poetry has been worth it, because every once in a while when I get a really good idea, develop it well, choose the right words, and continue to revise it until it is just right, I'll be rewarded by Henry's highest compliment, "excellent," at the top of my paper. Even more important than the compliment, I will know that over the last six years I have learned to write.

Teachers alone do not make a good writer. Relationships and experiences are the necessary raw materials for the production of writing. Teachers can introduce you to different influences. They can warn you of certain pitfalls. They can help direct you, but you cannot formulate your individual writing style (as the Young Writers' Camp brochure says) without deciding for yourself what you write and what your writing says. The power of a teacher over your writing is limited, but writers' camp has always been much more than just teachers. Two weeks spent living on the Duke campus in the same dorms as eighty other (more or less) aspiring (more or less) writers cannot be anything other than an amazing experience. Spending two weeks in an environment where writing is the *status quo* is an exceptional experience that has expanded my writing further and further each session I have attended camp.

Before I missed writers' camp, the idea of writing something with a peer was an unimagined dream, yet this past summer, it was a reality. I can still hear the barks of thunder crashing and the resounding chords of Justin Hughes' acoustic guitar. I can still

see him huddled over his guitar, his hair, thick and black as fossil fuel, hiding his face as we wrote music to "change the world by" (well, maybe our world). We sat out a storm under one of West Campus' numerous arches that sheltered us from the rain and the outside world's hostility.

TOUGH LESSONS

By George C. Waldrep III

Erin sat back in her chair and sighed. "Mrs. Waldrep," she said resignedly to my mother, "math is not your son's forte."

Six years and many math courses later, I am inclined to agree. At the time, however, I was shocked. I was a commuting student in Duke's Talent Identification Program for 1982-83. I had excelled in every subject throughout elementary school, and I had outscored a majority of America's college-bound seniors on the SAT in the seventh grade. I wasn't supposed to fail. I had never failed before. I had studied my homework night after night, I had done practice problems, and I had called my tutor for help. A week before, I had sat crying for an hour in a cramped motel room on the Blue Ridge Parkway with my textbook in my hands. And I had shown up for class that Saturday afternoon empty-handed. I simply could not factor binomials.

The binomials eventually worked themselves out, of course, and during that school year I completed Algebra I and II as well as advanced-placement English. My parents were proud of my work and judged their Saturday excursions to Durham worthwhile, but I ended the academic year dissatisfied. I had avoided catastrophe on the dark road of Algebra I, and I had vanquished the binomials, but Erin's words—and the specter of failure—haunted me. When I returned to TIP the following summer, it was with a sort of grim determination that I would vanquish that specter as well. I took math.

There is power and security in numbers. When 130 writers are gathered together, each convinced that he or she is the worst writer, it can't help but encourage the openness and sharing that is one of writers' camps most important resources. Outside of camp, I have known people for years without them

And I did well. There is a point in every gifted student's life—no matter how intelligent he may be, no matter how brightly he may stand out among his peers—that he makes two very important realizations. The first is that he is not alone, and that there are a good number of equally intelligent people out there in the world. And the second is that none of these people (including himself, most especially himself) are immune to failure. This is the lesson I learned in eighth grade under Erin Malone's tutelage, a lesson I would repeat a year later as I struggled through TIP's strenuous correspondence course in introductory Latin. Failure happens to everyone, and it is often this same failure that incites us to overcome obstacles we might never have dared challenge in the first place.

Of course, I knew none of this as my parents unloaded my suitcases in July of 1983. I grinned nervously as I met my roommate, and I swore that I would keep my SAT math score—ridiculously low, I thought—secret. As my parents left the circle in front of Alspaugh, my mother rolled down the car window. "You know why we let you come back this summer, don't you?" she asked. "To improve my math," I said uncomfortably. "No," she said, and she laughed. "To learn failure."

As they drove away, I vowed that I would show all of them—Erin, my parents, myself—that I could do math. I worked hard that summer and I finished nearly three math courses in three weeks. I completed the term with a feeling of breathless excitement, once again confident of my mathematical abilities. I had, I thought, proven Erin wrong. It was not until much later that I realized the truth: Without Erin's earlier assessment, I would never have accomplished even a fraction of my summer's work.

There is no real vanquishing the specter of failure, not really. But failure need not be a specter. It is a teacher as well, and though its lessons may be the hardest, it is failure—not success—that stimulates our minds and paves the way for our future accomplishments.

Waldrep, who lives in Summerfield, North Carolina, is a junior at Harvard University.



JIM WALDRUP

having read one word of my poetry. But at writers' camp, people are less concerned with how you dress and the way you comb your hair than what you think and how you express it. During the first night of camp two summers ago, Sara Gundle, Liz Hargrave, Nate Florin, Lisa Kanbar, and I were sitting in somebody's room with no light but the glow of a fluorescent blue fish tank (which had been found in the artificial ceiling of the room) reading each other's writing aloud. Deep inside of me, there has always been a voice saying that my writing doesn't deserve to be communicated out in the open, but at writers' camp, I am able to ignore that voice and take a chance.

Sharing poetry is like walking in front of a firing range. It is as if the paper on which you have written has been folded into an airplane. Every criticism seems to be an anti-aircraft shell that hits its mark and sends my writing crashing to the ground (which is the mortal enemy of all writers). When I write a poem, whether it is good or not, I am part of every word and the paper that holds them together. If my writing is shot down, so am I. It's a big risk to stand in front of the entire writers' camp during the afternoon readings, but it is something I am willing and even eager to do. It scares me, but fear is never boring.

By far the greatest part of the writers' camp was the people. No matter how much each of us loves writing, we cannot spend all of our time writing. When not in classes, writing,

**You cannot formulate
your individual writing
style without deciding
for yourself what you
write and what your
writing says.**



JIM WALLACE

or participating in other activities, we always gather together in groups of anywhere from two to twenty people. Whether we are in Stu's or Troy's room, under the arches, around the Bryan Center's piano, or in the gardens, we would find one another, put on a little music, and talk about anything and everything that comes to mind. "What do you think of Dylan Thomas? Have you ever read *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*? Was Hitler really a woman? The *Enquirer* says he was." We would talk about everything from Kahlil Gibran to Dr. Seuss to The Cure to Stravinsky. These discussions have provided me with an incredible amount of inspiration for my writing, and even more important, lasting relationships that have given me confidence in myself and my writing long after the conversations have ceased to echo through my mind.

In the most immediate sense, the writers' camp has helped me produce some of my best writing during those two weeks. But in the long run, it has provided me with the experiences, literary insight, and confidence to continue as a writer—and, I think, to develop into a better writer. ■

Braasch is a junior at Durham's Jordan High School, where he is a member of the National Honor Society, a photographer for the student newspaper, and a swimmer on the state-champion swim team. His parents, both psychoanalysts, are on the clinical faculty at Duke's medical center.

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WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

War ranks among the most lamentable of human pursuits. It also ranks among the most seductive. A deeply

held moral standard may dictate, in the fervent and fetching words of the spiritual, that men should lay down their swords and shields and study war no more. But no nation has seized that particular standard and run with it very successfully; and taking the view that it remains a dangerous world out there, the fall Alumni College weekend had war at its core.

Ensnconed in a Colonial-era inn, the twenty or so participants enlisted for a three-day exposure to Annapolis, a setting of brick-and-mortar trappings of Revolutionary history and a contemporary-day training ground for warriors. Annapolis first gained importance in 1784 as the site of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Revolutionary War. Now the state capital, it is defined equally by preserved public buildings and private homes, the waterfront shops overrun by battalions of tourists, and the institution at the edge of the sloping red-brick Main Street, the U.S. Naval Academy. This is, as the travel-wise *National Geographic* defines it, "Camelot on the Bay," the "jewel of the Chesapeake," a "boating center for the East Coast, showcase for preservation, magnet for the upwardly mobile."

Assembling a mere cannon-ball's throw from the 209-year-old capital building that once housed the Continental Congress, Alumni College-goers arrived from distant Arkansas and close-at-hand Annapolis and places in between. They boasted Duke name tags with class affiliations from the Thirties to the Seventies. Their backgrounds ranged from TV sports production to investment banking. But they were all drawn to the idea that it made sense to study war some more.

One of their leaders in the weekend war exercise, Alex Roland Ph.D. '74, looked forward, with ambiguous feelings, to a homecoming: He took an engineering degree from the academy, though left less than enamored

A WAR WEEKEND

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISSE

Alumni College-goers were drawn to the idea that it makes sense to study war some more.



Headquarters out of history: Colonial-era Annapolis inn, site of the seminars

of its intellectual guidance. His partner in teaching was Bruce Kuniholm A.M. '72, Ph.D. '76. Roland, a history professor at Duke and former director of the Science, Technology, and Human Values program, has written about submarines, aeronautics, and national science policy. A former historian for NASA, he has been widely interviewed on the space program. Kuniholm is a professor of public policy studies and history.

His field is the Near East and the Middle East, with emphasis on their relation to U.S. policy issues. He has spent several years in Turkey. Both Roland and Kuniholm served with the Marines in Vietnam.

The master sergeant for the weekend was Duke director of Continuing Education Judith Ruderman Ph.D. '76, who showed no signs of battle fatigue despite commanding every Alumni College. Ruderman began the late-October program with a Thursday walking tour around the city's highest elevation, an area reserved for the seventeenth-century church and state institutions, and a "progressive" dinner, complete with appropriately garbed guides who served up a narrative of Colonial home-life habits.

The main course began the next morning, with Kuniholm's discussion of the roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Noting that the Israeli national elections were just days away, Kuniholm—through a Canadian-produced TV documentary, maps, and a review of the region's confused and contentious history—presented the context for the competing political and religious claims. "There are," he said, "arguments for legitimacy on both sides." But those competing claims have only accented an "abysmal failure of leadership" on the part of the United States, a divided Israel, a paralyzed Jordan, and an inflexible Palestinian movement. "Everyone is waiting for everyone else to act."

As Kuniholm sees it, the situation for Israel will grow increasingly grave. "Americans love to relate to the underdog, which has traditionally been the perception of Israel. But after the invasion of Lebanon, that perception has been changing." If the separate peace between Egypt and Israel breaks down, "Israel is vulnerable." And Israel's stance as an occupying power threatens the nation's "humanistic traditions." A process that provides international guarantees for Israel and the Palestinians is the only way to peace, Kuniholm said: "Recognition is like marriage; it has to be mutual. The Palestinians have to recognize Israel's right to exist. Israel has to go along with something like a Palestinian state that will restore Palestinian integrity and dignity."

From delving into the Middle East muddle,

JUDITH RUDERMAN Ph.D. '76

the Duke group toured through a symbol of predictability, precedent, and tight organization—the Naval Academy. Founded in 1895, the academy, now with 4,500 midshipmen, quickly made Annapolis into a “company town”—which was a fortuitous step, since the city fathers had earlier tried but failed to have Annapolis chosen as the permanent U.S. capital. There were glimpses of the near-sacred, like the John Paul Jones crypt, modeled after Napoleon’s tomb in Paris and attended by an honor guard. And there were glimpses of the absurd, like a greased obelisk around which scrambling, yelling midshipmen are obliged to form human pyramids with the goal of recovering an obelisk-topping hat. When some on the campus tour ventured to sit down for some restful, if not reverential moments in the academy chapel, they were quickly discouraged. “If you do anything three times around here, it becomes a tradition,” the guide observed. “And one of the traditions is that touring groups don’t sit in the chapel.”

A somewhat more splendid tradition, an afternoon dress parade, provided a display of discipline and precision, with plenty of marching, music, raised swords, and speech-making. (It also provided a test of midshipman endurance. After standing for two hours or so, a few collapsed onto the ground and were scooped up by an accommodating rescue team.) The occasion was a nostalgia-filled tribute to a retiring admiral, a one-time superintendent of the academy, who heard himself praised as “first and foremost a warrior.”

Friday ended with a poke at the military establishment, a showing of one of the rare successful efforts at satirizing nuclear madness. The classic film about the coupling of high technology and deranged mentality, *Dr. Strangelove*, with Peter Sellers and George C. Scott, provided an introduction of sorts for Alex Roland’s program the next morning: “Learning to Love the Bomb: Why We Need Nuclear Weapons.” Roland’s thesis was that the alternative to forty years of “nuclear terror” might be a reversion to the “total war” concept of huge mass armies and the mobilization of national resources. With the Cuban missile crisis, he said, the United States and the Soviet Union succeeded at “scaring each other to death. Since that point, there has been a more or less consistent policy of détente. Both sides have avoided having policy disputes turn into physical confrontations, and have ensured that client states don’t draw the superpowers into conflict.”

History suggests, said Roland, that without a nuclear capability, “a shooting war between the superpowers would have come sooner rather than later. But instead, the superpowers were frightened and chastened by nuclear weapons, and so they’ve found other ways to solve their problems.” The nuclear terror, in Roland’s view, is “imperfect,

WAR AND REMEMBRANCE



Passing parade: midshipmen on the march, above, and Gaylee Gillum 75 on the harbor

As they pack their bags and join the brunch-line brigades, weekend Alumni College-goers are faced with one graduation requirement: completing an evaluation form. And for last fall’s enlistees, war was a winner.

“What aspects did you like most?” went one question. A typical response: “The constant interaction among the faculty and participants.” The same evaluator went on to praise the “outstanding synthesis of a great deal of material,” and called the walking tour, progressive dinner, side trip to the Naval Academy, and harbor cruise “perfect.”

Another singled out the faculty leaders for a “terrific” performance “on stage as well as off.” Asked “Did anything disappoint you?” one Alumni College-goer said “the cuisine in Annapolis” should have had a more pronounced seafood theme; others noted that the city’s historic inns lacked the creature-comforts and



organized check-in procedures that might be expected.

Every war experience brings remembrance; and from this weekend with war, participants thought that their intellectual engagement left them more knowledgeable about, if not more comfortable with,

the subject. At least one wasn’t quite ready to give up the engagement: He asked to be “on the mailing list” for any lectures by “Bruce [Kuniholm] and Alex [Roland] that are open to non-students.”

but it works.” And nuclear war is “less likely all the time. The unwritten rule of the modern world is that you don’t resort to nuclear weapons. That’s habit-forming. If we ever got rid of the bomb, we would simply make the world safe for conventional war.”

Roland moved on to the sky-high frontier. Although dismissing the original “Star Wars” idea of a complete shield wrapped around the United States, he reviewed the stellar side of Star Wars: it is morally better to build a defensive system rather than an attacking system, it would give the president time to

consider a variety of retaliatory actions, it would raise Soviet uncertainty to the point of making a Soviet first-strike less likely, it would protect the United States against an attack generated by a “madman,” and it would produce high-tech spinoffs. To the less starry-eyed, Star Wars is unfeasible because the technology demanded defies reason, any system will have penetration or “leakage”—and any leakage from this system would prove devastating, no computers could handle the required operating program, the anti-missile array would be too fragile and too vulnerable



Just cruising: Dusty Rhodes and B. Gleaves Sydor Rhodes '61

to being defeated or sabotaged, it couldn't be put into orbit with America's current launch capacity, and it wouldn't protect against cruise missiles or portable nuclear devices.

The most powerful argument against Star Wars development, in Roland's view: the fact that the perceived mutual vulnerability has kept the peace between the superpowers.

On Sunday, Kuniholm and Roland led a discussion on Vietnam. Kuniholm was an infantry platoon commander in Vietnam, which he called "a day-by-day war of survival. And the challenge of survival made all the

talk about winning over hearts and minds not very moving." For Roland, who served in a M*A*S*H-type medical battalion, "going to war was a rite of passage—it was breathtaking and maturing and it put me in touch with fascinating people, and it wasn't until I came back that I became politicized over its conduct."

"The lessons are constantly argued about," in Kuniholm's words, "but never agreed about." The lessons drawn from Vietnam, Roland said, depended on which war observers saw. As they struggled to make sense of Vietnam—

was it a civil war, a long-running balance-of-power struggle in East Asia, or a proxy war between the superpowers?—America's decision makers neglected a lesson driven home by one of history's prime war-makers, the Prussian Karl Clausewitz. Clausewitz saw war as a continuation of politics by other means. To conduct a war successfully, as Roland put it, you have to "play to political opinion at home and to world opinion."

A visiting instructor this year at the Army War College, Roland said there is "endless argument in the military about Vietnam. The stab-in-the-back theory has it that the war was won militarily, but the politicians betrayed the military effort. That's a dangerous line of thought, and it carries the risk of misperceiving the next war. The United States never had a military strategy capable of winning the war; all it had was a set of tactics and resources capable of inflicting damage." The experience of the United States in Vietnam, and of the Soviets in Afghanistan, support Mao's theory that "an impoverished, ill-equipped people, if properly committed and motivated, can make the price of subduing a country too expensive," Roland said.

With a Sunday brunch, the rank and file of Alumni College-goers filed off; and the Duke group agreed that the war topic had been assaulted with verve and lasting impact, if not absolutely conquered. "Never let it be said," announced director Judith Ruderman, "that we bombed in Annapolis." ■

THE ENFORCER

Continued from page 5

fire nature of such decision-making has its drawbacks. When asked to define the responsibilities of power, he pauses for almost a full minute before responding: "to apply it reasonably, not capriciously, and with some degree of compassion. And the latter element can be difficult. The pace in this job is such that there are so many issues to be confronted that there's very little time for reflection." Even on his day-and-a-half weekends, Lynch finds it hard to leave the office behind. It's tough, he says, to turn off the absorbing issues that consume his work week.

One way Lynch escapes is to spend time with his family in their Chevy Chase home. He is married to attorney Donna Parratt, who also operates a catering service, and they have two sons: Spencer, five, and Trevor, one. He no longer plays on the SEC basketball team ("toward the end, it was embarrassing to get out on the court with all these twenty-four-year-olds right out of law school"), but he does grow grapes, tomatoes, string beans, and herbs in his garden; takes photographs of his family, which he develops in his third-floor darkroom; and occasionally goes surfing, most recently with Spencer during a summer vacation in Maine and

"Compared with something like savings and loans, the securities world looks pretty good."

New York.

He also takes advantage of time spent on airplanes traveling to speaking engagements. On an autumn trip to Australia, he read the latest books by Clyde Edgerton, Louise Erdrich, and Anne Tyler. *The Lion*, William Manchester's biography of Winston Churchill, is his latest volume. Lynch may describe himself as a nuts-and-bolts person, but these bits and pieces of his personal life add an extra dimension to the hard-edged image he's acquired as *The Enforcer*. Compassion may be elusive, but it's always within reach.

"It would be very easy to become cynical given my job," he says. "That's not to say there isn't a certain degree of cynicism in me. But I don't approach the world, or even the world that we see in our investigations, with the assumption that everyone's dirty and has

carried out whatever crime they're suspected of. But I'm more of a pragmatist than an idealist—there's no question about that."

With the quality and morale at the SEC enforcement division higher than it's ever been—top law school graduates are lining up to work for 60 percent less than they could earn at high-profile New York law firms—Lynch has a lot to be proud of. He knows, though, that his biggest challenges are still to come. One of his priorities for the next few years will be to focus on so-called "pink sheet stocks," listings of speculative securities that are not regulated through the National Association of Securities Bureaus and are therefore easy vehicles for manipulating glibly, usually small-time, investors. His office is also scrambling to keep pace with constantly expanding international securities markets, and the increased incidence of hostile takeovers.

"To be candid, I think I've done a good job," says Lynch. "But I would be the first to recognize that what you do yesterday has nothing to do with today. One big mistake today could wipe out every good thing that's happened in the last year, and I'm very aware of that. So I'm not, and the division's not, resting on its laurels." ■

NETWORK NEWS

In a frank discussion about the politics of broadcasting, CBS president Howard Stringer mapped his network's decline to third place. The Emmy-award winning producer, director, and writer, in his January talk on campus, said the advent of cable television, internal networks, and video-cassette recorders all contributed to tough times at CBS, but also admitted that unfortunate internal decisions caused the network to founder.

In the Seventies, said Stringer, CBS was "cruising benignly along, cranking out profits, without any sense that the world was changing around us." By the time it was apparent that the changing world threatened CBS' market, the network "went into a well-publicized nervous breakdown, with executives stabbing each other in the front."

The biggest challenge facing CBS in the late Eighties, said Stringer, is establishing stability and sustaining a long-term vision at a time when the broadcast industry is characterized by continual change. In Stringer's view, the TV industry is afflicted by the same short-range mindset that dominates politics, with its reliance on polling data, and business, which tends to base its decisions on actions sure to bring immediate profits. TV executives look to ratings, he said, in the same way that "a drunk looks to a lightpost—not for illumination, but for support."

"It's easy to rely on shock value," Stringer said, referring to recent sensationalistic prime-time specials. And although he predicted that such "trash television" will run its course, he pointed to the inevitability of lightweight programming in a mass medium like television broadcasting. As an example, Stringer cited the CBS program *A Very Brady Christmas*, which drew a surprising 40 percent share of the viewing audience.

Even if a television writer or producer has produced a hit show in the past, said Stringer, it's no guarantee that he or she can come up with another winner. "There is a moment in everyone's creativity when they get it right. It's hard to predict when that will happen."

Stringer, who was named president of CBS/Broadcast Group in August 1988, is responsible for all broadcast activities of CBS, Inc. He has served as president of CBS News Division, executive vice president of



CBS' Stringer: looking beyond rotten ratings

CBS News, and executive producer of the CBS *Evening News* with Dan Rather. His speech was part of the Sloan Colloquia in Communications and Telecommunications Policy, sponsored by Duke's Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs and the Center for the Study of Communications.

THE LAST WORD

The Task Force on University Governance's final report, approved by the Academic Council in January, calls for greater faculty accessibility to decision-making, particularly in the areas of routine and ongoing planning, development, and budget activities.

The report follows up on last year's strongly-worded interim report, which concluded that administrative processes didn't properly reflect "the primacy of education and research among the university's priorities," and that the system by which faculty, administration, and trustees obtained information was "flawed."

The final report outlines specific measures for correcting the perceived deficiencies. Among its recommendations:

- The provost should be designated the university's chief executive officer after the president, thus strengthening the identity of the university as an educational and research institution.

- An Advisory Committee on Resources and a strengthened Academic Priorities Committee—joint faculty-administrative groups—

should work closely to advise the president and provost on academic and budgetary matters.

- Because of the increased range of responsibilities of the dean of Arts and Sciences, the university should create a separate position of associate dean of Arts and Sciences. That associate dean, in turn, would serve as dean of Trinity College.

- A new council on undergraduate affairs should serve as a coordinating body for all administrators concerned with undergraduate life, and as a forum in which all students, administrators, and faculty could share matters of mutual interest.

- The university should periodically review the performance of university officers, including the president and the provost, with faculty participation.

- Duke should revise its current—and presumably outdated—accounting system.

- A permanent committee on university governance should succeed the task force, with the job of monitoring the progress of governance issues.

President H. Keith H. Brodie said the final report included "some excellent advice. The tone of the final report is more constructive and positive in comparison to the interim report." Copies have been sent to all deans and officers of the university for their comments, he added.

In introductory remarks before the Academic Council meeting, religion professor and task force chair Eric Meyers said the recommendations provide the opportunity to do something unique in Duke history—to bring to the highest levels of decision-making a full faculty involvement. . . . We call upon all players in the game to devise a game plan for the 1990s that will enable us to face new challenges with wisdom, a sense of social justice, and an eye to the future."

A MEDICAL HOMECOMING

Ralph Snyderman, a distinguished physician-scientist and former Duke faculty member, has been named chancellor for health affairs and dean of the medical school. Although the appointment became effective at the beginning of the year, Snyderman will not assume full-time duties until June. He succeeds William G.



Jazz trio: DeFrancesco, Eastwood, and Terry in tribute to Thelonious Monk

Anlyan, who was appointed university chancellor last summer.

Snyderman is now senior vice president for medical research and development at Genentech Inc., a biotechnology company in South San Francisco, California. He was Frederic M. Hanes Professor of Medicine and chief of the division of rheumatic and genetic diseases at the medical center. His experience at Duke dates back to service as a medical resident in 1966 and as a medical intern in 1965.

"This appointment brings to a happy conclusion our search for a person who will bring outstanding experience and extraordinary skill to the challenging task of directing the medical center," said President H. Keith H. Brodie. "Dr. Snyderman possesses broad vision and thoroughly understands the medical center's critical role in conducting research, educating tomorrow's medical professionals, and providing patient care. He fully understands the medical center's place within Duke University and the complex set of relationships he must help nurture across institutional lines."

CORPORATE GIVING BULLISH

Corporate donations to Duke, which reached a new high in 1987-88, are setting another record-breaking pace in 1988-89. Corporate gifts and research support to Duke through the second quarter of 1988-89 totaled \$14.4 million, a 7 percent increase from the first quarter of last year. Duke's corporate fund-raising efforts last year brought in \$31.2 million—the largest amount

of corporate support Duke has ever received in a single year and a 44.1 percent increase from 1986-87.

Duke's success in corporate fund raising comes during a period of increasing restraints on corporate philanthropy in this country, says Michael D. Rierison, director of corporate relations and assistant vice provost for research and development. A recent *Wall Street Journal* story reported that U.S. corporate philanthropy, which grew tremendously during the Seventies, leveled off at \$4.6 billion in 1986 and 1987 and is not expected to increase significantly this year.

"Corporate philanthropy has evolved into a combination of social responsibility and enlightened self-interest," Rierison says. "The business community recognizes the value of higher education, but corporate giving has become increasingly focused on the bottom line."

The restructuring of corporate America through mergers and leveraged buy-outs has made businesses feel less secure and less inclined to spend shareholders' dollars for purposes not directly related to the businesses' interests, Rierison says. "Companies are being much more selective about the types of programs they support, and are directing their contributions toward activities in their home communities and to other high-visibility projects. It's getting more difficult for universities to balance academic priorities with corporate perceptions of the nation's philanthropic needs."

Rierison says Duke's research ties to the business community are partly responsible for the university's success in attracting corporate donations. Over the last several years, corporate research and development at Duke has grown by about 40 percent annually.

Almost half of Duke's 1987-88 corporate support went for corporate-sponsored research, 35 percent more than the previous year. Charitable gifts grew by 52 percent in the same time period.

"In a world where competition for the corporate charitable dollar is growing, the research partnership is often the foundation upon which you build charitable giving," says Rierison. Glaxo, for example, the pharmaceutical firm that has been a longtime sponsor of research at Duke, became a major donor of charitable gifts in the past year as well.

"Our objective is to build corporate research partnerships that address our academic priorities and the business community's research needs," says Rierison. "Our faculty have developed excellent research relationships with industry, and those ties have helped us develop the contacts that nurture charitable giving."

EXCLUSIVELY JAZZ

From small-town beginnings in Hickory, North Carolina, Thelonious Monk emerged as a world-renowned jazz musician. A January concert in Page Auditorium paid tribute to his legacy, as well as the planned Thelonious Monk Institute of Jazz. The institute, to be located in downtown Durham, will be a performance-based conservatory offering a bachelor of music degree in jazz performance.

Master of ceremonies Steve Allen, the multi-faceted entertainer, introduced other jazz fans, including his wife, actress Jayne Meadows; Monk's son, musician Thelonious Monk Jr.; and actor-director Clint Eastwood. Eastwood, who gained critical praise for his movie *Bird*, about jazz legend Charlie Parker, has recently produced a documentary on Monk's life.

The evening was capped off with a performance by a sextet featuring Thelonious Monk Jr.; Paul Jeffrey, director of jazz studies at Duke; Clark Terry, formerly with the NBC *Tonight Show* Orchestra; Percy Heath, a member of the Modern Jazz Quartet; recording and film star Barry Harris; and Joey DeFrancesco, a seventeen-year-old pianist with the Miles Davis Orchestra.

Jeffrey, who is on the institute's academic advisory council, called the event a "formal announcement" that the institute will be closely involved with the Triangle. The institute will be affiliated with Duke and North Carolina Central University, and will co-sponsor music programs, concerts, and seminars within the community. Plans announced at Duke last June called for a \$50-million endowment and a \$12-million facility to open in 1991. It will be the first conservatory in the world devoted exclusively to jazz.

RASH OF MEASLES

Working around the clock to search through medical records and contact about 10,000 susceptible members of the Duke community, university officials quickly responded to a statewide outbreak of red measles in late January. The first case diagnosed on campus involved an undergraduate who went to Student Health Services after breaking out in a rash.

At temporary clinics on campus and at the medical center, thousands of people rolled up their sleeves for immunizations against the virus. Although the outbreak remained under control—with less than a half-dozen cases among students and staff—the registrar's office and volunteer medical personnel were under the gun to meet immunization guidelines established by the Durham County Health Department.



Preventive measures: outbreak alert meant lots of shots

HELPING THE FORESTS REIGN

Deforestation is more than the loss of trees. Rain forests cover just 7 percent of the earth's land surface but contain more than half of the world's flora and fauna. In Costa Rica, a 3,300-acre preserve in the tropical rain forest is a living tribute to the Duke-based Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS), a group dedicated to slowing the ruin of the tropical rain forest.

Now in its twenty-fifth year, OTS was founded by seven U.S. universities and the University of Costa Rica. Today it is a con-

sortium of forty-six institutions. OTS is involved in research, education, and conservation, a tradition that will continue with a renewed emphasis on conservation, according to Donald Stone, Duke botanist and OTS director. "Everything we are involved in is aimed in the direction of saving natural resources," Stone says.

When Stone first visited the OTS La Selva Biological Station, which was purchased in 1968, it was surrounded by acres of untouched forests. Today, the research station in La Selva (the forest), Costa Rica, is fast becoming an island of trees amid acres of pasture lands. Every year more areas are cleared for cattle-grazing or timber.

"Projections indicate that within twenty years Costa Rica will have to import wood for construction. That's hard to believe but true," Stone says. "Costa Rica is an enigma. They have done a wonderful job of conservation as far as the percentage of parks. They have a good track record. But lands that aren't preserved have the highest deforestation rate of anywhere in the world."

In the 1960s and 1970s, the La Selva field station was nearly one-fourth its current size. During those years, La Selva's researchers had little contact with Costa Ricans. But about four years ago, the chain saws that had been buzzing in the distance sounded at the field station's back door, and OTS found it could no longer ignore Costa Rica's deforestation problems.

"When they were getting ready to cut these beautiful trees, we decided we had to be active and become part of the social structure of the area," Stone says. OTS embarked on a major fund-raising campaign that led to \$300,000 in donations and the annex of nearly 1,400 acres of land. Since the annexation, OTS has become more involved in conservation. A reforestation project is one of OTS's most recent endeavors.

Researchers in La Selva are searching for a native tree to reforest Costa Rica's barren landscapes. The ideal find would be a hardy, fast-growing tree that could be used as a timber resource. One of the non-native trees being tested, gmelina, grows to be fifty or sixty feet tall and eighteen inches in diameter within five years.

The project goal is to identify and test up to 100 different species of native trees. Researchers are now testing thirty-two native trees by growing them from seedlings and observing them for desired traits. Most areas have not been reforested with native trees because it is so difficult, Stone says, adding that diversity of trees in the tropical rain forest is one complication. "You can go out and see a huge tree and look for another of the same kind and it can be impossible to find. The first hurdle is finding a number of the same type of tree to study."

To avoid such difficulties, eucalyptus and

pine trees have been planted as reforestation trees throughout the world, an option Stone views as less than optimal. "Planting non-native trees disrupts the cycle of whatever else grows with the trees. Eucalyptus was used to reforest the hill region above Berkeley, California. Nothing grows under eucalyptus. Walking through it is like walking through an asphalt jungle," he says.

In the United States and Canada combined, there are 764 species of trees, compared to more than 800 species in the La Selva rain forest. The field station is home to at least 1,900 vascular plant species, 122 amphibian and reptile species, and 400 bird species. Data on insects is more difficult to interpret, but it is estimated, for example, that 3,000 species of moths inhabit La Selva.

"If you are a nonbotanist, you see that kind of forest and think how green it is," Stone says. "As a botanist, you can go bananas trying to understand each species. The leaves of some trees might be so far off the ground, you can't even get a good look at them."

FAST-MOVING FUTURES

When Duke Futures sends its fourth and largest group of interns out to work in businesses across the nation next summer, the program will reflect a number of changes and improvements, according to program director Caroline Nisbet.

Changes in the program's student participation requirements—changes that allow more students to qualify—came about recently because of the large number of businesses now requesting Duke students as summer interns. In an effort to better accommodate the 600 organizations in the Futures Job Network this year, a minimum grade point average of 2.7 is no longer required.

"We want to be able to provide more students to the employers requesting them," says Nisbet. "On the surveys we conduct each year, both students and employers are indicating such positive experiences that we also want to provide opportunities like this for more Duke students."

Those same surveys indicated that in most cases, grade averages and writing samples were not primary considerations of employers hiring summer interns. "This doesn't mean that we're lowering our standards. Everyone knows that Duke students are good students—it's easy to sell them to an employer. But if an employer specifically requests a student with a certain grade point average or a student with a type of writing skills, we'll send a student with those qualifications," says Nisbet, who also established the highly-regarded Cornell University Tradition Program.



Take two: *One Life to Live* created a campus-within-a-campus during a January shoot

Another important addition to Duke Futures in recent months is the Service Learning Project, a program attempting to develop "high-quality, paid, summer jobs in the community service sector." Last summer, thirty service learning project interns helped provide and expand health care and legal services, design computer processes and programs, organize and administer finances and budgets, and administer and manage programs.

Nathaniel Silverthorne, a sophomore public policy major at Duke, worked last summer, along with junior Diane Arkow, for Neighborhood Housing Services in New York. The two conducted research on an expansion project planned by the agency, which provides housing loans to low-income clients. They also interviewed clients to provide information for a newsletter to be sent to contributors.

"I thought at first, 'nonprofit? Not me!' But it was more closely related to my fields of interest than I thought and I got more out of it than I expected. The organization needed some assistance, so we were certainly given substantial things to do and were able to feel like we'd contributed something," says Silverthorne.

Duke Futures is able to provide a portion of the salaries of the interns used by smaller nonprofit organizations because of gifts from foundations and organizations like The Duke Endowment, May Department Stores Company, Johnson & Johnson, and Chemical Bank.

Last summer, Duke Futures sent 158 students to work in businesses and organizations across the country, primarily in its targeted thirteen major cities. This summer, the internship program plans to send out about 225 students—fifty of whom will be working in the Service Learning Project.

One of the keys to the success of the young program has been staunch support from alumni. "Three-quarters of our positions are in companies owned by alumni or they came about as a direct result of some lobbying by alumni," says Nisbet. "The fact that we've been able to come this far in three years shows their enthusiasm for our program."

A WEEK IN THE LIFE

Fans of NBC's daytime soap opera *One Life to Live* may have noticed some familiar Gothic architecture on recent episodes. In January, the show's cast and crew transformed Duke into the fictitious Llanview University for a storyline called "Fraternity Row."

Duke was chosen during a nationwide search in which hundreds of students from around the country wrote letters to champion their campuses. Trinity senior Glenn Zellman's detailed explanation of the campus layout and Gothic architecture caught the attention of the show's producers, who decided on Duke in late December.

When the university allows professional productions on campus, it is with the agreement that students will be actively involved in the production. *One Life to Live* recruited fifty to seventy-five student extras.

Those who didn't make the final cut for the soap opera had another chance at on-screen or behind-the-scenes fame. In late February, campus-based filming began for the feature-length movie *A Handmaid's Tale*. Based on a novel by Margaret Atwood with screenplay by Harold Pinter, the film will star

Robert Duvall, Faye Dunaway, and Elizabeth McGovern.

FOCUS ON THE FOUNDING

At the annual Founder's Day Convocation in early December, students, faculty, and university officials celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Duke Indenture by James B. Duke in 1924. Instituted by President H. Keith H. Brodie and University Marshal Pelham Wilder three years ago, the convocation celebrates "the heritage of the university and the accomplishments of the members of the university community," says Wilder. This year's event coincided with Duke's sesquicentennial year and featured a talk by former Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke.

"In my lifetime, I have been privileged to observe the development of Duke from its role as a regional college to that of a great national university," said Duke, who is the great-grandson of Washington Duke, for whom the university is named. "Now it is poised on the brink of emerging on the world scene as an ever more important factor in global education."

Duke, who entered the U.S. Foreign Service in 1949, retired in 1981 as U.S. ambassador to Morocco. He had seen service as ambassador to El Salvador, Spain, and Denmark and has served as chief of protocol for the White House and Department of State under presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. The university awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1969, and he is currently a board member of Duke's Center for Jewish Life.

President Brodie awarded the University Medal for "meritorious and distinguished service" to trustee emeritus Walter McGowan Upchurch Jr. '31, J.D. '36, and Richard L. Watson Jr., a professor emeritus of history and forty-five-year Duke faculty member.

Less than a month after receiving the award, Upchurch, a retired Shell Oil executive, died at Duke Hospital. A native of Raleigh, Upchurch worked for the university in a number of positions, including general manager of Quadrangle Pictures, director of the Office of Student Affairs, and director of Placement Services, before joining Shell Oil. He joined the board of trustees in 1964.

Watson, whose specialty is American history, is former associate editor of *South Atlantic Quarterly*, and has served as president of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, the Historical Society of North Carolina, and the Southern Historical Association. Watson came to Duke in 1939, and has chaired the history department and the faculty's Academic Council.

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"Love and Admiration and Respect": The O'Neill-Commins Correspondence.

By Dorothy Commins. Durham: Duke University Press, 1988. 248 pp. \$32.50.

After reading "Love and Admiration and Respect" (Eugene O'Neill's own inscription to Saxe Commins), one is struck with the losses the electronic age has brought us. Detailed correspondences such as these rarely occur when phones are so readily accessible, even in the remote locations the O'Neills favored.

Dorothy Berliner Commins was married to editor Saxe Commins until his death in 1958. She has produced a volume of correspondence, chiefly between her husband and playwright Eugene O'Neill, his close friend and literary associate over the years 1920 through 1951.

Commins provides in this one coherent volume primary sources for the understanding of O'Neill's personal and professional life. Her materials, never before published, were gathered by permission from many sources (all of them cited) and annotated with discretion and economy. The mystifying changes in the third major voice in the correspondence, that of O'Neill's third wife, Carlotta Monterey O'Neill, make Dorothy Commins' restraint remarkable.

The cumulative force of the letters paints a surer, purer portrait of these three individuals than any amount of description would have. Letters don't lie, though a given writer often tries. The O'Neills and Saxe Commins seem to have written without regard for future publication, especially Carlotta, who so clearly reveals her own increasing violence and anger. (At an earlier point, she had joked in a postscript, "I sincerely hope that you do not keep my letters!")

First and foremost, the book is a great read—on many different levels. If one knew nothing of O'Neill's works, the relationships revealed here would alone be fascinating. If one does know the plays, one is tempted to go back and read them all again in chronological order as one follows O'Neill's evaluation of his own work. His reflections on *Mourning Becomes Electra* and *Ah, Wilderness* are of particular interest.

And, of course, there is the ferment of the



Saxe Commins

Eugene O'Neill

literary and political life of the Twenties and Thirties at Provincetown, Greenwich Village, the Atlantic Coast, Europe, California, and uptown New York City. But most of all, one has the sense of having happened on a trunk of old letters in the family attic, the chance to spend a rainy afternoon in direct contact with one's forebears in their unvarnished state.

The book is useful in a number of specific ways. It provides great insight into O'Neill's working methods, influenced as they were by his extreme shyness and reclusive nature: O'Neill's need for "protection" from the outside world, his realization that he could not even read others' work while writing a piece of his own, his insistence on attending rehearsals (hidden at the back of the theater) before his plays opened or were presented to the public in print.

The volume necessarily reveals also much of the historical period during which O'Neill wrote. Because the relationship was one of friendship and trust as well as business, we hear in O'Neill's words the attitudes of the Twenties: "And as for you, Saxe, I can't say all I feel for you of friendship and gratitude for fear it would sound 'sloppy.'" We hear Saxe himself described in a letter of O'Neill's to Horace Liveright as "one of the whitest human beings that I have ever met!"

In a letter dated October 31, 1939, O'Neill questions Saxe Commins about the League of American Writers:

Reason for wishing this on you is that I have no use for this League. Between us, it strikes me as a phony—one of those Communistic inspired organizations which use sucker names for a fake front. I have ignored requests that I join it. Perhaps I'm wrong about them, but statements of aims and purposes they've sent me have a very fishy smell, and I should have to be so dumb that I could ever be kidded into aiding and abetting something which, if it had the power, would promptly ban everything I've written, take all I've got, and then send me to a local Siberia or shoot me! There is a lot

too much of idiotic enemy-kissing abroad in our land, no? What inside dope have you got on this League, if any? In confidence, of course.

And because Saxe Commins was both O'Neill's editor and his financial adviser, we learn a great deal about the contractual life of an artist at the time—the concerns about royalties, about control over anthology selections and dedications, prefaces, and the like. When Liveright was forced out of business, we see O'Neill's decision to sign with the fledgling Random House, insisting that Saxe Commins be signed too as his editor. We then follow the rising fortunes of Bennett Cerf and Random House as the Twenties crashed to an end.

O'Neill was a valuable property—and he knew it. Eventually, Cerf was to cite Saxe Commins as equally valuable to Random House—editing such other writers as Faulkner, Auden, Dinesen, Jeffers, and Sinclair Lewis.

Commins himself emerges as O'Neill's public self, always rational even when hurt by O'Neill; careful, an editorial genius without whom other geniuses could not have flourished. One wonders where else O'Neill could have found such ideal surrogate parents for his creative output—Carlotta the Fierce, protecting her own even if it meant she had to alienate and destroy his children and his friendships to do so; Saxe Commins, ever-steadfast, paternal, giving freely of time and skill, all-forgiving during O'Neill's lifetime.

The collection adds much to our understanding of O'Neill one hundred years after his birth. It is enriched by several other pieces: a foreword by Travis Bogard of the University of California at Berkeley's department of dramatic art, an introduction by Dorothy Commins herself, and a memoir by Saxe Commins written just months before his own death in 1958.

Ultimately, the book becomes as well a subtle love letter from Dorothy to her husband—an opportunity after nearly thirty years to show the world how and why Commins suffered so much at the hands of Carlotta O'Neill and, even more important, how much O'Neill had loved and trusted Saxe Commins with his work.

—Robert L. Hobbs

Hobbs is the Semans Distinguished Professor at Duke and director of training in the drama program. He teaches a course in the acting of the plays of Eugene O'Neill.



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Blues in the night: honoring Thelonious Monk's imminent institute for jazz studies (page 48)



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MAY-JUNE 1989

KOSKINEN: SAVING CORPORATIONS

UPDATING ACTIVISM

MAGAZINES: SELLING LIFESTYLES

MISHA'S METAMORPHOSIS



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Cover: Mikhail Baryshnikov in his dressing room before the final pre-Broadway performance of Kalfas *Metamorphosis* at Duke. Photo by Les Todd

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FEATURES

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STEERING CORPORATE TURNABOUTS

BY STEVE DRYDEN

JOHN KOSKINEN:

BOTTOM-LINE BOOSTER

From Penn Central to Baldwin-United, the president of the country's leading crisis management firm thrives on the seemingly impossible challenge of making successes of other businesses' failures.

John A. Koskinen '61 is no stranger to failure in corporate America. As president of the country's leading crisis management firm, he's grappled with some of the biggest business disasters of the past two decades: Penn Central, Levitt & Sons, and Baldwin-United. And he's had to look in the face of a major scandal in organized labor, the mob-linked pension funds of the Teamsters union.

Yet Koskinen remains an optimist. Despite the countless books, articles, and prophecies about America's economic decline, he has faith that the marketplace is, in the end, self-correcting.

"We'll learn the hard way, and we'll have some very difficult times, but the net result will be that we'll come back out of it with a new start," he says. "To the extent that we are making mistakes, the system is going to flush those mistakes out."

One reason for Koskinen's positive attitude could be the record of success enjoyed by his firm, The Palmieri Company. The firm is located just a short walk from the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and K Street, the center of the universe for Washington's

legions of lawyers, lobbyists, and politicians. When he and his boss, Victor H. Palmieri, choose a project, they intend to come out as winners—and they usually do.

Ask Koskinen a question and you're likely to get a ten-minute, rapid-fire discourse, enlivened by colorful anecdotes and humorous asides. In fact, his delivery sometimes approaches stream-of-consciousness speed but, in the end, it all makes sense. A man of many passions, Koskinen has found time between his corporate rescue work for Duke activities, coaching his daughter's soccer team and co-owning a professional one, and heading up a public service group that spearheaded a national drive to provide television captions for the hearing impaired.

"He's constantly surprising me" with new projects, says Arnold Sagalyn, a Washington-based consultant and longtime friend. "He works around the clock." Says fellow Duke trustee Kay Goodman Stern '46: "John is an innate leader. And he can assimilate information faster than any human I know."

Koskinen joined the Palmieri firm in 1973 after several years as the administrative assistant to Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Con-



necticut. The move reunited Koskinen and Palmieri. They had served together on a presidential commission a few years earlier, and again the set-up was the same: Palmieri was in charge, but it was Koskinen who made sure things got done. While Palmieri—whom *The Wall Street Journal* once called a “stylish, high-powered man doing stylish, high-powered things”—has pursued his sometimes far-flung activities, such as serving as ambassador-at-large for President Jimmy Carter, Koskinen has kept the company running. Both men, however, thrive on the crises and seemingly impossible challenges that are the company's main fare.

Koskinen's first assignment for Palmieri, reviving the bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Company, put the firm on the map. The task was formidable: The bankruptcy of the \$4.5-billion railroad was the biggest in the history of the United States, a “near-incredible story of mismanagement, miscalculation, gross personality conflict, and plain bad luck,” according to the 1971 book *The Wreck of the Penn Central*. Among the operations carried out by the Palmieri company was the transformation of Pennco, a Penn Central subsidiary with oil, real estate, and rail holdings, into a profitable concern. Within five years, Pennco's value was quadrupled. Palmieri also managed a Penn Central portfolio that included four big Manhattan hotels, 8,000 individual parcels of land in sixteen states, 7,500 tenant leases, and 1.7 billion tons of recoverable coal reserves. Through sales of property or better management, the firm raised close to \$1 billion in cash for Penn Central and doubled the company's remaining assets. Palmieri's bill for the work: \$30.5 million.

Next came Levitt and Sons, Inc., the fabled homebuilders who shaped so much of American suburbia. Acquired by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, the company was spun off by IT&T in 1975 in response to a government antitrust action. But the company was spewing red ink and a buyer couldn't be found. Enter Palmieri and Koskinen, who put Levitt back in the black by 1976. The company was sold, well before a court-ordered deadline.

Koskinen, who was born in Ohio and attended high school in Kentucky, entered Duke in 1957 with the intention of becoming either a physicist or a lawyer. Duke could have prepared him well for whatever choice he made, he says. He also began college with the intention of joining the football team, having played in high school, but eliminated that idea after he saw the size of his competitors. “As soon as I got there [to Duke], I knew I was in trouble. I had one of those old steel footlockers, and one of my fellow freshman footballers picked it up with one hand, put it on his shoulder, and jogged up three flights of stairs. And he was a halfback and I was a

“Businesses are worrying more about education and training and jobs because they find that their work forces are declining in ability.”

lineman.”

Along with a large number of other students in the Sputnik era, Koskinen majored in physics, but began to have doubts about whether he wanted to make it his career. “I thought to myself, ‘Gee, I just don't want to read *Scientific American* in my spare time.’” By the middle of his junior year, Koskinen had decided he wanted to go to law school and become a trial attorney. After graduating *magna cum laude*, he went to Yale Law School, completed his degree, and then spent a year at Cambridge University doing post-graduate work in international law.

Koskinen clerked for the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, then joined a Los Angeles law firm, but he was soon lured back to the capital. He was asked to serve as special assistant to Palmieri, who was deputy staff director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Known as the Kerner Commission, for its chairman, Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois, the panel was appointed in 1967 by President Lyndon Johnson in the wake of riots that shattered the black neighborhoods of Newark, Detroit, Cleveland, and other urban centers. The commission's charge was fundamental: to find out why the riots had occurred, and what could be done to prevent them in the future.

“There was a feeling of crisis,” recalls Sagalyn, who served with Koskinen on the commission staff. “People worried that the country would divide up and have a civil war.”

The basic conclusion of the commission had a directness that is unusual for a government-sponsored study: “Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal.” The report called for, among other things, new programs in education, job training, and housing. The cost was estimated in the billions. Johnson, already facing impossible budget demands because of the Vietnam War, essentially ignored its recommendations.

Although the commission's life was brief, and Koskinen now regards many of its recommendations to be ill-founded, he organized a twenty-year reunion of the commission's staff

last year. “If you go back and read the Kerner Commission report and recommendations, it sounds like a very current document, unfortunately,” he observes. In his view, the greatest progress has been made in the media (where the commission found a “shockingly backward” attitude toward hiring minorities), and in boosting the participation of blacks in political life.

“In 1968, there were basically no black faces on television. And there were relatively few black politicians, and very few blacks in positions of authority in police departments. There's been a phenomenal change. *The Cosby Show*, for example. The fact that we have a situation comedy in which the characters just happen to be black shows me how far we've come.” At the same time, Koskinen says, “the problems in the city are becoming more intractable. As some economic and political openings have occurred for the black middle and upper classes, people who are left behind have become the hard-core poor.”

Koskinen—who, after the commission's work was completed, maintained his involvement in urban affairs as New York mayor John Lindsay's liaison in Washington—sees business contributing to an improvement in urban conditions, mainly out of self-interest. “Businesses are worrying more about education and training and jobs because they find that their work forces are declining in ability. So in New York, you have companies that are doing remedial education programs and working with the school system.”

As for the government's role in social policy, Koskinen believes that further programs in areas like job training can only do a limited amount of good. “In the long run, if the economy expands, you can employ more people in a year than with a lot of job training programs,” he says, especially if “you encourage companies not to discriminate on the basis of race.”

Government programs also tend to be self-perpetuating, regardless of their value, he argues. It's evident that Koskinen would like the government to use the same rigorous standards of self-efficiency as he does in his work and in the management of the Palmieri company itself, where the staff is kept slim and top-flight specialists are brought in for short-term projects.

“Managing troubled assets” is the bland phrase the Palmieri company uses to describe its work. The term took on a wholly different meaning, however, when the firm was retained by the government in 1977 to run the Teamsters' Central States pension fund. A great deal of the fund's \$1.4 billion in assets was invested in Las Vegas hotels and gambling casinos linked to members of organized crime. “For a while, I was very big in Las Vegas,” Koskinen says with a smile. Some of his associates, though, were shocked. “A friend asked

me, "Why are you doing this?" I said, well, it certainly will make fascinating cocktail party conversation. He said, "Yes it will, even after you're gone."

Koskinen's challenge was to get the fund out of the real estate business, which involved foreclosures on casinos. In that, his company succeeded, bringing down the portion of the fund's real estate assets from 65 percent to 10 percent.

The company didn't take any chances. "I established a set of rules that said, when you are on a company business trip, you couldn't gamble. And you couldn't stay, even on your own time, at a casino or hotel in which a pension fund had an investment. So the net result was that when we showed up in Las Vegas, we were always easily identified, because we were the only ones with coats and ties. It was either us or the Feds."

Koskinen was concerned that the company might give offense because it wasn't availing itself of the "hospitality" offered by some hotel managers. "One of the classic old-time developers at a casino was talking to my partner one day and he said, 'I just don't understand you guys. You don't take rooms, you don't want meals, you don't want women. What do you want?' My partner said, 'We just want you to pay on time.'"

Despite the unsavory atmosphere, Koskinen says that in the eight years managing the fund, "we never had an untoward suggestion that perhaps someone was going to call us at midnight. The guys we were dealing with on the assets were not dumb. We were straightforward, and they knew we were not gratuitously trying to create difficulties for them." But, he adds, "we did have some knockdown, drag-out legal and business battles that were more vigorous than you would expect in a normal business context."

A more traditional, if nonetheless daunting, undertaking for the Palmieri company was its move to assume management of Baldwin-United, the \$9-billion insurance corporation, which it collapsed in 1983. With billions of claims on file, Baldwin was the "largest and most complex reorganization in American business history," a Palmieri company brochure boasts. Palmieri and Koskinen came to the Baldwin job with the hope of rebuilding the company, instead of selling off its assets. But they came to the conclusion that the only way to meet the debt was to sell. Still, as one account of the operation puts it, the Palmieri company "enhanced its reputation by paying back 80 cents on every dollar of bank debt, a miraculous feat, considering how close Baldwin had been to liquidation."

Koskinen once told an interviewer: "Corporate disasters are a growth industry." But he's not ready to join the doomsmongers who predict that American business' complacency, or focus on short-run profits, will lead to a permanent economic fall. "If you look at

As volunteer chairman of The Campaign for Duke, John Koskinen '61 has seized on the goal of "moving Duke finally into that cadre of maybe a half-dozen really outstanding universities in this country and in the world."

A university-wide drive to raise \$400 million, the campaign is to last three years. The money will add to endowment, pay for construction and renovation projects, and support annual operations and new programs. The expanded campaign incorporates as its largest component Duke's ongoing \$200-million campaign for endowment in the

THE CAMPAIGN FOR DUKE

•\$25 million in annual giving for all schools and divisions

•\$200 million in arts and sciences and engineering endowment

•\$46.8 million in other endowments—\$2 million for divinity, \$1 million for forestry and environmental studies, \$20 million for the Fuqua School of Business, \$3 million for law, and \$20.8 million for the medical center

•\$35 million for research and program support

•\$21 million for general university facilities

•\$72.2 million for other facilities—\$15 million for Trinity College, \$2 million for divinity, \$2 million for engineering, \$10.7 million for Fuqua, \$8 million for law, \$20 million for the medical center, and \$14.5 million for the "Science Resources Initiative," which hinges on a planned building to incorporate science laboratories, the computer science program, and facilities to promote corporate-sponsored research.

arts and sciences and engineering.

Along with Koskinen, the campaign's executive committee includes as vice chairmen Ethel V. Teer of Durham, who has been active in civic and charitable programs and in the arts; Robert M. Price '52 of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is chairman, president, and chief executive officer and director of Control Data Corp.; and Eugene Patterson LL.D. '78 of St. Petersburg, Florida, who recently retired as chairman and chief executive officer of the St. Petersburg Times.

The goal of \$400 million is the largest ever set by the university for a fund-raising campaign.

steel, those companies are starting to make money after years of everyone saying they were anachronisms. They are making money because they have become more competitive, more sophisticated."

Similarly, he says, "If you looked at the automobile industry in the early Seventies, it was clear that was an industry horribly managed. We turned out junky cars. It took twenty years for that to turn around, we got clobbered in the marketplace, and the result is that the quality of American cars today is significantly better."

What the country doesn't need is protectionist actions by the government that will lead, Koskinen believes, to a diminishment of the competition necessary to keep American companies innovative and efficient. "It's ironic to watch a lot of business people who support the free market when it seems to be in their interest, then suddenly get very protectionist when it's not." Koskinen also wouldn't be comfortable with limits on corporate takeovers. "I'm basically opposed to poison pills [provisions in corporate by-laws or stock rights that inhibit takeovers]. Some of my best friends who run large companies are not going to be pleased with that, but . . . often, the people who hide behind poison pills are average managers who have no stake in the company other than their own jobs."

Koskinen has increased his own stake in Duke, assuming the volunteer chairmanship of its \$400-million capital campaign. That goal is larger than anything the university has ever attempted before in fund raising. The money will be used for everything from renovating the carillon of the Duke Chapel to increasing financial aid. On this latter point, Koskinen worries that the huge cost of a Duke education is increasingly putting the school out of range for the middle class, which once provided the bulk of the student body. "You don't want to end up with something that looks like Manhattan, where only the very rich and the very poor can live." Students, he adds, "could end up with a fairly distorted view of what the world is like."

"Everybody's wish list is substantially beyond what their resources are," Koskinen says. And, he says, as costs go up, "Parents and students are going to ask that musical question: 'What do I get?' They're going to question the difference between a private and public education. Partially, it's the value of the credential, but ultimately that won't be worth the difference if the product isn't better." ■

Dryden '75 is a Washington-based journalist who has written for Business Week, The Washington Post, and the International Herald Tribune. He is now at work on a book about politics and trade war.

FROM HELP TO HYPE TO HIP

BY GEORGANN EUBANKS

THE MAGAZINE EXPLOSION:

SPOTTING TRENDS AND TRENDSETTERS

Magazines must make a choice between imitation—hors d'oeuvre journalism with plenty of snappy visuals—or something else. That something else is extreme specialization.

The ancient, literal meaning of the word, taken from the Arabic *makhazin*, was "a storehouse, a granary." Later, magazine came to mean "a space in which explosives are stored." Shortly after the turn of this century, *Collier's*, *McClure's*, *Scribner's*, *The Outlook*, and *Cosmopolitan* were indeed repositories of incendiary material with their muckraking exposés of industrial monopolies, political corruption, and social injustices.

But the heyday of hard-hitting magazine journalism didn't last long. Those first muckrakers were swiftly silenced by the large corporate interests they had so harshly criticized. Publishers and editors took bribes through advertising revenues—either offered or withheld with certain demands. Others who refused to be bought found their lines of bank credit had mysteriously dried up; they couldn't pay their paper suppliers and printers up front, as was the custom. J.P. Morgan's bank thus achieved a controlling interest in *Scribner's*. Rockefeller's National City Bank bought majority control of what had originally been Henry Ward Beecher's anti-slavery (and later, women's rights) platform, *The*

Outlook. Only one of the magazines named here still survives, albeit in a vastly different form. To call the contemporary *Cosmopolitan* "muckraking" is something like saying that Revlon has changed the face of America.

It's old news that today's media is the corporation—that a very few enormous conglomerates own the lion's share of America's magazines (and bookstores, newspapers, TV stations, and cable franchises, for that matter). But it's not all bad news, according to magazine veteran Clay Felker '51.

"There is a rule that comes into play," he says. "The more monopolies, the greater the opportunity for guerrilla publications. The tendency of each medium is to create monopolies of knowledge to the point that the human spirit breaks through at new levels of society and on the outer fringes."

Speaking at a seminar sponsored by Duke's Institute for Policy Sciences and the Center for the Study of Communications, Felker—who is current editor of *Manhattan*, inc., and former editor and publisher of *New York*, *The Village Voice*, and *Esquire*—might just as easily have been talking about the era when Teddy Roosevelt first borrowed the term

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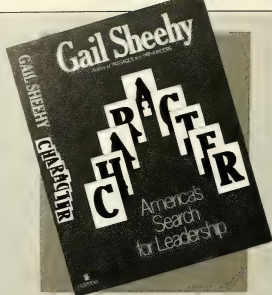
THE SELLING OF THE CANDIDATES

By Joan Oleck

Market-wise magazines are just one aspect of an age of media and merchandising. The election of '88 brought into greater prominence than ever the phenomenon of market-wise political candidates.

That phenomenon was one of the themes shaping writer Gail Sheehy's series of Duke seminars, with husband Clay Felker '51, last fall. Sheehy's approach isn't just to lament the inevitable candidate packaging, but to look beyond it to the issue of candidate character. Her latest book is called *Character*—a term that, she notes, comes from the Greek word for engraving. And life's engravings in turn, she says, come from close encounters with significant people, experiences, and one's own subculture. How do we confront or deny turning points in life that demand we change and move on? Do we lie some of the time or all of the time?

Sheehy's professional encounters with such questions began with her 1976 bestseller, *Passages*, about Americans' mid-life crises. *Character* continued to reverberate in her subsequent books, *Pathfinders*, about people who conquer hard times in life, and *Spirit of Survival*, about the survival of Sheehy's own adopted Cambodian daughter. *Character*, Sheehy said in a Duke talk, was something she couldn't help but notice on the campaign trail as far back as 1968 when, covering Robert F. Kennedy, she and other reporters



one night on the campaign plane practically covered under their seats during a hairy air-pocket plunge. Kennedy, apparently, wasn't so frightened. "I knew Gene McCarthy was desperate," he quipped about his opponent as the plane dipped and soared. "I didn't know he was that desperate."

Sheehy has always remembered the remark. "It told me," she says, "that here was a man of extreme fatalism who had already dealt with his own mortality, had dealt with it through tragedies in his own family. And it did not stop him." Here was *character*, Sheehy knew, and by the 1980s, voters were joining her in seeing character as something set apart from the issues—and from the packaging of the candidates.

In 1984, she writes, studies showed that character concerns were a factor in more than 70 percent of voting decisions. By 1988 the candidates themselves were actively using it in their campaigns: George Bush's advisers took one look at Sheehy's narrative

about their man's near-fatal bail-out from a flaming Navy bomber and borrowed it for the campaign.

"In a world so often electrified by the suddenness of events and the swiftness of change," she remarked at Duke, "a much greater burden is placed on our leaders. The issues are too complex, the response time is too condensed, to put our faith in the candidates' position papers."

Accordingly, Sheehy leaves behind the more traditional sources in favor of forays into the treacherous land of the mind. Into motivations and fears, into family histories of parents who couldn't love their sons enough to make them emotionally whole. These are travels that have taken Sheehy and her readers to mid-America and Dixon, Illinois, hometown of Ronald Reagan, where the former president has acknowledged, "I lived in a world of pretend." The reason, Sheehy writes, is that Reagan's booze-ridden father forced his son into a lifetime of denial, a scenario typical with children of alcoholics.

Greenville, South Carolina, birthplace of Jesse Jackson, is another setting in *Character* where family legacies play out. Here, that legacy was Jackson's illegitimacy, his childhood discovery of a wealthy half brother, and his subsequent insatiable hunger for acceptance.

Affluent Greenwich, Connecticut, is where George Bush grew up trying to please his austere financier father. As Sheehy sees him, Bush never gave up the effort—right up to his role as vice president to father-figure Ronald Reagan.

In an eight-part *Vanity Fair* series—the basis for her book on candidate character—Sheehy dissected the private lives of the

"muckrakers" from John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* to refer to Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Upton Sinclair, and others.

Felker's guerrilla rule was displayed again in the Sixties with the coming of age of another generation of muckrakers who shocked mainstream journalism with their ends-justify-the-means "investigative" techniques, sometimes pilfering documents to get at the stories that appeared in the flamboyant *Ramparts* (1962-1975). Continuing the trend into this decade, *Ramparts*' equally indignant but more dignified post-Watergate successor, *Mother Jones*, launched in 1976, built a quick reputation with exposés on the dangers of the Dalkon Shield, the Ford Pinto, and Nestlé's baby formula exports to the Third World. *Mother Jones* in turn served as role model, if not literal mother, to a legion of locally-based alternative periodicals whose strongest stories are now regularly anthologized in the relatively new *Utne Reader*.

Reminiscent of those first muckraking days when magazines were named for their founders, Eric Utne has created a *Reader's Digest* for the left-leaning, if not radical. His

"The idea of sitting down and wading through a long story on nuclear deterrence is something kids are just not used to these days."

SUSAN TIFFT '73
Education editor, *Time*

mailing list of subscribers (nearly 100,000) is a very hot rental property among "socially responsible" companies and causes that have begun to work direct mail to their marketing and fund-raising advantage as shrewdly as any mainstream corporate conglomerate. Meanwhile, *Mother Jones* has just redesigned itself to be more commercially appealing to the

impulse buyer at the newsstand (and presumably to certain advertisers). It's "a new look for the Nineties," shout the strategically placed, full-page ads in a number of other magazines, but their formula is suspiciously commercial/glitzy: There's movie star Susan Sarandon on *Mother's* first redesigned cover and a profile inside, including credits for Sarandon's wardrobe, hairstyle, and make-up.

What we see, then, as we head into the last decade of the century, is that old-fashioned muckraking is not what most magazines in the U.S.—new and old—are about. That is, unless you count the gleeful and sometimes cruel raking over the coals of New York's muckety-muck (a.k.a. "the Trumpleclass") found in *Spy* magazine.

What does it all mean? Is Felker right, or have the media monopolies grown so large as to be able to co-opt or gobble up their guerrilla competitors with little difficulty? In the Age of Cynicism (*Spy*, *Smart*) and Specialization (*Backpacker*, *Keyboard*, *Log Home Living*), the story behind these contemporary magazines no longer seems to be so much in the stories being written as in the desktop high

presidential hopefuls. On-again, off-again candidate Gary Hart emerges as her most devastating portrait. Sheehy traveled to the open spaces of Kansas and the town of Ottawa. There Hart grew to manhood in an impossibly strict fundamentalist home, aching to break out, yet as a middle-aged family man primed for the presidency, still was caught helplessly between morality and sin. The result was the candidate's political downfall. ("What was she doing in New York to make a living?" Donna Rice's father asked Sheehy during an interview. "Have you got some information indicating she was a hooker?")

"I think the American electorate felt very abused by Gary Hart by the time they got rid of him the second time," Sheehy told her Duke audience. "By the time he dropped out, lambasted the press for being responsible for this terrible 'guerrilla journalism,' and said he was terribly guiltless, he turned out to be a total liar. And this was a lie he had told for twenty years, this repeating of the behavior, the taking of terrible risks, the need to self-destruct when he gets within reach of what he wants." Sheehy mentions that Hart blasted a meeting of publishers over their handling of the Donna Rice story, then climbed into a car beside his news-executive host and asked, "Where are we going to find girls?"

"When you get into that game," Sheehy says of politics, "You have to take the scrutiny. You don't have the claim to privacy. It goes with the territory. I'm sorry, but I don't want to find out three years down the line that the president is a nutcase. Do you?" ■

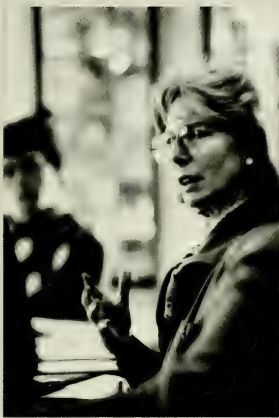
Oleck, a free-lance writer, profiled PTL bankruptcy judge Rufus Reynolds '30, LL.B. '33 in the March-April issue.

tech now available to produce them, the powerful marketing technology being employed to package them, and in that Other Technology against which they must compete.

First, the competition: Take an image-addicted culture with a declining literacy rate, where most households are time-starved by either single-parent or two-career responsibilities, reduce their general information intake to dozens of small, simple-minded sound bites per day delivered by electronic media. What do you have? Not exactly the recipe for a highly devoted readership given to long, thoughtful analysis and opinion pieces, which is precisely what magazines can still do better than any other medium.

"We're in trouble," says *Time* magazine's education editor, Susan Tift '73. "When I was growing up, *Time* was always on the coffee table . . . my parents read it, I read it. I grew up on it. I'm not so sure that's the case anymore. Kids are growing up on music videos or on the very flashy graphics of *People* [a Time-Life property] and *USA Today*. The idea of sitting down and wading through a long story on nuclear deterrence is some-

In her political reporting, Sheehy leaves behind the more traditional sources in favor of forays into the treacherous land of the mind.



LES TORD

thing that they are just not used to these days." In an act of "enlightened self-interest," Tift says that *Time* (whose present readership tends to be middle-aged or older) has begun to spend money philanthropically on a literacy program in schools. Other large media concerns are following suit, lest there be no mass market literate or large enough to sustain them in the next century.

Meanwhile, "hors d'oeuvre journalism"—the tendency toward offering just a taste of any subject in shorter pieces designed for the quick read—is probably here to stay for a long time. The movement away from "the gray" and toward more captivating visuals—photos, graphics, and highly designed layouts—is quickly evident at any newsstand, since most major magazines have already redesigned themselves to compete with what Felker calls "the beguiling image" of TV. "Image is annihilating the logic of fact and primacy of print at an ever increasing speed," he says.

While electronic media have produced a new kind of homogeneity in America's attention spans, preoccupations, purchases, and in the images we allow into our living

rooms, magazines must make a choice between imitation—hors d'oeuvre journalism with plenty of snappy visuals—or something else. The something else is extreme specialization.

In the field of marketing, first there was geographic segmentation of audiences. How do tastes, and subsequently, purchases, differ according to where people live? For example, when General Foods discovered that people in the west prefer their coffee stronger, they began flavoring Maxwell House differently, based on regions. It's a marketing principal as fundamental as the historical basis for the Civil War. In the world of magazines, geography has long been used to advantage: *Southern Living*, *Yankee*, *California*. (Felker himself was a pioneer in city magazines with *New York*, and now he's segmented an even tighter audience with *Manhattan*, inc.)

Then there came demographic segmentation—the grouping of vital census statistics, such as income, gender, marital status, and age—to target slices of the population with similar economic and social status for the purpose of "pitching" each group appropriately, both editorially and in ads. According to the Magazine Publishers of America (MPA), the average magazine reader today, in demographic terms, is thirty-eight years old, has at least graduated from high school, is married, the head of a household of three or more persons, is employed full time, and has a household income 11 percent above the U.S. average. Magazine reading is heaviest, though, among adults eighteen to forty-four, who are college educated, white collar, with incomes of \$50,000 and over—"the exact opposite of television viewers," says MPA.

Hence comes the current, intense preoccupation with psychographics—the further segmentation of that already elite slice of the population inclined toward magazines, who are now being divided into groups sharing similar values, passions, goals, and even dislikes, which may or may not run along particular demographic lines as well. The idea of niche marketing is not new, but the technology is even more refined—computer-aided regression analysis of mailing lists, nationally networked focus-group sampling of readers' impressions, and the "zoning" of ad pages so that copies of *Time*, for example, delivered to certain zip codes on the Upper East Side of New York have different ads from those going to the Village. The result is that what was once a highly intuitive art of social stereotyping for the purpose of creating just the right product and sales pitch has moved much closer to science.

Many magazines have been launched in the last decade based on the sophisticated study of the desires and interests of particular demographic/psychographic market segments. On the business side of publication, the advantage is obvious—advertisers want to buy a concentrated, known quantity, the

right audience for their products.

On the editorial side, niche marketing can be more controversial. Do you select stories—especially the cover story—based on what an audience wants to read, or do you write to make a point, even if unpleasant? The separation of church (editorial) and state (business) in magazines has grown fuzzier as marketing has become more technologically sophisticated. Even *Time*, forced to position itself in the “news you can use” niche along with *Newsweek*, has begun to do market analysis on the editorial side. Susan Tift explains: “It used to be that editors would sit around and hash out ideas about what should be on the cover of *Time* magazine the next week, and good, old-fashioned gut feelings were what ruled news judgment. We haven’t sacrificed news judgment, I don’t think, but we are now test marketing to find out whether audiences want to buy a magazine with a cover on, say, the drug wars or on Roseanne Barr. The focus groups don’t dictate the decision, but they do inform it.”

Richard Stolley, now editorial director at *Time*, Inc., articulated the hierarchy of successful cover subjects this way when he was managing editor of *People*: “Young is better than old. Pretty is better than ugly. Movies are better than TV. TV is better than music. Music is better than sports. And anything is better than politics.”

Enter then the newest spate of market-driven national magazines that have eaten dramatically into the newsstand sales of the mass-market monoliths like *Time*. These new periodicals make no bones about aiming very, very high—at the wealthiest among the generation now in their thirties and forties, highly educated, celebrity conscious, and enmeshed in what *Smart* magazine (in a somewhat rare moment of circumspection) called “a culture in hot pursuit of style for its own sake [that] cannot help but trivialize its own new ideas.”

Felker confirms the trend. He told his *Duke* audience that to make your first million with a magazine these days, you write about the intended audience for that magazine. Explain the audience to themselves. Tell them what to do, where to go, where to buy things. It’s the formula Felker developed at *New York* magazine and refined for his highly sophisticated audience at *Manhattan*, inc. (average household income \$183,500). If you want to make money in today’s magazine market, “bet on your own generation and interest,” Felker says, “whatever your passions are.”

Washington Monthly editor Jason DeParle ’82 agrees that Felker’s analysis is true, but he finds it disturbing: “I think the reason for having a magazine is explaining other people’s lives to your readers, not to hold up a mirror of their own frets and anxieties, not to provide a how-to book of living—what to read,

“Image is annihilating the logic of fact and primacy of print at an ever increasing speed.”

CLAY FELKER ’51
Editor, *Manhattan*, inc.

where to eat, how to dress, where to send your kids to school.”

In a recent cover story in the *Washington Monthly*, DeParle analyzed the way *Smart* magazine’s more jaded twin, *Spy*, has taken Felker’s prescription and wickedly turned it inside out, making itself an arbiter of taste for New York’s most uppity Yuppies by means of the how-not-to, putting down both the ridiculously rich and the incurably nerdy: “However worthy *Spy*’s attacks on the ‘overdog,’” DeParle writes, “the magazine’s final effect is to provide readers (average household income \$87,500) with plenty of occasion to worry about their own place in the extremely status-fluid, taste-based world . . . *Spy* invites its readers in for a good snicker at someone else and leaves them wondering whether someone isn’t snickering at them.”

Meanwhile, other examples of such status-based niche publishing have popped up all over. With perfect earnestness, the former editor of Andy Warhol’s *Interview* magazine, Gael Love, has launched *Fame*, “a service magazine for aspiring celebrities,” as *Manhattan*, inc. called it. On another front, twenty-four-year-old whiz kid editor Jane Pratt (daughter of Duke art professor Vernon Pratt) has just finished her first year at the helm of *Sassy*, a magazine that speaks the smart-alecky language of thirteen-year-olds: “The best way to keep your retainer clean is to soak it for ten minutes in a glass of warm water along with one Effedent tablet. Seriously.”

The traditional strength of publications targeted toward older readers—the top three magazines in combined circulation sales (newsstand and subscription) in the first six months of last year were *Modern Maturity*, *NRTA/AARP News Bulletins*, and *Reader’s Digest*—has also led to a recent spate of upscale magazines for the up-in-years generation, or the “Up Generation,” as *Lear*’s calls it. Still, of the new, niche-based magazines launched today (there were 192 start-ups recorded by MPA last year), the smaller ones are not addressing themselves to the economic status of potential readers. They are targeted at various kinds of hobbyists, homeowners, or health and fitness devotees, for example.

Thanks to the revolution in desktop publishing that allows the facile computer operator to write copy and then design page layouts on screen with the help of a “mouse”—a sort of rolling wand that is pushed across the desktop and whose tracing motion is duplicated on-screen—it’s almost as easy to create a very professional-looking magazine these days as it is to buy a computer. The “primacy of print,” to use Felker’s words, has not diminished when it comes to the smallest niches—where TV will rarely tread. Among the new titles created in 1988, MPA lists such magazines as *Corvette Fever*, *Business Interiors*, *Black Health*, *Defense Computing*, *Swine Practitioner*, *Tattoo Advocate*, *Vietnam*, and *Whole Chili Pepper*.

But how many of these hyper-specialty magazines survive? In a University of Mississippi study tracking 323 magazines from 1981 to 1983, researchers found that at least one new magazine appeared on the newsstand every week during the period, but only two out of ten survived as long as four years. But a significant number of those failures were created by large, established publishing companies, which led the scholars to conclude that magazines started by smaller media companies have a better chance of surviving their start-ups.

Are the bigger magazines threatened by this proliferation of small, specialized periodicals? According to Dana Fields ’78, advertising director of *Rolling Stone*—which was once considered by Madison Avenue to be a “dangerous” guerrilla publication for its gonzo journalism and advocacy of rock-and-roll culture—the answer is mixed. “We pay attention [to the smaller magazines.] Anyone who doesn’t pay attention is arrogant. But I find I’m selling more directly against the million-plus circulation magazines like us—*Gentlemen’s Quarterly*, *Sports Illustrated*, *Mademoiselle*, or *Seventeen*—than I am against *Details*, *Interview*, or *Spy*.” Fields admits, though, that “people buying a certain type of imagery as opposed to numbers [circulation] will buy *Rolling Stone* in conjunction with the so-called ‘hip books.’” She says this is particularly true with liquor and fashion concerns that are trying to reposition an old brand in the younger market.

It’s easy to see that she’s right. Page after page of identical upscale ads are currently running in all the “hip books”—*Smart*, *Spy*, *Fame* and the revived veteran of elitist journalism, *Vanity Fair*. Even *Rolling Stone* itself has a two-page spread in the second issue of *Smart* that is not targeted to potential subscribers, but to advertisers: “During the past twelve months,” the ad reads in part, “*Rolling Stone* readers purchased more than 80 million items of apparel, setting the trends and shaping the buying patterns for the most influential consumers in America . . .”

While admitting that *Rolling Stone* has

MAGAZINE MENU

The trend toward niche publishing has also created a marketing niche for some bookstore and newsstand owners—those who can uniquely position themselves against the periodical sales of grocery stores and the large bookstore chains by offering more specialty magazines. John Valentine '71, M.Ed. '76 of Durham's Regulator Bookshop explained the idea during a tour of his racks: "Our magazine selection is totally eclectic, based on the idea of mainly offering magazines you just won't find in Kroger's or the mall." He is co-owner, along with Durham City Council member Tom Campbell '70, M.E.M. '77 and Helen Whiting '74, of the popular Ninth Street student and alumni hangout.

Valentine, a self-professed "magazine junkie," has stocked the shop's magazine section for ten years now and is an eager student of trends. By category, Regulator's hottest sellers "in the mainstream," he says, are fashion (*Vogue* and *Elle*), cooking (*Cooling Light*, *Bon Appetit*, *Food & Wine*, *Vegetarian Times*, *Gourmet*, and the top seller *Cook's*), new gardening magazines (*Fine Gardening*, *National Gardening*), and "very upscale" house magazines (*Metropolitan Home*, *House Beautiful*, *HG*).

But the hottest single sellers are magazines a bit more daring. Valentine points to the first row of "face-out" magazines. He explains that *Ume Reader* is the store's number one seller at 100 copies per month, followed by *Yellow Silk*, which bills itself as a non-pornographic "journal of the erotic arts." And in third place is *Spy*. "The bookshop was one of about twenty places that carried *Spy* outside of New York before it hit it big. Our customers just started asking for it," says Valentine. "Now there seems to be more and more of these good-looking, clean, gossip magazines for our generation."

"New Age magazines are still popular, but the field is changing fast. The most popular in the store is *Gnosis*—which were out of—and *Shaman's Drum*. New Age, the magazine that started it all, doesn't sell that well anymore."

Pointing to a lower shelf, Valentine shakes

shortened its stories for quicker reading, has used focus groups to assess the relative popularity of various cover subjects, and has added columns on TV, music videos, and films. Dana Fields adamantly affirms that it remains "very much a news driven magazine." Tift says the same of *Time* but expresses concern that the increasing presence of what amounts to "advertising cartels" is cause for concern from another angle. With huge corporations like Pillsbury, General Foods, or Beatrice, a publication might malign only



A to Z: The Regulator's John Valentine stocks American Film to Zeta Magazine

his head. "Three years ago, we had dozens of computer magazines across here," he says, "and now the field has been shaken out just like the whole software and hardware industry. We just sell the biggies now—PC, MacWorld, and a few others."

Magazine distributors hound Valentine to put their books "face out" on the shelves, sometimes delivering new magazines that Regulator hadn't ordered and would never carry. "A distributor will sneak them in a delivery anyway to meet quotas," he explains.

He shows off the film and music section—his favorite grouping of Regulator's magazines "because it's so kinetic. It's always changing." Some of these magazines are the product of one or two people working out of their homes on computers. "Here's *Maximum Rock and Roll*," Valentine points. "This magazine is produced completely desktop. They encourage readers to send in their own stories and graphics on a Macintosh diskette."

Other trends? Valentine says the store's rack of political journals (*The Nation*, *New Republic*) seems to be getting smaller and smaller. "People aren't reading those like they used to. And the weeklies like *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *The New Yorker* don't sell all that well here—perhaps because more people subscribe to them. There are also hundreds

of free magazines we just don't have room for," says Valentine, though the store makes an effort to put out the local offerings and encourages people to "take an armload."

With more than 11,000 magazine titles published in the United States, Valentine's job is not simple. He reads current magazines looking for mention of other titles. Weekly phone calls with the ten distributors he orders from keep him apprised of the latest developments. (A magazine called *New York Writer* is already on order, though it hasn't been published yet, because Valentine knows it will sell well with Durham's large literary crowd.)

"Basically, I'm just trying to anticipate the next blip on the screen of counterculture periodicals," he says. "I try to imagine what the next curious request might be from one of our customers who shares my enthusiasm for magazines."

Forget electronic media. Valentine is certain magazines will remain a vital part of the U.S. publishing industry, particularly at the guerrilla level. "I love magazines because they have a staying power beyond newspapers, but are more quickly consumable than books. They're still a very immediate form of information."

—Georgann Eubanks

one product editorially and yet risk a hugely diversified list of subsidiaries. "I don't have any evidence that it's happening yet, but it doesn't take a genius to see what all the big fish eating the little fish might mean," she concludes.

So the former guerrillas—*Mother Jones*, *Rolling Stone*, *Ms.*—have moved toward the mainstream, and the big "advertising fish" have grown bigger. One might easily conclude that the future of magazine publishing belongs to the market, not the message. But

precisely because of such mainstreaming and agglomeration, precisely because of the homogenization and trivialization of culture as presented by television, the niche marketers néé muckrakers may have the edge—to divide and conquer—as the cycle repeats itself. ■

Eubanks '76 recently received a national journalism award from the Education Writers Association for a feature on North Carolina public schools that appeared in *The Independent*.

THE MISHA MISSION

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

PRE-BROADWAY BARYSHNIKOV:

A METAMORPHOSIS

Having dazzled with dance and dabbled in film, the international celebrity is serious about embarking on a new career as a stage actor.

The hand-delivered letter was a last ditch effort. It was Mikhail Baryshnikov's final week in Durham, where he'd been perfecting the lead role in the stage adaptation of Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*. In a matter of days, he and the rest of the cast and crew would be on a plane bound for New York, where *Metamorphosis*, the story of a salesman who wakes up transformed into a gigantic insect, was scheduled for a twelve-week run at Broadway's Barrymore Theater.

With the exception of an "exclusive" interview with *The New York Times*' Mervyn Rothstein, which appeared the day before the play's New York debut, Baryshnikov had declined every one of the more than 100 requests for interviews. A press conference with the Russian dancer and director Steven Berkoff was postponed and then canceled so that they could devote all their energies to the play. Reporters from around the country resorted to building stories around a "my-brush-with-fame" theme, quoting students and fans who had managed just to come close to the elusive Misha.

So when we composed the letter to Baryshnikov from the *Duke Magazine* office, we had nothing to lose by laying on the charm. Call-

ing his reticence to meet with the press "lamented but understandable," we proposed "a painless interlude" during his last week on campus for a relaxed, half-hour interview. Copies of the magazine were enclosed, and the letter was taken to the Washington Duke Inn and Golf Club, where Baryshnikov was staying in the Duke Homestead Suite, complete with Jacuzzi, canopy bed, and wet bar. And we thought that would be as far as it went.

Two days later, *Metamorphosis* company manager Michael Lonergan phoned. Misha had read the letter, and could we meet him at 3:30 in his dressing room this Saturday after the final matinee? Of course, we replied; could we bring a photographer? The answer was yes, the location was confirmed. And into the usually unfazeable editorial department crept an atmosphere of nervous anticipation.

Since his defection from the Soviet Union in 1974, Baryshnikov has created a stir wherever he goes. In an era of instant celebrities and overnight sensations, where fame is fleeting and audience faithfulness is never guaranteed, Baryshnikov's legend is etched in stone. It's not just the unparalleled physical feats he executes in both classical ballet and



modern dance works—the graceful precision of “The Nutcracker” or the plucky virtue of Twyla Tharp’s “Push Comes to Shove.” It’s a peerless combination of mystery, charm, and talent.

Even before his plane landed at Raleigh-Durham International Airport, the effects of Baryshnikov’s visit had far surpassed the levels of excitement generated by President Reagan’s stopover at Duke last spring. Duke News Service assistant director Debbie Selinsky said fielding calls from noted critics around the country proved that Durham, North Carolina, was well on its way to becoming part of the national theater scene. Page Box Office was swamped with ticket requests from as close as Allen Building and as far away as London and Paris. Students were lining up to volunteer as interns for the show, bribes were offered for a chance to be Baryshnikov’s driver, or assistant, or . . . anything.

But Baryshnikov and Berkoff had chosen Duke’s setting to avoid undue fuss. It was, after all, the same arrangement that had launched Jack Lemmon in Eugene O’Neill’s *A Long Day’s Journey Into Night*, Jason Robards in *A Month of Sundays*, and Sam Waterston and Robert Prosky in *A Walk in the Woods*. And Southern hospitality is known for its gracious unobtrusiveness. So by the time Baryshnikov’s limo whisked him to his hotel on the last day of January, those involved with *Metamorphosis* understood the importance of having the production and its star at Duke, and replaced devoted fan jitters with a professional stance.

Twenty-four sold-out shows later, with only a matinee and evening performance remaining, Baryshnikov and an assortment of cast and crew went out for a quiet, late-night dinner at Durham’s in-vogue Magnolia Grill restaurant. After a meal of grilled Norwegian salmon in a dill-horseradish sauce, Baryshnikov leaned back and lit up a cigar. It was a simple indulgence for a man whose professional life is marked by strict discipline and applied asceticism. But it was an indulgence that was well-deserved: Baryshnikov had settled comfortably into his first dramatic stage role. His New York debut was less than two weeks away, and the advance speculation about Baryshnikov’s latest venture was splashed across newspapers and magazines around the country.

After a matinee press performance early in the run, for which the *Metamorphosis* cast received a standing ovation and three curtain calls, regional critics were unanimous in their praise. His creation of the role of Gregor Samsa, wrote one, “will be the standard against which all future interpretations are judged. . . I cannot imagine anyone doing a better job.” Another enthused that “his dancer’s ability to become the beetle is uncanny . . . his stillness is loaded.” And,

Interns had the opportunity not only to tug and swear at loaded handtrucks alongside the company crew, but also to sit, joke, and drink coffee with the cast.

“Baryshnikov is tragic in his isolation, comical in his observations. . . .”

The reviews that followed his New York debut, however, were mixed. Nancy Reagan, resplendent in a crushed velvet gown, glittering jewelry, and full-length mink coat, greeted Baryshnikov backstage after one show and pronounced his presentation “extraordinary.” *Time* magazine’s William A. Henry III remarked on the star’s “agility and grace in evoking the lumbering, graceless creature,” and called him “completely believable as both misfortunate man and misunderstood beast.” The play, however, he found “all but bereft of emotional force.” *The New York Times*’ theater critic Frank Rich said Baryshnikov’s stage debut, “however dignified, amounts to little more than a sideshow to the loud circus around him,” and places the blame squarely on the shoulders of director Berkoff for his “strident ideological scheme.”

But on his last Friday night in Durham, Baryshnikov wasn’t dwelling on what was to come. The evening was a respite from scrutiny, a brief, welcome break from the monotony of rehearsal and the unpredictability of the next several months.

The next afternoon, Baryshnikov had gotten back to the business at hand. He posed with the rest of the cast—Madeleine Potter, Rene Auberjonois, and Elaine Esterman—and crew for a group photo session. After changing out of his Victorian-era costume of striped knickers, shirt and vest, dark tie, and rimless spectacles, he dressed casually, donning a pair of charcoal gray slacks, black button-down shirt, olive cardigan, white socks, and black lace-up boots. His hair was slicked back, as it is throughout *Metamorphosis*. His dresser, Greg Carter ’89, came downstairs to tell us that Baryshnikov was ready for the interview. Misha greeted us matter-of-factly, and sipped honey-sweetened hot tea from a styrofoam cup, growing impatient while the photographer rearranged chairs and lighting.

But once the interview was under way, the man generally regarded as the world’s greatest—and most reclusive—dancer came across

as gracious, serious, intense. In a dressing room no bigger than a large walk-in closet, Baryshnikov was in turn playful and detached; a perfunctory answer would be followed by a burst of humor. His mercurial moods were almost—but not quite—as unnerving as his looks. His piercing blue eyes could flash sad or seductive, his expressive mouth could signal amusement or impassivity. It is no wonder that women hound him.

With the tape recorder rolling, Baryshnikov explained how he had come to the role of Gregor Samsa. While visiting Paris, he saw the Berkoff adaptation of *Metamorphosis*. His friend Roman Polanski played the lead, and Baryshnikov was fascinated with the character’s symbolic transformation from beleaguered son to shunned bug, conveyed primarily through movement. Over dinner, Polanski suggested the dancer consider the role. Several weeks later, the show’s producer, Lars Schmidt, phoned with the same idea. Although “very flattered” by the independent proposals, Baryshnikov wasn’t sure he had “the proper equipment” for the role. “It was a dangerous situation,” he recalled.

(In a pre-production interview—another “exclusive”—with *Connoisseur* magazine, Baryshnikov called the endeavor a “scary project . . . sometimes I wake up and say, ‘What the hell am I doing and why?’ It’s a pain in the neck. There’s not even money involved in this. It’s just putting my neck under the ax for people to say, ‘Strick with dancing.’”)

Logging ten- to fifteen-hour rehearsals in New York before the pre-Broadway run at Duke, Baryshnikov applied what he’d learned over the years with Sonda Seacat, a Strasberg-trained acting coach. Seacat had helped Baryshnikov develop muscles that hadn’t been that important in his dance roles—muscles that controlled vocal projection, range, and stamina. Even though *Metamorphosis* requires Baryshnikov to contort and scuttle his way through a 100-minute set without a break, he dismissed the physical dimension of Gregor Samsa as “not that difficult. It’s just a question of how much time you devote to the role. What’s important is always keeping the character in sight.”

That task, said Baryshnikov, involves mastering Gregor’s insect-like motions while maintaining a sharp mental edge. It wasn’t just a matter of memorizing lines, either. Because English is his second language, and because this was his first dramatic speaking role, Baryshnikov said he felt tremendous responsibility to the other cast members to come across as a professional actor. After every show, while the others marched off to their dressing rooms, Baryshnikov solicited comments from the stage manager, apologizing for a missed line or asking for clarification of a word’s pronunciation.

Continued on page 37

A VIEW FROM BACKSTAGE

By Kate Wilson



The cage, a squashed and spiky cube of ten-foot iron pipes, swayed from two steel cables as the Reynolds Theater's counterweight system lifted it smoothly from the floor. Fifteen feet up, the gentle sway became an oscillation. Then the cage began to writhe on its lines like a spider sprayed with insecticide.

Onstage, a student intern peered uncertainly upward: anything wrong? She glimpsed the alarm on a technician's face and scrambled for the closest exit. The central bolt on the cage, sturdy through nearly a month of performances, was shearing in two. As the student reached safety, the dangling cage split into two bristled metal pendulums and swung down at the scattering crowd of technicians and interns.

Until that moment, the set for Duke's pre-Broadway show of *Metamorphosis* had been folding up docilely for transportation. Mikhail Baryshnikov, the star of the show, had long since climbed the back stairs of the theater to strip off his costume and melt away his makeup under a hot shower; the last lamé-clad spectator had exited shivering into the sleet-filled night; the interns and professional stage crew had worked side by side hoisting great armor-plated spotlights into packing boxes or peeling up the gray linoleum-like stage floor. Next stop for lights, floor, cast, and crew: the Ethel Barrymore Theater, Broadway.

But this disintegration of the cage within which Baryshnikov had crawled, clung, and leapt in his role of a gigantic insect was on nobody's schedule. The crew left the stage at track-team speed and watched from the wings until the swinging cage had slowed enough to be grabbed and stopped. The intern who had led the stampede peered out at all the activity, but stayed backstage until the cage was completely dismantled.

The twenty-seven student interns on this Duke Broadway Preview Series production of *Metamorphosis* were given the opportunity not only to tug and swear at loaded hand-trucks alongside the company crew, but also

to sit, joke, and drink coffee in the theater's "greenroom," or lounge, along with the cast. Duke Drama, which runs the Broadway Preview Series, stipulates that shows it brings to Duke must allow drama students to work behind the scenes as part of the students' education. Even the contract negotiations for *Metamorphosis* became a "theater administration" class project. Some drama students were assigned specific jobs, such as personal assistant to the director or personal assistant to Baryshnikov. Others simply dropped in backstage when they wanted jobs in construction, lighting, or sound, or in scrubbing heel marks off the stage floor.

The student interns also dropped in to watch Mikhail Baryshnikov, but discreetly; they had been warned that he was shy and wanted to concentrate on his acting debut. They listened as he played the company's baby grand piano before performances (one intern slouched in her chair and grumbled, "There's nothing the man can't do"), or as he jogged backstage while reciting his lines.

The internationally-known veteran of ballet

and film spent at least an hour before every performance becoming Gregor Samsa the insect, and would not leave the theater afterward without reaction from the other professionals around him. Before each show in his dressing room, Baryshnikov talked and sang constantly. While he applied makeup base from a silver-capped bottle, while he stepped into his special tuxedo shirt designed like a leotard, while he combed his hair flat to his head, he talked, not to his assistant, but at the makeup mirror to warm his vocal cords.

The physical demands of crouching motionless or clinging upside-down to the cage for 100 minutes a night meant that Baryshnikov had to warm up not only his voice, but also his muscles for every performance. Before the audience was allowed into the theater, the stage manager would set up strong, light Mylar mirrors on stage. Baryshnikov would use the cross-pieces of the cage as a ballet barre to perform basic dance routines in front of the mirrors. Back in his dressing room, he would put on his knickers, tuxedo shirt, and high-top shoes and return to the stage to jog

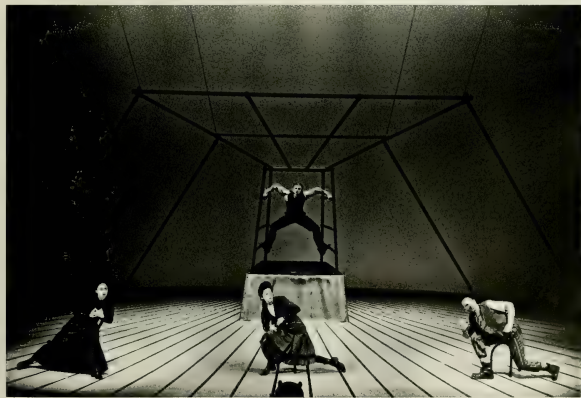


PHOTO BY MICHAEL O'NEILL

behind the set. By that time, the audience would be filling the theater, so the backstage area would be dark. The neatly-dressed figure exercised in the gloom amid coiled cables and leftover rolls of flooring, allowing nothing to interrupt him.

One night, an intern ushered in producer Lars Schmidt and pointed out the dim corner where Baryshnikov was doing a fast knees-up trot in place. Schmidt approached, saying, "Hello, Misha. How are you sleeping?"

Baryshnikov began doing jumping-jacks as he replied, "Very well, thank you."

Schmidt said, "That was a nice dinner the other night."

Baryshnikov said, "Huh?"

Schmidt called over the rapid-fire clatter of the other's boots, "That was a nice dinner!"

Baryshnikov called, "Yes, it was!"

Schmidt called, "I was surprised you took wine!"

Baryshnikov shadow-boxed and said, "One glass a week won't hurt me. Excuse me." He then high-kicked to where director Steven Berkoff sat in a tightly-focused pool of lamp-light. Though Baryshnikov continued to jog, he muted the sound of his boots so that he and Berkoff could discuss the upcoming performance in normal tones.

As they conferred, Baryshnikov gradually changed his simple, stationary jog to the imitation of a man running desperately against a high wind. Berkoff, who was bending over the script, only noticed when Baryshnikov finally slipped backward out of the light. Berkoff looked up, asking, "Mime?" The other, still flailing backward, smiled, "Modern dance." Meanwhile, ignoring the impromptu performance behind him, the stage manager warned the actors of the scheduled one. "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the fifteen-minute call. Fifteen minutes. Thank you." Baryshnikov's assistant waited just outside high-kick range with the rest of the costume—coat, vest, and glasses.

Other cast members went through different rituals before performances, arriving backstage after Baryshnikov and appearing more relaxed once they got there. Madeleine Potter (Greta Samsa) and Laura Esterman (Mrs. Samsa) often remained upstairs having their hair done until five minutes before curtain time; Rene Auberjonois (Mr. Samsa) readied himself much earlier and spent the time before the show sipping hot tea and joking with the cast, crew, interns, or anyone who would listen.

Outside the greenroom on the bulletin board was posted an attendance sheet. Upon arrival at the theater, each cast member was to sign the blank space beside his or her name, along with the sign-in time. Auberjonois signed with a triangular "A," Baryshnikov with a carefully printed "MB." Also on the bulletin board was the photocopy of a *Far Side* cartoon. It showed a man in tights caught

Metamorphosis requires Baryshnikov to contort and scuttle his way through a 100-minute set without a break.



in the middle of a hoedown with a fiddler chanting, "Swing your partner to and fro." The cartoon was titled "Baryshnikov's ultimate nightmare."

It may be any director's ultimate nightmare to open a show in the middle of an epidemic. During the run of *Metamorphosis*, Duke suffered outbreaks of both flu and measles. Though interns received university-mandated measles shots and most of the cast and crew were immune, nobody was protected against the flu.

Laura Esterman came down with a particularly bad case. Actors plan emergency exits from scenes so that in case something goes wrong, they can make a graceful retreat; but Esterman began suffering so badly that her emergency plans had the sound of resigned expectancy. Before one show, she bent over the script with production stage manager Patrick Horrigan. Pointing to a scene, she said, "So if I have to throw up, I can run off here, or right here. Pat, just look at my throat." She faced him, opened her mouth, and hung out her tongue. Her hair, half-finished for the show, rose in a tall façade in front but drooped in bassett-hound ears on either side. Horrigan advised her, "Dear girl, get some Chloraseptic. I've never seen you look so strange."

Despite Esterman's illness, she didn't miss a show. Madeleine Potter exited a curtain call, stepped offstage onto electrical cable, and twisted her ankle, but was back on stage

the next night. Baryshnikov's hands developed blisters and abrasions from the long periods he gripped the rough iron bars of the cage; he carefully covered the injuries with makeup and climbed back onto the bars.

The show went on during an ice storm that paralyzed most of the rest of Durham. That night, students, cast, and crew took turns answering the greenroom phone, which rang constantly with inquiries about whether the show was canceled. One caller asked, "Should I be there?" and was told, "Well, the actors are."

By closing night, the injuries and illnesses had healed, although the weather had gotten worse. The crew scribbled comments on the sign-in sheet that night: "Yee haa," "On to New York." The security desk outside the greenroom displayed a multicolored pile of gifts for the cast—for the women, green tissue sheaves of red roses; and for the men, red and white carnation boutonnieres ribboned to yellow boxes of Whitman's chocolates.

Rene Auberjonois was the first to arrive, stamping ice from his boots. He started past the security desk, did a double-take, and examined all the gift cards. "The women didn't get chocolates? That's their tough luck," he said, busily excavating the first layer in his box while snow melted on his coat.

The cast and the interns had gotten onto familiar terms with one another very quickly, but even during the long "strike" night after the final performance, when the entire set had to be disassembled to be shipped to Broadway, a trace of stardust remained with some interns. Close to midnight, three tiny, pony-tailed students were staggering beneath a roll of the stage floor. They had just peeled it up in a swath four feet wide and nineteen feet long, and were having trouble getting a grip on the slick surface. One gasped, "Ow, I can't hold it," and went to her knees. The roll thudded to the floor. Still on her knees, the intern stared downward, then shoved the roll aside to swoop on a triangular, hand-sized scrap of flooring that had been trapped beneath.

Her companions asked, "What are you doing?"

She stuck the scrap into her pocket. "I want a piece of the floor."

"Why?"

The intern rolled her eyes. "This is the floor Mikhail Baryshnikov walked on!"

She rose to pick up her end of the roll of flooring, but one member of the trio was no longer there. She had crawled to the side of the stage and was crouching on her hands and knees peering underneath it. Without looking up, she yelled, "Wait. Give me a stick or something. There's a piece under here. My sister's birthday is coming up." ■

Wilson is a third-year graduate student in English, working on her doctorate. Senior Greg Carter contributed to this article.

DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

RETREAT REPORT

In ten years, there's been a changed atmosphere in alumni work," said William H. Meadows III, vice president for college relations at Sweet Briar College and former alumni director at Vanderbilt. "Boards have become pro-active—no longer merely reactive. They no longer return to campus simply to receive information, but to share their expertise in alumni programming."

Meadows was speaking to members of Duke's General Alumni Association's board of directors at the opening session of its annual winter retreat in late January at the new Washington Duke Inn and Golf Club. The intensive weekend included all-day meetings of the association's five standing committees, a report by President H. Keith H. Brodie on the state of the university, and remarks by Fitzgerald S. Hudson B.S.C.E. '46, chairman of Duke's board of trustees, and the full meeting of the GAA board.

Brodie praised the GAA's efforts over the past seven years for the resulting increase in reunion and club activity participation; the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committees for the increased quality in the applicant pool; its support of Duke Futures, which provides summer jobs for undergraduates; and alumni colleges and seminars, with faculty and alumni as presiding experts.

In discussing academic and campus planning, Brodie dealt with the positives and the negatives. The student body size has been scaled back to 5,700 undergraduates, and a new residence hall—which will make other dormitories "pale by comparison"—nears completion in Edens Quad and will alleviate overcrowding. "The increasing parking need on campus," Brodie said, "requires an infusion of resources." Reflecting the concern over improving its infrastructure, the university is planning renovations to East Campus' Carr Building and Old Chemistry on West, he said. "Facilities are our only drawback. We need state-of-the-art classrooms and dormitory improvements."

Brodie also summarized the activities of each of Duke's schools, pointing out that many—like divinity—are bucking a national



Brodie: state of the university

trend by increasing their enrollments. He mentioned a new five-year program in education leading to a master's, the growing field of biochemical engineering in the engineering school, the development of an undergraduate program in forestry related to ecology and natural resource management, and the expansion of programs in art and art history, music, the neurosciences, and economics in underdeveloped countries. He also pointed to the advent of freshman seminars as an example of innovation in the arts and sciences. And he praised student concern with community service, notably "volunteer efforts in downtown Durham."

At its official meeting on Sunday, the board heard reports from the standing committees. AAAC chair Edward M. Hanson Jr. '73, A.M. '77, J.D. '77 recommended, and the board approved, increasing the Alumni Endowed Scholarship stipend from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year per scholar, beginning next fall.

C. William Crain '63, marketing committee chair, reported on his committee's "focus on five" issues: dues, credit card, communications, merchandising, and advertising. He noted that dues income was ahead of budget and that the Duke credit card has exceeded projections, with about 4 percent of alumni now holding the card. The committee decided that the majority of merchandising efforts

should be handled by the Duke Stores.

The Services and Continuing Education Committee, chaired by Brenda LaGrange Johnson '61, reported that David Stedman '42 was chosen to receive the 1989 Distinguished Alumni Award. The committee is also considering an award for student service and an award for a graduate assistant or teaching assistant.

Two major actions by the board related to the trustees' Land Resources Committee and a change in the association's bylaws. Former GAA President Anthony Bosworth '58, who served as the association's observing member on the Land Resources Committee since 1987, presented its recommendations. Those recommendations included establishing a permanent Land Resources Board to oversee the Duke Forest; and the GAA officially requested representation by the association on the board. The GAA bylaw changes, effective July 1, 1989, renamed the association the Duke Alumni Association and changed the tenure of at-large members from three to two-year terms.

In remarks opening the board meeting, guest speaker and trustee chair Hudson said the university "has surged to the front in a short period of time. . . . There's something lively, exciting, exhilarating going on here." He thanked the board members for their active interest in Duke, saying that "alumni are the backbone of the university. Through this new mechanism of the [GAA's] past president serving on the board of trustees, we have been given a good sense of what the alumni are feeling and thinking. You have the keys to doors that we need to open for Duke's future."

OUTBREAK OF DEVILIRIUM

Flu-like symptoms struck Blue Devil fans across the nation when Duke basketball season began: sore throats (from yelling at the refs), itchy eyes (from being glued to televised games), queasy stomachs (from three-pointers hanging in mid-air), and hot flashes (from reactions to missed free-throws). Yep, Devilirium was

back and Duke clubs caught it.

The Tip-Off Classic in Springfield, Massachusetts, was the first exposure in November. The Duke clubs of Boston and Northern Connecticut had a block of tickets for area alumni and jointly sponsored a reception. By the time the team was back home to play Carolina, the seizures were becoming more pronounced. Clubs in Tampa, St. Louis, Chicago, and Columbus, Ohio, held TV-viewing parties. The bug had bitten.

As the team moved South, so did the fever. The Duke Club of Miami held a block of tickets and a reception at Reflections on the Bay for Duke vs. Miami in December. The nearby Duke clubs in Tampa, Naples/Ft. Myers, and Palm Beach scheduled trips to the event. By the time Duke played Wake Forest just before Christmas, the Duke Clubs of Washington and Philadelphia had a TV party going, and like the Duke Club of Atlanta, had scheduled parties for the rest of the basketball season.

In January, the West Coast had beginning symptoms: The Duke Club of Puget Sound, headed by Susan Matthews Routh '62, had gotten a block of tickets for Duke vs. Washington. With the help of Duke trustee Dottie Lewis Simpson '46, the club held a joint reception with the Duke Club of Portland, Oregon, and a pregame reception. The Duke Club of Charlottesville held a pregame reception for the game against the Cavaliers, the Duke Clubs of Washington and Baltimore held a block of tickets and a joint pregame reception for Duke vs. Maryland, and TV parties were rampant in Boston, Philadelphia, and the New York metropolitan area (DUMAA).

The national outbreak struck January 18 for the big one against Carolina with Duke fans watching more TV than the Neilsen families: parties in Philadelphia, Little Rock, Atlanta, Charlottesville, Houston, Miami/Ft. Lauderdale, St. Louis, Hawaii, New York, Boston, and D.C. By the time the Blue Devils had made it to the Atlantic Coast Conference, they had been enjoyed electronically at additional fêtes in Wake County, Winston-Salem, Pittsburgh, Kansas, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Buffalo, Phoenix, San Antonio, Northern California, San Diego, Oklahoma City, San Antonio, Seattle, and Jacksonville, Florida.

One of the largest parties was held for Duke vs. Arizona at the Meadowlands on February 26 when DUMAA's Tom Williams '77 and Cindy Lowden '80 sold 1,300 tickets and held a pregame reception, which included the Duke Clubs of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Central Pennsylvania, Central New Jersey, and Delaware, which chartered buses to attend. Guest speakers were Bob Bender '80, assistant basketball coach, and Billy King '88, Duke basketball star and now a sportscaster.

Full-blown Devilium struck the ACC Tournament in Atlanta in March when the Duke Club of Atlanta opened a hospitality suite in the Omni Hotel for all alumni, Iron Dukes, and friends. A dinner on March 10 was held before the Duke game that night. David DeLugas '76, Barbie Botsch '86, and Vin Sgroso '57, LL.D. '62 were in charge of setting up the amenities, such as TV monitors in the suite and access before, during, and after the games for the entire weekend.

As television sets warmed up for the NCAA tournament, Duke fans shared the infectious spirit again across the country at more club parties in homes and sports bars. And it appears to be a dormant strain that emerges whenever the Blue Devils hit the courts or the gridiron, as they continue to get national media coverage.

TAPPING ALUMNI EXPERIENCE

Making connections . . . getting a foot in the door . . . "networking" . . . moving up the corporate ladder—these words were the focus of the more than 1,300 Duke students who attended the three-day Conference on Career Choices in February. Alumni representing more than twenty career areas came together in panels and issue seminars designed to show students that there is life after Duke—and to suggest ways to chart an appropriate course.

"We wanted to allow students the opportunity to hear professional advice from Duke graduates," says Trinity senior and 1989 conference chair Pamela Seamans, "and to let them know what kind of experiences they're

going to get in the outside world." Sponsored by Alumni Affairs, the Placement Office, and the Associated Students of Duke University, the biennial event "has been taking form for fourteen years now, and this year's conference has continued the trend of improvement—it had a greater scope than even the last couple of conferences," says Barbara Pattishall, associate director of Alumni Affairs and coordinator for the careers conference.

Seamans and Pattishall say this year's alumni response was encouraging: Nearly one hundred alumni brought their insight and advice from as far away as Sacramento, New York City, Los Angeles, and Dallas, in professional areas ranging from advertising to medicine to government and politics.

A steering committee of seventeen undergraduates planned and ran the conference, while Pattishall and Patricia O'Connor of placement services assisted. As they searched for knowledgeable panel and seminar representatives, the committee members "literally pored through volumes of alumni listed by career fields. . . . They did the long research process to select the alumni they wanted to invite back to Duke," Pattishall says. More than 100 additional students helped organize the conference and functioned as moderators and monitors.

On the Friday of the conference weekend, the group of returning alumni attended a reception and dinner featuring keynote speaker A. Morris Williams '62, M.A.T. '63 of Gladwyne, Pennsylvania. Williams' gift of \$100,000 established the Fannie Mitchell Placement Services Endowment for the conference. Mitchell was placement director during Williams' senior year at Duke and secured him his first post-graduation job.

Saturday's schedule began with four rounds



Conference on Career Choices: postgraduate advice for the soon-to-graduate

LES TODAY

of career panels, on areas ranging from public relations to engineering, and issues seminars that touched on, among other topics, corporate ethics, minorities in the workplace, working for companies of different sizes, acquiring career mobility, and the value of a graduate degree. A luncheon provided a chance for students to meet individually with alumni representatives. That evening, the Alumni Association treated conference guests to a performance of Mikhail Baryshnikov's *Metamorphosis* in Reynolds Industries Theater.

"The returning alumni seemed to get as much out of the conference as the students," Seamans says. For conference participants, the weekend mini-reunion gave a chance to share career insights and personal histories not only with students, but with fellow alumni. Cheryl Oetter Jarvis '69, editor of *St. Louis Home* magazine and a representative on the print journalism/publishing panel, said she had "a great time just catching up with the other alumni, finding out what they're doing, and hearing about the ups and downs of their careers."

Other alumni commented on the distinctive value of the Duke experience. "Being a part of the alumni network of Duke—whether I'm coming back to the campus for events such as the Conference on Career Choices or interviewing high school seniors who want to be a part of Duke—I'm always proud of the continuum of excellent quality of the whole Duke community," said Alan L. Heil Jr. '57, a member of the audio-visual communication panel. He is the deputy director of programs for Voice of America news service in Washington, D.C.

Kazie Metzger '68, president and chairman of Satellite Broadcast Networks and also a member of the audio-visual communications panel, told students, "Duke was my introduction to the world, my step into the rest of life."

But more importantly, she added, the Duke experience is more than a step—it is also a springboard: "You students have a credential just by being here at Duke. But then you've got to use everything you've gotten from Duke to put your own foot in the door!"

HAMNER TRIO

What's most meaningful about scholarship programs—a priority in Duke's current capital campaign—is the mix of talents they bring to campus. And that mix is appropriately impressive for one of the university's most comprehensive scholarships, the Hamner Scholarship. The four-year award, which was created by Durham entrepreneur Clay Hamner, in-

DUKE TRAVEL 1989

EXCITING ADVENTURES

"Go where he will, the wise man is at home, His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome"

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

We cordially invite you to travel with us.

The Romance of the Danube

June 27-July 10

This two-week itinerary features Europe's greatest river—the blue Danube. On its 1,800-mile course, it links Central and Southwest Europe, the Balkans, and the Black Sea. Eight countries share its waters—Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Attractions on the Danube will captivate you. Castles, palaces, chapels, monasteries, all line its scenic banks, some from spectacular sites high up on crags and cliffs. Approximately \$3,295-\$3,695 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Alaska Wilderness and Glacier Expedition

August 8-19

This thirteen-day combines an extensive cruise of the Inside Passage and spectacular tide water glaciers with luxury train travel through the vast Interior—a chance to see nature's most magnificent wilderness and wildlife. Begin in Fairbanks, then explore the ruggedly beautiful scenery from the comfort of your private dome car. Tour Denali National Park and Anchorage. Then board the ISLAND PRINCESS and cruise for seven days among the icebergs of Glacier Bay and on to Skagway, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Vancouver. Special add-ons and an early booking discounts. From \$2,795 per person, double occupancy, including air fare from Seattle. Arrangements by Gohagan & Company.

The Seas of Ulysses and the Black Sea

September 12-28

Retrace the historic waters where Ulysses wandered for ten years. Venice, San Marino, Dubrovnik, Malta, Athens, Yalta, and Odessa in

the Black Sea are all yours as you journey back into ancient times. The GOLDEN ODYSSEY is your home for these two exciting weeks of luxury cruising. Prices begin at \$3,007, including air from Durham/Raleigh and other East Coast cities. Arrangements by Royal Cruise Lines.

The River Seine

September 27-October 9

This distinctively new itinerary features a first-ever cruise on one of the world's most romantic rivers. You'll start in London. From Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, from Oxford to Stonehenge, there's more to visit in and around London than any area imaginable. Before you cruise into Paris, you'll visit the Normandy beaches, Rouen—scene of the trial of Joan of Arc—and majestic Versailles. Price: Approximately \$3,295-\$3,395 from New York, depending on cabin category. Arrangements by Alumni Holidays.

Wings Over the Nile Adventure

October 31-November 13

Discover the tombs and treasures of ancient Cairo, Egypt, overlooking the Nile River, for four nights at the deluxe Ramses Hilton. Motorcoach to Alexandria, seaside resort and one of the three main centers of the Christian world, for a two-night stay. Fly over the Suez Canal, stopping to tour St. Catherine's Monastery, and on to Charm El Sheikh for one night. As a finale, board the deluxe M.S. SUN BOAT II in Aswan for a four-night cruise on the Nile to Edfu, Kom Ombo, Luxor, and Abu Simbel, then back to Cairo for a night. This is a first-ever and exclusive itinerary, featuring chartered flights, deluxe hotels, chartered accommodations aboard the finest cruise ship on the Nile, with an expert Egyptologist along. Price: \$3,499 from New York. Arrangements by Intrav.

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cludes the cost of tuition, all fees, average living expenses, some transportation costs, and a stipend for foreign study for a summer.

The scholarship is designated for a public school student in Georgia, Alabama, or North Carolina who is in the top 10 percent of his or her graduating class. The recipient also must be among the top 50 percent of students offered admission by Duke, be in financial need, and plan an undergraduate education in the humanities.

Begun in 1985, the scholarship was first to Jim Cowser of Macon, Georgia. A double major in public policy and political science, Cowser, now a junior, sees himself drawn to work in international affairs—and plans to pursue his interest this summer with a government internship in Washington, D.C. His favorite courses have paralleled that growing interest, focusing in such areas as microeconomics and policy analysis. With help from the scholarship, he spent last summer steeped in international work: At Oxford, he studied under the tutorial system, concentrating on the British political system; and he also found employment for himself in London as a clerk for a Japanese-owned firm.

During his high school days, Cowser was president of the student government and co-editor of the school paper. At Duke, he's shown involvement in a range of areas: the



Cowser: a summer at Oxford

student hosting program for prospective freshmen, the student committee that monitors the food service, the cultural-events planning committee responsible for "major attractions," fraternity life (as treasurer of Kappa Alpha), and the meals-on-wheels community outreach.

Rithy Chau of Atlanta, Georgia, became



Chau: from chaos to campus life

the second Hamner Scholar. A sophomore, Chau combines his academic interests in an unusual double major—biochemistry and religion. "When I came here, science was my main focus," he says. "But college is supposed to expose you to a diverse world, and it exposed me to religion as another very interesting side of humanity." Having indulged in a course on the Old Testament, Chau will build on that interest this summer. With scholarship support, he will take part in the Duke archaeological dig and the "Palestine in Late Antiquity" course based in Israel. He looks to a medical career as a "possibility"; and to explore that possibility, he spends several hours a week as a volunteer in the medical center's surgery department.

Chau came to Duke by way of a wrenching path: He escaped from his native Cambodia with his mother, who was a teacher before the communist takeover, and several relatives, in 1979. "Risking your life isn't an easy choice," he says, "but we had to ask ourselves whether the risk was less overwhelming than the pain of living in Cambodia." After dodging Vietnamese soldiers and remnants of the old Khmer Rouge forces, and successfully crossing the Cambodian border into Thailand, Chau and his family landed at a refugee camp. Later they were shifted out of that "chaos" into a second, better-managed camp—one that offered a school, Chau points out, though "it wasn't an environment where much learning went on."

After several months, Chau and his family received a sponsor in the United States—an Atlanta church. While awaiting their American sponsor, Chau had worked to master a few English words and phrases, hardly more

extensive than "hello." Prodded in this country by an English-as-a-second-language teacher, he overcame the language gap and progressed quickly through his American school, eventually skipping a grade.

The latest Hamner Scholar is freshman Joel Gunnells. At high school in Lithonia, Georgia, Gunnells was on the tennis, swimming, and cross-country teams, and was an officer of his class and of his National Honor Society chapter. He's continued some of that sports involvement into his freshman year.



Gunnells: lured by Duke's diversity

Gunnells' academic interests at Duke range from psychology to law. But for him the most intriguing aspects of the campus experience are the encounters with a diverse student body—encounters to be relished, he says, by someone with small-town roots and orientation. He adds, "From a young age, I knew where I wanted to go to college." A visit to Duke during his senior year in high school made the choice all the more obvious. And the scholarship award made it possible.

The chairman of the Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, Joel Fleishman, says "the dramatic increase in scholarship support as a result of the capital campaign has been indispensable in furthering the university's mission." Campaign contributions, says Fleishman, "are enabling Duke to offer scholarships to hundreds of worthy students from a wide variety of economic, geographical, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds. These scholarships provide their recipients the opportunity to attend one of the nation's outstanding universities, while enhancing Duke's own diversity and academic excellence to the benefit of all students and faculty."

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CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

30s & 40s

W.S. "Jack" Persons '32 works part time at Duke's Diet and Fitness Center, where he teaches and coaches patients in swimming. He coached the Duke Swim Team from 1930 to 1975 and spent fifty-two summers, from 1930 to 1982, teaching Durham children to swim.

John A. Forlines '39 represented Duke last December at the inauguration of the University of Catawba Valley Community College.

Bill Parsons '40 led the four-member U.S. Crawford Cup tennis team to victory last June in the international tournament in Hungary, where he won three straight singles and one doubles event. He finished 1987 as the third-ranked 70-and-over player in the country, having won the U.S. Tennis Association's 70-and-over Hand Court's National Tournament in August.

Alfred Tenenbaum '42 retired from Eisner & Tenenbaum, a CPA firm in Woodbridge, N.J., which he co-founded in 1956. He and his wife, Charlotte,

have four children and live in Cranbury, N.J.

Bernard T. Hurley Jr. '43 retired after 39 years with Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co. in Chattanooga, Tenn. He chairs the board of trustees of Erlanger Medical Center and is also on the boards of the local United Way, chamber of commerce, and the Chattanooga Symphony and Opera Association.

Constance Barton Pendleton '44 is the co-author of an historical fact and photo book, *This Was Vienna*, Virginia, published in April 1988.

Adolphus William Dunn Jr. M.D. '45 retired in October from his two positions, chairman of the department of orthopaedic surgery at Ochsner Medical Institutions and clinical professor of orthopaedics at Tulane University's medical school. He lives in Frip Island, S.C.

Fitzgerald S. Hudson '46, chairman of Duke's board of trustees, is president of the insurance corporation of Collier Cobb & Associates in Charlotte. He and his wife, Susan, have six children, including **Meriwether Hudson** '84 and **Will Hudson** '88.

W. Curtis Carroll Davis Ph.D. '47 had his article, "Fabulous Voyages: To the Pyramids on a Flying Dutchman," published in the *Periodical* magazine of the Council on America's Military Past in October 1987. A professional writer specializing in American literature and biographical history, he lives in Baltimore, Md.

Thomas O. Matia '47 retired in December 1987 as judge of the common pleas court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He assumed senior judge visiting status and now divides his time among legal, civic, and philanthropic endeavors. He and his wife, Marilyn, live in Shaker Heights.

Harold P. Stephenson B.S.M.E. '47, A.M. '49,

Ph.D. '52 was the 1987-88 president of the South Atlantic section of the American Association of Physics Teachers. He serves on its executive committee and chairs the nominating committee. A resident of Misenheimer, N.C., he has been a physics professor at Pfeiffer College for 29 years.

Bernard Thomas '49 has owned and operated the Bernard H. Thomas Real Estate business since 1969 and is currently president of the Duke Club of Lexington, N.C. He and his wife, Martha, have four grown children and live in Lexington.

50s

Roger G. Cook B.S.M.E. '50 represents the home safety division on the National Safety Council's board of directors. He is director of engineering for the Good Housekeeping Institute in New York.

Nicholas C. Leone M.D. '50 received the honorary degree Doctor of Medical Science from Utah State University last June for his research in comparative medicine. An adjunct professor of comparative medicine at Utah State, he researches the role of fluorides and zinc in macula degeneration, the greatest cause of vision loss in the U.S.

Melena Kyle '51 retired from her position as surgical supervisor at N.C. Memorial Hospital. For the last ten years, she has worked with the Home Assister Service Inc., a nonprofit organization assisting sick and disabled people in Chapel Hill and Carboro, N.C.

Stuart Bondurant B.S.M. '52, M.D. '53 was reappointed dean of the medical school at UNC-Chapel Hill, where he is a professor of medicine and a member of several key administrative bodies.

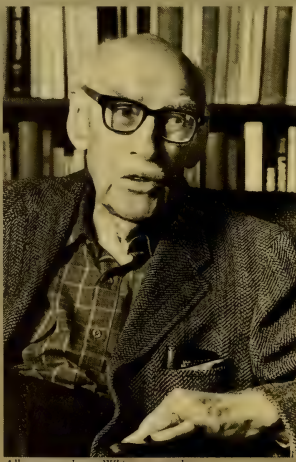
Harvey B. Hamrick '54 is president of the Shelby,

THE LURE OF OTHER LIVES

When you pick up a biography these days, you're likely to find a kiss-and-tell celebrity exposé. Recent accounts of John Lennon, Frank Sinatra, and Pablo Picasso have done little to give memoir writers a reputation for objectivity. But between biographer Gay Wilson Allen '26, A.M. '29 and his subjects lies only the deepest sense of respect, and it's apparent in the books he writes.

"If I was going to write for money, I'd probably choose a subject I know I could go after," says Allen. "But writing is my avocation, so I choose a subject that's congenial to me. I come to know the writer in the process, and that's what I think is nice about biographies."

It helps, too, that his subjects—writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Walt Whitman, William Faulkner—are highly respected in both academic and popular circles. Allen, a professor emeritus of English at New York University, has written or edited more than twenty books. *The Walt Whitman Handbook* has been praised as the definitive reference guide for students; a subsequent Whitman biography, *The Solitary Singer*, was lauded in *The New York Times Book Review* and other national press; and *Waldo Emerson: A Biography*, which won awards from the *Los Angeles Times* and the Modern Language Association, was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.



Allen: more than a Whitman sampler

After graduation from Duke, where he wrote for and edited *The Chronicle*, Allen remained at the university to earn his master's in English, and then received his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin.

Philosophy had appealed to him as a student, but with an eye toward practicality, Allen decided to pursue a career in literature and letters. The study of American literature was just coming into its own on university campuses. His teaching and research led him to writing biographies.

As a first-hand witness to how intellectual thought can fluctuate at universities, does Allen have any feelings about the current debate raging on campuses regarding the revision of the literary

canon? "Yes, but I don't know if I want to comment," he says. "I will say I'm skeptical, but that doesn't necessarily mean I'm against it. There should be some changes, you have to have some revision," but to what extent Allen is reluctant to guess.

Allen's latest project is an article on a former professor, William Ellery Leonard, for a book about neglected American prose writers. Titled "The Locomotive God," the paper explores Leonard's "phobias about space and distance," says Allen. "He tried to psychoanalyze himself [to examine those phobias], and while I don't think he succeeded, his writings give a good sense of that period in history."

N.C., Art League and is a member of the N.C. Art Society's board of directors.

William W. Kelly A.M. '55, Ph.D. '57 was named president of the Georgia Foundation for Independent Colleges, Inc. The president of the Alabama Association of Independent Colleges and Universities for the past six years, he was recognized in 1986 as the outstanding fund-raising executive in the state. He specializes in American and Southern literature. He and his wife, Catherine, have five children, including **Gregory C. Kelly** '90.

Thomas B. Stockton B.Div. '55, a Duke trustee, was elected United Methodist bishop for the Southeastern Jurisdiction last July. He was appointed to the Richmond area conference and lives in Richmond, Va.

Ben E. Burgess '56 is the city executive for First Citizens Bank in Brevard, N.C. He and his wife, Rebecca, live in Gastonia.

William Ronald Deans '57, president of Service Sales, Inc., was honored as Southern Truck Dealer of the Year in 1988 by *Business Week*. After earning his master's in international affairs from George Washington University in 1976, he joined the Air Force, retiring in 1982 as a colonel.

William W. Kephart '57 is project director for research and development in the Advanced Technology Center of Central and Northern Pennsylvania, Inc. He was a geologist for 25 years with Brockway, Inc.

Polly Wynn Allen '58 published her second book, *Building Domestic Liberty: Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Architectural Feminism*, last October. She earned her Ph.D. in religion from Harvard University and is a community organizer and educator in Boston's Cambridge port area.

Dan B. Jones '58, M.D. '62 was named secretary of the American Academy of Ophthalmology's committee on instruction last October.

Amos R. Kearns Jr. '58 received the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award for 25 years of service to the Boy Scouts of America. He is president of Crown Hosiery Mills and lives in High Point, N.C.

Patricia Broadway Caldwell B.S.N. '59 is the outreach coordinator for Presbyterian Hospital's nursing school in Charlotte, N.C.

Yank D. Coble Jr. '59, M.D. '62 was re-elected to a three-year term on the board of trustees of the American Society of Internal Medicine last October. He is an internist in Jacksonville, Fla.

60s

Roberta Lea Dees '60 is in Malaysia for a third year as the area mathematics coordinator in the Indiana University/Institut Teknologi MARA Cooperative program in Shah Alam.

Donald K. Hanks B.Div. '60 had a scholarship endowed in his name at the University of New Orleans, where he is a philosophy professor.

Elizabeth M. Timberlake '60 was elected to a second one-year term as chair of the academic senate of Catholic University of America, where she is a professor of social work.

Joseph C. O'Rourke LL.B. '61, a vice president and trust officer with First Citizens Bank in Raleigh, N.C., retired last November after 26 years.

R. Stanley Bennett '62 is director of human resources at Pittsburgh's Salem Corp.

A. Morris Williams '62, M.A.T. '63, along with

HEALTHY OUTLOOK

It's just what the doctor ordered. As president of the American Medical Association Auxiliary, an 80,000-member volunteer organization of physicians' spouses, Mary Madry Strauss '60 coordinates health care projects, community outreach programs, and legislative lobbying efforts. Working both independently and in conjunction with the AMA, the auxiliary has matured as a medical advocacy group.

"Over the last two decades, we've really changed our focus and profile," says Strauss. "There will always be those people for whom social activities are the most important thing, but the Auxiliary is committed to making people more knowledgeable about health care issues," including AIDS awareness, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, malpractice litigation, and medical ethics.

Future doctors also benefit from the Auxiliary's good works. In the twenty years of its existence, the Auxiliary has raised \$45 million—\$10 million in the last several years alone—for the AMA's Education Research Foundation,



Strauss: a community-side manner

which supports medical schools around the country. The foundation is the Auxiliary's only national philanthropic undertaking. Most projects are initiated at the county level by its 900 "component" chapters.

"We're very good at leadership training," says Strauss. "Each community assesses its own needs and the Auxiliary provides personnel or materials."

Most of the work is done on the grass roots level." And while the Auxiliary is strictly a volunteer organization, Strauss says its members are dedicated and effective managers of medical information. "The level of expertise has improved and our volunteers are becoming more professional. I'm really impressed with the magnitude and latitude of things we have done."

Strauss seems to take to her presidency with the same vitality she brings to her other endeavors. At Duke, she was president of the Women's Student Government, received the Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award for leadership, and was later on the dean's staff of the Woman's College.

In addition to her nineteen years with the Auxiliary, the Maryland resident has continued her wide-ranging involvement. For the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, she established and was president of PACE, an advocacy group for gifted children. And so she wouldn't be left behind when her pediatrician husband, Albert, went big-game hunting, Strauss took up the sport and now owns a custom-made .243-caliber rifle.

As more women enter medical schools, the Auxiliary's male constituency has grown; at last count, there were more than 400 men. What's important for all physicians' spouses, says Strauss, is using that status to contribute to their communities.

his wife, **Ruth Whitmore Williams** '63, endowed a \$1-million professorship in the practice of parish ministry at Duke Divinity School, where he is chairman of the board of visitors. A partner in the investment firm Miller, Anderson & Sherrerd in Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., he represented Duke last December at the inauguration of the president of Haverford College.

Patricia Ellstrom Bashaw '63 was promoted to vice president of administration for Nellcor Inc. in Hayward, Calif. She and her husband, John Darby, live in Palo Alto.

Susan Helm Smith '63 is the curriculum specialist for foreign languages and English as a second language with the Frederick County, Md., public schools. She and her husband, Jerry, have a daughter and live in Owings Mills.

Ruth Whitmore Williams '63, along with her husband, **A. Morris Williams** '62, M.A.T. '63, endowed a \$1-million professorship in the practice of parish ministry at Duke Divinity School. She is the director of the Gateway Nursery in Wynnewood, Pa.

John D. Martin '64 is on the board of directors of The First National Bank of Atlanta and its parent company, First Atlanta Corp. The executive vice president of RJR Nabisco, Inc., he is also on the board of directors of ESPN and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

Richard C. Ranson '64 is chairman of Mill Power Supply Co. and president of Crescent Land and Timber Corp., subsidiaries of Duke Power Co. He and his wife, Judith, have two sons and live in Charlotte, N.C.

Clark G. Reynolds Ph.D. '64 chairs the College of Charleston's history department. He is married to **Connie Caine Reynolds** '63.

Ted R. Todd LL.B. '64 is a judge for the Jefferson and Switzerland circuit courts of Indiana. He lives in Hanover, Ind.

Jonathan L. Richardson Ph.D. '65 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Franklin and Marshall College last November. He lives in Lancaster, Pa.

David E. Sandlin '65, an Air Force veteran, is president of Flight International Sales and Leasing, Inc., in Atlanta.

William Corley M.H.A. '66 was elected to a two-year term as a director for the Indiana Hospital Association (IHA). He is president of Community Hospitals of Indiana and is on the IHA Council of Government Relations.

Patricia Prather Pineo '66 is an assistant professor of computer science at Allegheny College in

REMEMBRANCES OF WAR



Byrne: chronicling a soldier's story

With the Vietnam War almost a generation behind us, we can now examine its consequences on American society with some clarity, thanks in large part to the stories of the individual soldiers who fought and, in many cases, gave their lives there.

Kevin Byrne Ph.D. '74, professor of history at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, is helping

tell one such story. Byrne has written an eighty-page profile of soldier Gordon Wise, who was killed in Vietnam in 1970. Byrne was introduced to the project during a class he taught on Vietnam by a student who knew the Wise family. The student gave Byrne a copy of a book of Wise's letters, compiled by his father after Gordon's death.

"I saw it at first as a resource to help stu-

dents during my course," says Byrne. "It wasn't until about a year ago that I saw it as a potential resource for my own work, and that I might do something of a scholarly nature with it. What I tried to do with the letters was to give them some kind of context. Gordy's letters come from the field, so there are no references to what was going on at higher levels in Vietnam or back here in the States."

Byrne considers his survey of Wise's sixty-seven letters part of an emerging effort to study war at the level of the foot soldier. The letters were written during the seven-and-a-half months Wise served in Vietnam.

"Over the past fifteen years or so, there has been an increasing sensitivity to and awareness of history written from the bottom up rather than the top down," Byrne says.

"Historians have begun to reject histories written solely from the perspective of the elites. The thought has grown that history can be written about the powerless instead of those who wield the power."

The Vietnam War has been particularly ripe for this kind of investigation, he believes, in large part

because those now writing the histories grew up during the period it defined. "What we're seeing now is largely an outgrowth of perceptions that were developed during the 1960s," Byrne says.

The Minnesota Historical Society is talking to Byrne about the possibility of turning the project into a full-length book. He is in the process of changing some parts of his eighty-page manuscript—"just the wrong length for publication," he notes—into shorter articles for the journal *Minnesota History*.

The most important audience for Byrne's work, however, is already pleased with his effort. "Gordy's family has been positive and supportive all the way along," he says. "They were rightfully concerned that no one profit from Gordy's death, and his mother was particularly concerned that the letters not be used if they glorified or were pre-disposed toward the war. There was no problem with that. I thought the main thrust of the letters shows the tragedy of the war—what a serious price we pay when we send our young people off to fight and die."

Meadville, Pa. She and her family live in Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Tom S. Sale III '66 was appointed director of the graduate division of the College of Administration and Business at Louisiana Tech University.

J. Stephen Bryce B.S.M.E. '67 is product manager for nitrocellulose and Parlon chlorinated rubber with Hercules Coatings and Additives Group in Wilmington, Del.

Mary M. Harris '67 is a performance counselor for the Georgia Tech Athletic Association in Atlanta, Ga. She was a psychology professor for three years at Atlanta's Spelman College.

Judy Henslee Hollingsworth '67 has been a member of Wycliffe Bible Translators since 1974. She worked for ten years in northern Cameroon, where she initiated a literacy program and translated the Bible into the Mofu-Ogidir language. She and her husband, Ken, now live in Waxhaw, N.C.

Rosemary Leigh Redding Mersky '67 is a member of the International Society for the Psycho-

analytical Study of Organizations. In January, she became executive director of the Alzheimer's Association of Westchester County. She and her husband, William, live in Port Chester, N.Y.

Jacquelyn C. Campbell B.S.N. '68 was named a fellow in the American Academy of Nursing last September. She is an associate professor and the interim chair of community health nursing at Wayne State University College of Nursing in Detroit, Mich.

Timothy M. Kolojaj '68 is a director of the actuarial, benefits, and compensation division in the Boston office of Coopers & Lybrand. He and his wife, Sandra, have three children and live in Centocook, N.H.

James E. Lunson Jr. B.S.C.E. '68 was named president of Tiber Construction Co. in November. He joined the company in 1979.

Sam Sizoo-Roberson '68 is the consultant for nurture and witness at Presbytery of the Cascades Presbyterian Church. He and his wife, Joanne, live in Portland, Ore.

George K. Walker A.M. '68 was awarded the Chief Joseph Branch Alumni Award from Wake Forest University's law school. He is serving a three-year term

on the executive council of the American Society of International Law.

Frank O. Brady Ph.D. '69, a biochemistry professor at the University of South Dakota's medical school, was selected by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation as a Kellogg's National Leadership Fellow. He received a three-year grant of \$35,000 to fund his self-designed plan of study in biochemistry.

Ellen Kahn Masters M.Ed. '69 teaches Holocaust studies at Knesset Israel's Hebrew School in Pittsfield, Mass. She attended a week-long conference of the Coalition for the Advancement of Jewish Education last August in Jerusalem.

James A. Nunley '69 is an associate professor in surgery at Duke Medical Center.

Dale Russell Shaw '69, M.D. '73 is a fellow of the American College of Radiology. He practices in Cary, N.C.

MARRIAGES: **Letitia Pharr-Smith** '64 to William Thomas Swaine on Nov. 26. Residence: Brooklyn, N.Y. . . . **Rosemary Leigh Redding** '67 to William Mersky on June 14, 1988. Residence: Port Chester, N.Y. . . . **Sam Roberson** '68 to Joanne C. Sizoo on Jan. 9, 1988. Residence: Portland, Ore.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **Charlene Vala Laughlin** '68 and Robert Newton Laughlin on Sept. 10. Named Lindsay Cameron. . . . Third child and son to **Linda Murphy Sneed** B.S.N. '68 and John Sneed on Oct. 22. Named Scott Charles.

70s

John Raymond Albrektson '70 received a Doctor of Sacred Theology degree from the Asian Baptist Graduate Theological Seminary. He is on the faculty of the International School of Theology in San Bernardino, Calif.

Stephen S. Hawkins '70 is a doctor of infectious diseases. He and his wife, Jean, and their two daughters live in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Kenneth Pugh B.S.E.E. '70 moved his computer consulting firm, Pugh-Killeen Associates, to Durham, N.C. He has published his second book on the "C" computer language, *All on C*.

David F. Shaffer '70 is executive director of The Public Policy Institute, a nonprofit research affiliate of The Business Council of New York State in Albany. He is secretary of the Council's 66-member board of directors, oversees its budget, and is publisher of *Business/New York*, the council's monthly business magazine. He lives in Delmar, N.Y.

William L. Thomas '70 was named medical director of Franklin Square Hospital in Baltimore, Md. He and his wife, Susan, have two children and live in Timonium, Md.

Diane Barthel '71 had her book, *Putting On Appearances: Gender and Advertising*, published last fall. An associate professor of sociology at SUNY-Stony Brook, she has also published a book on the Amana community.

John G. Geist '71 was promoted to executive vice president of the U.S. Corporate Bank Division of NCNB in Charlotte, N.C. He and his wife, **Bonnie Lynn Harkey Geist** '71, have two children.

Mark Schott '71 is executive vice president of the newly-formed Greensboro, N.C., Insurance Services, Inc. He was the owner of Mark K. Schott Insurance Services Co. He and his wife, Sarah, have a daughter and live in Summerfield, N.C.

Nancy Cornell Topping '71 received her master's in computer and information science in January 1988 from the University of New Haven. She is a data systems coordinator in the nursing department at Yale New Haven Hospital. She and her husband, Mark, have three daughters and live in Killingworth, Conn.

James A. Blakeley B.S.C.E. '72 earned a master's in special education in 1978 from the University of Arizona. After teaching students with learning disabilities and serving as a special education administrator, he became director of a federal half-way house for prisoners in 1981. He and his wife, Sharon, have two daughters and live in Tucson, Ariz.

John R. Ferguson '72 joined a delegation of Presbyterians who went to the Soviet Union in July of a peacemaking effort honoring the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in that country.

Don C. Garrison Ed.D. '72, president of Tri-County Technical College in Pendleton, S.C., for 17 years, is now chancellor of the Texas State Technical Institute System.

David Word B.S.E. '72 is an environmental engineer with the Ga. Department of Natural Resources. He and his wife, **Chris Zahniser** B.S.N. '73, and their son live in Atlanta.

Charles R. Beaudrot '73 arranged an original Christmas Carol, *The Woodcrest Carol*, for chorus and orchestra last year.

Linda Hudak Jenkins '73 graduated from Yale Medical School last May and began residency training in psychiatry at UC-San Francisco. She and her husband, Richard, live in San Francisco.

Ronald King '73 and his wife, Kathleen, purchased the Taftsville Country Store in Taftsville, Vt., where they operate a mail order/retail business with their son and daughter.

Chris Zahniser B.S.N. '73 is an epidemiologist with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. She and her husband **David Word** B.S.E.E. '72, have a son and live in Atlanta.

G. Allan Johnson Ph.D. '74 was promoted to professor of radiology at Duke Medical Center.

Kenneth McAllister J.D. '74 was named general counsel for the First Wachovia Corp. in August. A former U.S. attorney, he and his wife, Gail, have a daughter and live in High Point, N.C.

M.J. Bogatin '75 practices art and entertainment law with the San Francisco law firm Willdorf and Stevens. He is in his third season as board chair for Life on the Water, a Bay Area performance space and producing organization.

Mark Bussman '75 left Hewlett-Packard after 12 years to join Key Computer as director of marketing. He and his wife, Mary, have a son and live in California.

Timothy Harward '75, M.D. '79 completed his vascular surgery fellowship at Northwestern Memorial Hospital and is an assistant professor of surgery at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. He and his wife, **Mary Peacock Harward** M.D. '80, have two sons and live in Houston.

James Sink '75 heads a group of medical researchers at Emory University, where he is testing the use of skeletal muscle to replace defective heart muscle as an intermediary procedure until a suitable transplant heart is found.

Philip L. Willman '75 is a partner with the St. Louis law firm Moser, Marsalek, Carpenter, Cleary, Jaekel & Keane.

Charles H. Hawkins '76 is assistant manager of personnel resources and special projects with the MSD Division of Merck & Co., Inc. He and his wife, Jean, have two children and live in the Philadelphia area.

Richard B. Maxwell III M.H.A. '76 joined Portsmouth General Hospital in Virginia as chief operating officer. He and his wife, Page, have a son and live in the Olde Towne section of Portsmouth.

Charlene C. Quinn B.S.N. '76 was deputy director for domestic policy with the George Bush for President campaign. She is pursuing a doctoral degree in health policy and management at Johns Hopkins. She and her husband live in Queenstown, Md.

Harriet Stophar '76 has been the CNN International national sales manager for the United Kingdom and Ireland since June 1987. She had been an account executive in Turner Broadcasting System, Inc., in the cable network sales department in Atlanta. She lives in South Kensington in London.

Gregory F. Duncan M.Div. '77 was named admissions director for Duke Divinity School in August.

Julie Remter Fortin B.S.N. '77 is a partner with the law firm King & Spalding in Atlanta, where she lives with her husband, Ray.

Roy Kevin Phelan B.S.M.E. '77 is a manager with the consulting division of Arthur Andersen & Co. He received his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1979.

J. Herbert Waite Ph.D. '77 made a major breakthrough in biochemistry when he succeeded in milking Atlantic ribbed mussels of their glue and identifying its unique protein structure. A venture company, BioPolymers Inc., sells the extracted glue under the trade

name Cell-Tak at \$90 a milligram. He completed part of his 15 years' research on mussels at Duke.

Quan T. Doan '78 works for Saudi Arabian Parsons Ltd. as a principal systems analyst for the city of Yanbu on the Red Sea.

Eric L. Ferraro B.S.M.E. '78 returned to Norfolk, Va., from a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean aboard the Naval aircraft carrier USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower*. He joined the Navy in May 1978.

Kenneth S. Jones '78 is a tax manager. He and his wife, Gisselle, live in Winston-Salem.

Tyler Robbins '78 collects and restores antique private railroad cars. He lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

David P. Boyd '79, a graduate of Yale Law School, is a partner in the law firm Kirkland & Ellis. He and his wife, Dede, have a daughter and live in Chicago.

Gary M. Dunkel '79 became a partner at the West Palm Beach law firm Lewis, Vegenos, Rosenbach, & Fitzgerald P.A., in September.

Daniel A. Hirschfield '79 is director of acquisitions for Meridian Healthcare, located in Towson, Md. He and his wife, Stephanie, have a son and live in Phoenix, Md.

Robert D. Manning '79 completed a one-year Senior Fulbright Lectureship at the University of Yucatan. Chapters from his doctoral thesis, written at Johns Hopkins University, received the 1988 Coward-Ohlin Award for the best graduate paper on social inequality and the 1988 Harry Braverman Award for the best graduate paper in labor studies. He lives in College Park, Md.

M. Louise Markert M.D. '79, Ph.D. '81, an assistant professor of immunology and pediatrics at Duke Medical Center, received a \$225,000, three-year grant

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from RJR Nabisco, Inc., to conduct immunology research. She was also chosen as one of three 1988 RJR Nabisco Research Scholars in immunology medicine.

Marilynn Prince-Fiocco '79, an assistant professor at Texas A&M University's medical school, works in pulmonary and general medicine at the VA Hospital in Temple, Texas. She and her husband, **Guy Fiocco** M.D. '82, have two children.

Muffy Rouliac Sewall '81 is a group product manager for a medical device company in St. Paul, Minn. She and her husband, David, have one daughter.

Gary Jay Silverman '79 completed his fellowship at Emory University and was named senior associate in medicine in Emory's rheumatology department. He lives in Decatur, Ga.

Nadine Cecchetti Stewart '79 is a data processing coordinator for the American Red Cross' Atlanta region. She and her husband, **William T. Stewart** '81, have two daughters and live in Atlanta.

Lynn York Warasila '79 earned M.B.A. and A.M. degrees from the University of Cincinnati. She is a marketing manager at NetExpress Communications Inc. in Vienna, Va. She and her husband, John, live in Washington, D.C.

MARRIAGES: **Susan Jane McClellan** '74 to Gary Lindsay Valk on Oct. 1. . . **Lee Ann Burnett** '77 to Thomas David Berman on Sept. 8. . . **Dennis M. Knox** '78, M.H.A. '80 to Debra Jenkins on July 23. Residence: Columbus, Ga. . . **James Martin Meyer** '79, M.B.A. '80 to June Carolyn Palumbo on Oct. 1. . . **Jennifer N. Smith** '79 to **Lynn E. Bryson** Jr. '80 on Sept. 8. . . **Lynn Catherine York** '79 to John Louis Warasila on Oct. 8. Residence: Washington, D.C.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **Mark K. Schott** '71 and Sarah Schott on Oct. 15. Named Kelley Rebecca. . . First child and son to **David Wood** B.S.E.E. '72 and **Chris Zahniser** B.S.N. '73 on May 19, 1988. Named Jake. . . Twins, third son and first daughter, to

Judith Olsen Beaumont '74, M.H.A. '78 and Scott Beaumont on Sept. 1. Named Maxwell Channing and Mariel Lyn. . . First child and son to **William S. Easton** Jr. '74 and Margaret Easton on July 23.

Named William John Easton II. . . Daughter to **Andrea Frey** '74 and Matthew Bass on Sept. 28. Named Julia Kanon Bass. . . Second daughter to

Laurie Stauffer Wagner '74 and Mark Wagner on July 30, 1987. Named Melanie Carol. . . Second daughter to **Carol Hom** Fong '75 and Randall Fong on May 30, 1988. Named Catherine Sayaka. . . Third child and second son to

Charles F. Ryan II '76 and Jennie Lou Ryan. Named John Henry II. . . Second child and son to **A. Hope Williams** '76 and Tom Bersander on Feb. 25, 1988. Named Edward Thomas Williams-Bersander. . . Second child and daughter to

Steve Hoffman '77 and Anne Hoffman on April 25, 1988. Named Kathryn Grace. . . Son to **Lynne D. Lanning** B.S.N. '77 and Richard Smith on Sept. 27. Named Luke Lanning H. Smith. . . Third daughter to

Dale Poulnot Widman '77 and Richard Widman on Aug. 11. Named Kathryn Lesley. . . First child and daughter to

Mark Anagnostopoulos '78 and Janet Zintner on Aug. 21. Named Claire. . . First child and son to

Kenneth S. Jones '78 and Gisselle Jones on Aug. 19. Named Kyle August. . . Son to **Karen Bowers Lazar** '78 and David

Peter Lazar '79 on Aug. 19, 1987. Named David Peter Jr. . . Second child and daughter to **John C. Nicodemus** '78 and **Ellen Welliver Nicodemus** B.S.N. '80 on April 7, 1988. Named Anna Grace. . . First child and daughter to

Muffy Rouliac Sewall '78 and David Sewall on Sept. 19, 1987. Named Elizabeth Quincy. . . Daughter to **Jean Ramsey Simmons** B.S.M.E. '78 and Alan

Simmons on June 18, 1988. Named Elizabeth Anne. . . First child and daughter to **Donald G. Stephenson** '78 and Melanie Stephenson on July 31. Named Caroline Alyssa. . . First child and daughter to **David P. Boyd** '79 and Dede Boyd on Sept. 12. Named Caroline Parker. . . Second child and first son to **Kathryn Hanson Carroll** '79 and Philip Carroll on Dec. 20, 1987. Named Thomas Eliot. . . Second child and first daughter to **Marilynn Prince-Fiocco** '79 and **Guy Fiocco** M.D. '82 on May 13, 1988. Named Emily Ann. . . First child and son to **Daniel A. Hirschfield** '79 and Stephanie Hirschfield. Named Jason Anthony.

80s

Nancy Sue Baker B.S.N. '80 is a full-time home health nurse working primarily with indigent people in western North Carolina.

Lynn D. Creamer '80 is the director of patient services for Triangle Hospice, Inc., in Durham.

Glen A. Duncan '80, an environmental reporter and weekend weather forecaster at Baton Rouge's WBRZ-TV, spent three months drilling water wells as a volunteer missionary in the Gokwe district of Zimbabwe. He has since earned a graduate degree in journalism at Louisiana State. He and his wife, Karen, live in Baton Rouge.

Elizabeth "Buffi" Grover '80 is an industrial hygienist in Seattle for the engineering consulting firm Dames & Moore.

Mary Peacock Harward M.D. '80 completed a three-year general medicine fellowship at the University of Virginia and then spent a year as an instructor of medicine at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago. She is an assistant professor of medicine at the Baylor School of Medicine. She and her husband, **Timothy Harward** '75, M.D. '79, have two sons and live in Houston, Texas.

Steven P. Natko '80, J.D. '84 is an associate with Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz. He lives in Philadelphia.

Patricia Pearman Smith '80, M.Ed. '82, Ph.D. '86 is the coordinator of child services at Johnston County Mental Health Center in Smithfield, N.C.

Samuel B. Taylor '80 is an associate with the Durham law firm Bryant, Patterson, Covington & Idol. His wife, **Grace Meyer Taylor** '81, is a legislative assistant to N.C. Gov. Jim Martin. They live in Durham.

Larry D. Vandendriessche B.S.E.E. '80 is manager of applications engineering in the microelectronics division of NCR. He and his wife, Carolyn, have one daughter and live in Fort Collins, Colo.

W. Steven Woodward J.D. '80 is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm Drinker, Biddle & Reath.

Robert D. Buschman '81 is an assistant vice president in the Atlanta corporate office of Bank of America. He and his wife, **Peggy L. Ameno** '83, live in Atlanta.

George Farber Jr. '81 is a CPA and an attorney in private practice in Metairie, La.

Kenneth Gouwens '81 spent last year in Rome on a Fulbright scholarship conducting research on the intellectual impact of the sack of Rome in 1527. He is working on his doctorate in history and humanities at Stanford.

Michael Barry Kupin J.D. '81 is an associate at the Newark law firm Sells Cummins Zuckerman Radin Tischman Epstein & Gross.

Wendy Kilworth-Mason M.R.E. '81, a Methodist missionary, lectures at the Theological College in Kitwe, Zambia.

Pat Pearson '81 is a missionary in Gujranwala, Pakistan.

Jim Rosenfield '81, a reporter for KTRK-TV in Houston, Texas, won a top award from the Houston Press Club for a team report.

Patricia K. Scheller B.S.M.E. '81 is a technical product specialist with Johnson & Johnson, where she is responsible for training the sales force on chronic wound care. She is working on her M.B.A. in marketing and finance at Rider College.

James H. Segars M.D. '81 is completing a fellowship in reproductive endocrinology in Nashville, Tenn., where he and his wife, **Susan Nelson Segars** B.S.N. '78, and their three children live.

Ben Sheridan '81 is a management consultant with McKinsey and Co. in Cleveland. He and his wife, Laura, have one son.

Betsy Moles Tharp '81 is a senior manager with the accounting firm Touche Ross & Co. in Chicago, Ill., where she and her husband, **Jay Tharp** '82, and their son live.

Barry K. Wein '81 completed a residency in family practice in June and joined Richmond's McGuire Clinic in private practice. He and his wife, Joella, live in Richmond.

Ben Weisbrod M.Div. '81 and **Both Moody Weisbrod** M.Div. '81 began four-year Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) assignments in Seronga, Botswana, where they are church and community workers. They've served with the MCC in Etsha, Botswana. They have a son and a daughter.

Diane Anioia '82 earned her optometry degree in June from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry, where she was elected to the international honor fraternity Beta Sigma Kappa.

Peter Bevier Brandow '82 is a third-year law student at Fordham University's law school, where he is a member of the *Law Review*. He and his wife, **Laurie Jean Caldwell Brandow** '83, live in New York City.

Morris A. Ellison J.D. '82 graduated in May from Leadership South Carolina, a program created to identify and develop leaders in the state. He is an associate with the law firm Buist Moore Smythe & McGee.

Kathryn McSpadden Frost '82 is a public relations director for Delta Dental Plan of Missouri. Her husband, **Robert Andrew Frost** '82, graduated from Washington University's medical school in May 1987 and is in his final year at St. Louis School of Orthodontics. The couple lives in St. Louis.

Cedric D. Jones '82 is in his seventh season with the New England Patriots football club. His wife, **Melanie Davis Jones** '82, is the director of advertising and marketing for area McDonald's restaurants. They live with their twin sons in N. Easton, Mass.

Margaret Kelly '82 is working on her master's in business administration at the University of Texas. She lives in Austin.

R.A. Scott McCartney '82 is the Southwest regional writer for The Associated Press. He and his wife, **Karen Blumenthal** '81, a journalist, and their daughter live in Dallas.

Lisa Liberty McParland '82 is a commercial loan officer for Citibank and also writes for ABC Sports. She and her husband, Matthew, live in Irvington, N.Y.

Sue Deiter Moore '82 earned her M.D. from the University of Texas in May. A member of Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society, she received a Janet M. Glasgow Memorial Achievement Citation, an honor given to women for academic excellence. She is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Minnesota Hospitals in Minneapolis.

Robert M. Nash '82, who earned his master's in mechanical engineering from Syracuse University in 1987, is an engineer at Raytheon Service Co. in Arlington, Va.

Craig Heiner Ruetzel '82 earned his M.D. from the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio in May. He is an obstetrics/gynecology resident at N.C. Baptist Hospital in Winston-Salem.

Thomas K. Sawanobori B.S.M.E. '82 is a systems engineer for Hughes Aircraft Co. in Fullerton, Calif. He and his wife, Diane, live in Yorba Linda, Calif.

Catherine Maxwell Smith '82 works for Duke Power Co. in the newly developed merchandise credit department. She and her husband, Bobby, live in Greensboro, N.C.

Marcy Marie Doyle Sparks '82 is the training coordinator for Equitable Bank. She and her husband, George, live in Baltimore, Md.

Susan Swan '82 is the director of development for the Dallas Theater Center and is responsible for all contributed income received by the center. She was the center's associate director of development.

Jay Tharp '82 is in his second year at Northwestern University's law school. He and his wife, **Betsy Moles Tharp** '81, and their son live in Chicago.

Gunnar W. Zorn B.S.M.E. '82 graduated from Jefferson Medical College in June and is now a resident in physical medicine and rehabilitation at

Thomas Jefferson University Hospital. He and his wife, **Pamela Miller** '84, live in Newark, Del.

Laurie Jean Caldwell Brandon '83 is an account executive at DDB Needham Worldwide Advertising, where she manages the "100% Colombian Coffee" account. She and her husband, **Peter Brandon** '82, live in New York City.

C. Russell Bryan '83 earned his M.B.A. from The Darden School at the University of Virginia in May. He is an associate with NCNB Corp. in Charlotte.

J. Timothy Bryan '83 joined NCNB in June as vice president and manager of the communications lending department.

Cathy Carr '83 served as last year's fiction editor of *The Greensboro Review*, in which her short story "Binoculars" was published. She was awarded a Randall Jarrell Writing Scholarship for the spring 1988 semester.

C. Kent Christian '83 was promoted to vice president of the Tampa branch of NCNB National Bank of Florida. An institutional sales manager in the funds management department, he joined the bank in 1983 as an investment representative. He was promoted to assistant vice president of investments in 1987.

Thomas Joseph Condon '83 is a systems consultant on the Federal Reserve Bank's national account teams, based in Fairfax, Va.

Julian Abele Cook III '83 received his J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School in May and is a federal law clerk to a U.S. district judge in Las Vegas.

Debbe K. Cowel '83, who graduated with honors from the University of Chicago's law school in 1986, practiced law with Sherman & Howard in Denver for two years. She now works in international tax structuring in Sydney, Australia.

Susan Cole Drannoff J.D. '83 is an associate with the Boston law firm Ropes & Gray. She and her husband, **Glenn Drannoff** '81, M.D. '85, live in Cambridge, Mass.

Nancy Ellen Duckles '83, who graduated from the University of Rochester's medical school in May, is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

Gary D. Friedman '83 is an associate with the law firm Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett. After graduating from Georgetown University's law center in 1987, he clerked for a U.S. district judge.

Kevin A. Gray '83 earned his Ph.D. in chemistry and biochemistry from Texas Tech University in May. He was awarded a postdoctoral fellowship from the European Molecular Biology Organization and is a fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry in Munich, West Germany, where he and his wife, Elizabeth, live.

Michael T. Harvey A.M. '83 is a senior technical writer and editor with Data General in Research Triangle Park. He and his wife, Anne-Marie, live in Durham.

Linda Janette Gay Kaelin '83 is an M.B.A. student at Washington University in St. Louis. She and her husband, **Thomas Anthony Kaelin** '84, live in Richmond Heights, Mo.

Richard D. Kelly M.B.A. '83 was one of five young professionals from Virginia chosen by Rotary International to participate in a five-week business and cultural exchange program with Argentina. He works for Philip Morris USA in Richmond, Va.

Raymond D. Kiser '83 is the senior pastor of Northwest Hills United Methodist Church in Austin, Texas. He is a candidate for a doctoral degree in pastoral counseling from a Claremont, Calif., school of theology.

James L. Koon M.B.A. '83 was promoted to vice president of NCNB National Bank in Greensboro, N.C. He and his wife, Mary, have two children and live in Greensboro.

Peter Land '83 is a senior account executive at the public relations firm Cohn & Wolfe. He and his wife, **Kimberly Benenson** '85, live in New York City.

Mary Kathryn Luke '83 earned her M.B.A. in May from the University of Virginia's Darden School.

Sheila F. Maith '83, who graduated with a joint degree from Harvard Law School and the Kennedy School of Government in 1987, works for the corporate law firm Hill & Barlow. She specializes in corporate and real estate law. She is a member of the local Democratic ward committee and of the board of Tent City, a local mixed income housing development. She and her husband, David L. Douglass, live in Boston.

Philip D. Miller B.S.E.E. '83 is a liaison engineer for the Pa. Department of Transportation. He is also a German translator for the Joint Publications Research Services in Arlington, Va. He and his wife, **Maureen Morgan Miller** '80, and their children live in Harrisburg, Pa.

Larry Edwin Murphy '83 earned his doctorate from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in May.

Kelly Walker Newcomb '83 is manager of media relations for Telerate, Inc., in New York.

David S. Sachs '83, M.B.A. '85 became a Certified Management Accountant in September. He is a corporate accountant with the W.R. Bonsal Co. in Charlotte, N.C.

Daniel J. Anthony Wagner '83 was named head basketball coach at Somerset High School in Wisconsin.

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sin. He and his wife, Nancy, live in St. Paul, Minn.

Kimberly B. Winfree '83 is a management consultant for the Touche Ross office in Pittsburgh. She is working on her M.I.S.A. degree at the graduate school of industrial engineering at Carnegie Mellon University.

Jill Bahm Zwahlen B.S.M.E. '83 is the product movement supervisor in the marketing department for Conoco, Inc. She and her husband, Clifford, live in Houston, Texas.

Carol Marquis Auerbach '84, a graduate student of education at Temple University, is an officer at Mellon Bank (East) in Philadelphia, where she and her husband, Craig, live.

Jennifer L. Beachman '84 is an associate of the Society of Actuaries. She is an actuarial assistant working in asset and liability management with Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York City. She lives in Jersey City, N.J.

Deirdre Grace Beck '84 left her position as financial analyst at the General Electric Capital Corp. to open a retail flower shop in Newtown, Conn. She and her husband, David, live in Fairfield, Conn.

Mary Wynn Bessinger B.S.E.E. '84 is the assistant to IBM's director of marketing in New York City. She lives in Huntington, N.Y.

Jim Bowes '84 graduated from New York University's medical school and is a resident in neurology at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota.

Sheryl Kim Fedak Brunstead '84 earned her J.D. from the University of Michigan's law school in 1987 after completing one year as a visiting scholar at Yale Law School. She is an associate with the law firm Day, Berry & Howard in Hartford, Conn. She and her husband, Eric, live in Glastonbury.

Kevin-Anthony Carter '84 is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Illinois. After graduation, he will participate in a research project on tropical medicine in Liberia, Africa, using a scholarship from the university and a grant from the Richardson Fellowship. He and his wife, Katrina Sherif, and their daughter live in Savoy, Ill.

Vincent J. DeFilippi '84, who graduated from Columbia University's medical school, is in surgical residency at the University of Chicago.

Kristen Denney '84 lives in Los Angeles, where she works in software development for Candle Corp.

Brian Douglas Deutsch '84 received his M.D. from the University of Virginia, where he was a member of the medical honor society Alpha Omega Alpha. He is a first-year resident in the E.N.T. program at the school's medical center.

Susan Vean Fleming B.S.N. '84 was promoted to assistant head nurse at Lenox Baker Children's Hospital at Duke Medical Center. She lives in Durham.

William D. Frost J.D. '84 participated in exercise "Dragon Hammer '88" on the southern coast of Sardinia, Italy, while serving with the 26th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Camp Lejeune, N.C. He joined the Marine Corps in 1972.

Alan E. Fryar '84 is working on his Ph.D. in hydrogeology at the University of Alberta. He earned his M.S. from Texas A&M University in 1986 and now lives in Edmonton, Canada.

Andree French Griffin '84 earned a master's in geology from Texas Christian University and works for Sun Exploration and Production Co. in Midland, Texas.

Karen Elizabeth Grund '84 is working on her M.B.A. at Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

Paul A. Gydosh Jr. M.B.A. '84 is affiliated with the Steinhilber Financial Group in Worthington, Ohio, which provides professional and personal financial management for business owners. He is the immediate past president of the Duke Club of Columbus.

Christian N. Haliday '84 participated in exercise "Team Spirit '88" with the 2nd battalion, 7th Marines in Camp Pendleton, Calif. The exercise in the Republic of Korea was designed to improve the combined defense readiness of U.S. supporting forces and Korea.

Todd A. Harris '84 is a program assistant for rural education at the Southeastern Educational Improvement Laboratory in Research Triangle Park, working toward the improvement of education in rural areas of six states. A former biology teacher in Durham, he was a regional teacher recruiter during the 1987-88 school year.

Anne Deborah Rineberg Jacobson B.S.E.E. '84, who earned her M.S.I.E. from Stanford, works for AT&T-Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J. She and her husband, Matthew, live in Tinton Falls, N.J.

Thomas Anthony Kaelin '84 is a third-year law student at Washington University in St. Louis. He and his wife, **Linda Janette Gay Kaelin** '83, live in Richmond Heights, Mo.

Joel H. Levitin '84 graduated from the University of Chicago's law school in 1987. After clerking a year for a U.S. district judge, he joined the Philadelphia law firm Dechert, Price and Rhoads as an associate.

Helen Elizabeth Brumley Love '84 is a Ph.D. candidate in clinical psychology at Emory University. She and her husband, William, live in Atlanta.

John Marshall McAvoy M.B.A. '84 is a vice president for Shearson Lehman Hutton, Inc., in New York. He and his wife, **Adriane Lee Ziegler McAvoy** '84, live in Basking Ridge, N.J.

Pamela J. Miller '84 earned her M.D. in 1988 from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, where she was elected to the medical honor society Alpha Omega Alpha. She is a resident in emergency medicine at the Medical Center of Delaware in Newark, where she and her husband, **Gunnar Zorn** B.S.M.E. '82, live.

Mark Militello '84, who works for Morgan Stanley of New York, is serving an internship in Tokyo, Japan.

Robert Moran '84 was named an associate of the Society of Actuaries. He is an assistant actuary with Occidental Life Insurance Co. in Raleigh.

Charles R. Noel '84 earned his J.D. in June from William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul, Minn.

Jill Oddy '84 is a sales engineer for Analog Services. She lives in San Jose, Calif.

Elizabeth Oram '84 began a doctoral program in religion at Indiana University last year. She spent the two previous years in Mauritania, West Africa, with the Peace Corps.

Catherine Lark Park '84 is an assistant vice president in the commercial real estate group for NCNB National Bank. She and her husband, William Thomason, live in Charlotte.

Mark Pool '84 received a Grant Johnson scholarship to study pathology at Southern Illinois University's medical school. He and his wife, Eve, live in Springfield, Ill.

Ronald C. Prati Jr. '84 earned his M.D. from the University of Texas in May. He is completing a transition year at the Emory University of Medicine Affiliated Hospitals in Atlanta.

Edward W. Probert '84 reported for duty with the 4th Marine division in Baltimore, Md., last year.

Elizabeth Ann Starnes Reece '84 was the district sales manager for McBee Systems in Greensboro, N.C. for two years. She and her husband, Jordan, live in Jacksonville, Fla.

Frank M. Ridley '84 served a six-month deployment to Africa and East Asia aboard the Naval aircraft carrier USS Enterprise.

Julia A. Ruddick '84, who earned her M.B.A. in May from the University of Virginia's Darden School, is an associate in corporate finance with Prudential-Bache Capital Funding in New York City.

Elizabeth Temple Schoenfeld '84 was promoted to assistant managing editor of *Policy Review*, the quarterly journal of public policy research. She was managing editor of *Washington Woman* magazine. She and her husband, **Michael Schoenfeld** '84, live in Arlington, Va.

Scott D. Schulman '84, who earned his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in June, is an associate with Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., in New York City.

Lawrence Spitmueller J.D. '84 is an attorney with the Federal Home Loan Bank Association in Cincinnati.

Peter T. Underwood A.M. '84 reported for duty with the 2nd Marine division, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Michael N. Valan '84 graduated from West Virginia University's medical school and is a resident in psychiatry at the University of California-San Francisco.

Karen Ellen Lynch van Caulil '84, who earned her M.S.P.H. in health policy and administration from UNC-Chapel Hill in May, is an administrative resident at N.C. Baptist Hospital. She and her husband, Pete, live in Winston-Salem.

John S. Wiener '84 graduated from Tulane University's medical school and is at Duke as an intern in the surgery department. He is training for a career in urology.

Jean Mary Zoubek '84 works for the law firm Shipman & Goodwin in Hartford, Conn. A graduate of Boston University's law school, she lives in Middletown, Conn.

Catherine Amdur '85 was promoted to special assistant and director of scheduling for the co-chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mark E. Anderson '85, who earned his J.D. in May from UNC-Chapel Hill, joined the Durham law firm Newsom, Graham, Hendrick, Bryson & Kennon.

David Charles Baker '85, who is pursuing an M.B.A. at Duke's Fuqua School of Business, was a corporate insurance underwriter for The Traveler's Insurance Co.

Kimberly Benenson '85 is in her second year at Columbia Business School. She and her husband, **Peter Land** '83, live in New York City.

Cyndi Burt '85 works in the tax department of Arthur Anderson and Co. in Chicago, where she concentrates in international corporate taxation. After graduating from the University of Chicago-Kent College of Law in June, she was inducted into the Bar and Gavel Honorary Society for "outstanding service to the community, the school, and the legal profession."

Jerry Crandall M.B.A. '85 was promoted to section head of systems and administration in the drug regulatory affairs department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. He lives in Raleigh.

A. Biddle Duke Jr. '85, who earned his master's in journalism from New York University in February 1988, is a reporter for the *Taos News* in New Mexico.

Stuart M. Gaynes B.S.E. '85 is in his third year of medical school at the University of Kansas. He and his wife, Marcy, live in Kansas City, Mo.

Lawrence "Les" Golusinski '85 is a fourth-year medical student at the Medical College of Virginia and is on the board of trustees of the American Medical Student Association. He lives in Richmond, Va.

David L. Greenhouse '85 is a medical student at Emory University. He and his wife, Deborah, live in Atlanta.

Leslie R. Grosvenor '85, who earned her master's from the Teachers College of Columbia University in 1987, teaches English at the Browning School in New York City.

Karen Savio Harkaway '85 is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Pennsylvania's medical school.

Roni Beth Hertan B.S.E.E. '85 was promoted to team leader at Systems Research and Applications Corp. in Arlington, Va.

Stanford Perry Keziah III '85 is a graduate student at Harvard University. He lives in Cambridge, Mass.

Bill Koch B.S.C.E. '85, a first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, received the Michael D. Cooley Memorial Award during commencement exercises at George Washington University's law school in May.

Kenji Alexander Kojima B.S.M.E. '85 is working on a master's in materials science and engineering at the University of Washington in Seattle.

William A. Lawrence III '85 completed three years with the Peace Corps in Morocco. He taught two years of high school English and spent a year in Marrakech working at the university, the Renewable Energy Center, and the American Cultural Mission. He attends Tufts' Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and lives in Concord, Mass.

William E. Monaghan II '85 is a unit manager in the custody administration group of The Boston Company Advisors, a subsidiary of Shearson Lehman Hutton providing management services to registered investment companies.

Michael Paul Scharf '85, J.D. '88 is a clerk for the federal court of appeals in Jacksonville, Fla.

Grant Simons '85, a third-year medical student at Duke, was awarded a Henry Luce Foundation Scholarship. He will spend one year at Chiang-Mai University in Thailand, where he will be affiliated with the medical school and the musical conservatory.

Stephen Valder '85 is a first-year medical student at Baylor College of Medicine.

Robert Vollinger '85 received a M.S.P.H. in health policy and administration from UNC-Chapel Hill's School of Public Health in May. He was selected for a two-year appointment as a presidential management intern with the federal government. He works for the U.S. Public Health Service in the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention and lives in Washington, D.C.

Taylor D. Ward '85, J.D./LL.M. '88 won a Fulbright scholarship for 1988-89 and is studying in Sendai, Japan.

Christina Weinberg M.B.A. '85 was elected assistant vice president at Wachovia Bank and Trust in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Louella Anderson M.B.A. '86 is a network planner for GTE-South. Her husband, **Mark E. Bottrill** M.B.A. '86, is a financial analyst for Duke Power Co.

Rick Crawford '86, a graduate of the Navy's nuclear power school in Orlando, Fla., qualified as an engineering officer of the watch on the DIG nuclear plant in Saratoga, N.Y. He is now in submarine training school and will be assigned to the ship *USS James Madison* in Charleston, S.C.

David F. Dabbs '86 entered the University of Virginia's law school last fall. He was a software engineer for Data General.

R. Neal Elliott III Ph.D. '86 was promoted to senior engineering project manager with the N.C. Alternative Energy Corp. (AEC) in Research Triangle Park. He received two AEC performance awards within the past year.

Richard L. Eldridge '86 is a Navy lieutenant j.g. aboard the ship *USS Sumter*. He has made visits in African ports as part of a West African training cruise.

Bruce A. Falbaum '86, who earned his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan, is an associate in the corporate finance group of Prudential Insurance Co. in Newark, N.J. He lives in Jersey City.

Allen H. Farrington B.S.E.E. '86, who earned his master's degree at the California Institute of Technology, works for Hughes Aircraft in the tactical engineering division. He and his wife, Mandy, live in Long Beach, Calif.

Caryn Gelbman '86 is in her third year of law school at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

Peter B. Gill '86 is a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marines. He reported for duty in Jacksonville, N.C., in July.

Susie Heneson '86 is in her third year at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is serving as a student rabbi in Marion, Ind., this year.

Harold Layton Ph.D. '86 is a National Science Foundation Mathematical Sciences Postdoctoral Research fellow and a visiting member at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University.

Robert S. LeVine B.S.E.E. '86 was promoted to first lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and is stationed at Andrews Air Force Base. He and his wife, **Carole L. Thompson** '86, live in Alexandria, Va.

Shannon L. Marsh '86 is an account manager in sales and marketing for American Target Group Marketing in Manhattan, a division of *American Health* magazine. She lives in Brooklyn.

Alan D. McInnes '86, a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, is stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., where he and his wife, Barbara, live.

Mark Moseley B.S.C.E. '86 works for Hanson Engineers, Inc., in Springfield, Ill.

Joyce Marilyn Nahigian '86 graduated from Columbia University's physical therapy program and earned her master of science degree in May 1988. She is a physical therapist at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in Manhattan.

David Nahmias '86, a first-year law student at Harvard, worked at the 1988 Democratic National Convention in Atlanta.

David T. Perry '86 graduated from the Navy's nuclear power school in Orlando, Fla., and qualified as an engineering officer of the watch on the DIG nuclear plant in Saratoga, N.Y. He is in submarine school and will be assigned to the ship *USS Hawk* Bill in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Catherine D. Pliakos B.S.C.E. '86 works for Hanson Engineers, Inc., in Springfield, Ill.

Jay Rathert '86 completed flight training and was promoted to lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy in June. He was assigned to fly the F-14 "Tomcat" at Miramar Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

David Rich '86, one of the founders of Uncle Mao Productions, is attending Duke's Fuqua School of Business.

Katherine Key Rott '86 is working on her master's in architecture at Yale University.

Trina Smith Scharf '86 earned her elementary education certificate at UNC-Chapel Hill and is working on a master's in teaching at Jacksonville University in Florida.

Scott M. Smith '86 completed flight training and was promoted to lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy in Beville, Texas, in May. He was assigned to the A-6 "Intruder" in Oceana, Va.

Steven B. Swindler B.S.E.E. '86 is a lieutenant j.g. in the U.S. Navy. He was presented the Surface Warrior Officer award in August after two years of intensive training and examinations.

Carole L. Thompson '86 is a research associate in a market research firm. She and her husband, **Robert S. LeVine** B.S.E.E. '86, live in Alexandria, Va.

Duane Warden Ph.D. '86 is co-author of the article "The Forty Thousand Citizens of Ephesus" in the July 1988 issue of *Classical Philology*. He chairs the division of Bible and religion at Ohio Valley College.

Iris T. Warren '86, who earned her M.B.A. from Vanderbilt University in May, is a management information technology group consultant for the Georgetown office of Arthur Young & Co. in Washington, D.C.

Yvette Bonaparte M.B.A. '87 is assistant product manager in the product marketing department of Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. She lives in Durham.

Tom Berger '87 is a professional sales representative in the Newark and Hackensack, N.J., area for SmithKline and French Laboratories, the pharmaceutical division of SmithKline and Beckman Corp., a health care and life sciences company. He was an employment associate with the company's laboratories division. He lives in Union, N.J.

Stephen C. Brown III '87 is a branch manager for the Planters National Bank in Greenville, N.C., where he and his wife, **Audrey von Frankenberg** '85, live.

K. Glenn Cole M.B.A. '87 is manager of planning and operations analysis for U.S. Steel Supply Inc. He was an audit senior of the Starkist Foods division of the H.J. Heinz Co., and is a member of the Pa. Institute of CPAs. He and his wife, Marilyn, live in Robinson Township, Pa.

Jennifer Collins '87 was chosen to participate in the Duke-Berlin exchange program for the academic year 1988-89. She will pursue a graduate degree in linguistics at the Free University in West Berlin.

Bradley T. DeGeorge reported for duty with the U.S. Marines in El Toro, Calif., in August.

Ronald Bennet Drabkin '87 works in marketing for Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, a Swiss multinational, and is based at the Tokyo head office of its Japanese subsidiary.

Everett Harper B.S.M.E. '87 is an associate consultant for Bain & Co. in Boston.

Christopher J. Klugowicz '87 is a second-year medical student at the University of Cincinnati. He and his wife, Susan, live in Cincinnati.

Charles Mader Ph.D. '87 was promoted to department scientist IV in the analytical department laboratories of Burroughs Wellcome Co. in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Shepherd W. McKinley '87 was promoted to equity options specialist for Tague Securities on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. He lives in Paoli, Pa.

Karen E. Morrissett '87 is a leasing agent for the Lingro Co., a national real estate developer. She lives in Rosemont, Pa.

Gregory Murray B.S.C.E. '87 is serving in the U.S. Air Force. He and his wife, **Amy Larson Murray** '87, live in O'Fallon, Ill.

Kathy Nickols '87 was promoted to assistant account executive by HDM Dawson, Johns and Black in Chicago. She is a member of the Women's Ad Club of Chicago.

Marleen A. O'Connor J.D. '87, an associate with the Atlanta law firm King & Spalding, is also an assistant professor of law at Stetson Law College in DeLand, Fla. While at Duke, she was articles editor of the *Duke Law Journal*.

Robert Perkins '87 is a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army and is taking graduate computer classes at the Air Force Institute of Technology in Dayton, Ohio. He will serve a three-year tour of duty in Germany.

Alice Higdon Prater J.D. '87 is an associate with the firm Johnston, Barton, Proctor, Swedlow and Naff in Birmingham, Ala.

Christine Proud '87 is a professional sales representative for SmithKline and French Laboratories, the pharmaceutical division of SmithKline Beckman Corp., a technology-intensive health care and life sciences company. She lives in Wayne, Pa.

Melissa A. Scheider '87 completed the Basic Communications Officer's Course in the Marines last August in Quantico, Va. A second lieutenant, she joined the Marines in 1987.

Stuart D. "Baker" Thompson '87 is an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Eric A. Weiss M.D. '87 received the Julius R. Krevans Prize from the Gladstone Foundation for clinical excellence. He was one of eight San Francisco area first-year resident physicians selected.

John F. Miller III '88 was awarded a Fulbright grant to study and conduct research in Fiji.

Eric M. Johnson '88 is a U.S. Navy ensign. He reported for duty aboard the USS *Guadalcanal* in July.

Pauline Rose Marquez A.M. '88 is the administrative operations analyst for California State University at Los Angeles. She lives in Beverly Hills.

Amy Larson Murray '88 is a human resources consultant. She and her husband, **Gregory Murray** B.S.C.E. '87, live in O'Fallon, Ill.

DEATHS

Thomas Royall Owen '22 on Oct. 3, of pneumonia and other pulmonary problems. He was the founder of Owen-Untch Insurance Co., which he operated from 1930 until it was acquired by Cline-Southern Insurance Co. Early in his career, he worked as a civil engineer and built the present Carawba County Court House. He was president of the Newton-Conover Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, chairman of the local youth foundation, and a scoutmaster. In addition, he was district chairman of the National Federation of Independent Businesses. He is survived by two daughters, a sister, five grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Mark Q. Tuttle '23 on June 4, 1988. A retired United Methodist minister, he had lived in Asheville, N.C., since 1967. He is survived by his wife, Jennie; a daughter, **Marianne Tuttle Sanders** '51; a son;

two brothers, including **Lee F. Tuttle** '27; and three grandchildren.

Jesse Giles Wilkinson '27, B.Div. '34 on Sept. 10, of a heart attack. He retired as minister of Calvary United Methodist Church in Greensboro, N.C., and had been minister of visitation at Centenary United Methodist Church. He was secretary and treasurer of the Western N.C. Conference Brotherhood for 30 years. He is survived by his wife, Margaret; a daughter, **Ann Wilkinson Stith** M.R.E. '62; three sisters, and two grandchildren.

William Carlton Floyd '28 on Sept. 22, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, Eunice; three daughters; a son, **W. Carlton Floyd Jr.** '63; three sisters, including **Mabel Marion Floyd Gowing** '33; nine grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

William R. Morgan Jr. '28 on Aug. 24. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania's medical school and was a physician at York Hospital in Pennsylvania. In 1976, he was named to the hospital's honorary medical staff. The Pennsylvania Medical Society honored him in 1982 for 50 years of medical service. From 1942 to 1946, he was a major in the Army Medical Corps. He is survived by his wife, Jane, a daughter, a brother, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Ray Rosenstein "Ricky" Lewin '29 on July 5. She worked for the late Sen. William Westwood in Washington for a short time. She was a member of Hadassah, the Sisterhood, a Sunday School teacher, and a former member of the board of directors of Beth-El Synagogue. She is survived by her husband, George, a son, a daughter, a sister, and four grandchildren.

John Calvin Dailey '31 on July 2, after a brief illness. Owner and operator of Dailey's Hardware Store in Durham, N.C., he was a former president of the Durham Merchants Association and was a member of the Durham Lions Club. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Forlines Dailey** '33; two daughters, including **Nancy D. Beasley** '64; a son; and seven grandchildren.

Major Haymond Harris '32 on April 6, 1988, in Newport, Ark., after a long illness. A retired surgeon, he earned his medical degree from Emory Medical School in 1936. He is survived by his wife, **Kathryn Sherrill Harris** '34; a daughter, **Kathryn H. Cook** '66; three grandchildren, including **William Haymond Cook** '90; and two brothers, including **R. Kennedy Harris** '37, L.L.D. '40.

Nolan E. Rice A.M. '33, Ph.D. '34 on Nov. 25, 1987, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was a professor emeritus of biology at the University of Richmond, where he had taught biology from 1950 until his retirement in 1978. He served several terms as acting chairman of the biology department and also taught courses in geology. He was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity and numerous professional groups. He is survived by three daughters, a sister, and six grandchildren.

Margaret L. Reid '34 on April 15, 1988. She had worked with the Springfield Art Museums in Massachusetts. She is survived by her nephew.

George Jay Baylin M.D. '36 on June 5, 1988, after a long illness. He was a member of the medical faculty of Duke from the time of his graduation with the medical school's second class. He retired in 1981. A professor of radiology and otolaryngology, he was appointed R.J. Reynolds Industries Professor of Medical Education at Duke in 1977. In 1965, he received the Golden Apple Award, conferred by Duke students, as outstanding professor in the medical school. He was honored again in 1976 with the Medical Alumni Distinguished Teaching Award. He is survived by his wife, Sarah, three sons, three sisters, and five grandchildren.

Charles C. "Hink" Benke '38 on June 26, 1988, of cancer. He was a captain in the Army Air Force during World War II and vice president of management at Bloch Brothers Tobacco in Wheeling, W.Va. He is survived by his wife, Marthe, a son, a daughter, a sister, and two grandsons.

Roderick Emerson Bassett '39 on March 27, 1988, of a brain tumor. He was general manager of a Sheraton hotel in Brookline, Mass. In 1956, he moved to St. Petersburg, Fla., where he owned the Gulf Spray Motel and was a revenue officer for the I.R.S. During World War II, he was an Army major. He is survived by his wife, Anne, a daughter, and his mother.

Alfred Morgan Rucker '39 on June 28, 1987, of cancer. He was a retired retail merchandising executive in Petersburg and Virginia Beach, Va., and a past president of the Retail Merchants Association of Petersburg. He is survived by his wife, Alberta, a sister, a son, a daughter, and five grandchildren.

Herman Louis Schultz J.D. '41 on May 23, 1988, of a cardiac arrest secondary to emphysema. He was an attorney in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is survived by his son.

Robert B. Kubek '41, M.D. '44 on June 24, 1988, in Cleveland, Ohio, of heart failure. Although stricken with polio at age five, he had a lifelong desire to be an athlete, and he managed several athletic teams at Cleveland Heights High School and at Duke. He was sports editor for the *Duke Chronicle* and *The Chanticleer*, and was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He joined the staff of the Cleveland Clinic in 1952 and worked in psychosomatic medicine. He is survived by his wife, Mary Louise, and five children.

Kenneth G. Kuehner Ph.D. '42 on July 14, 1987, of heart failure. He was academic dean of Coker College in Hartsville, S.C., until his retirement. He is survived by his wife, **Mildred Bobbitt Kuehner** '39, and two daughters.

William A. Edwards M.Div. '43 on Aug. 20. He was rector of Saint John's Episcopal Church and held numerous chair positions in his diocese. He was chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross and president of the ministerial, historical, and concert societies of Wytheville, Va. He is survived by his wife, Lillian, one daughter, one son, and two grandchildren.

Robert Lyons Picken Jr. M.D. '43 on July 28, of heart failure. He completed his internship during World War II. He served a year of sea duty in the Coast Guard as a public health service officer. He practiced medicine in the Spokane Valley area since 1948. He is survived by his wife, Nellie, one daughter, two sons, two brothers, and ten grandchildren.

Robert T. Winston J.D. '47 on March 20, 1988. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, member of Kappa Sigma fraternity, and a veteran of World War II, he joined the Va. law firm Freear, Bowen, Mullins and Winston in 1947. He held positions on the Circuit Court of Virginia, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the 4th and 6th Circuits of the U.S. Court of Appeals. At the time of his death, he was judge of the 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Virginia. He is survived by his wife, Joyce, three daughters, one brother, one sister, and two grandchildren.

Turissa Wright Hawkins '48 on Nov. 13, after a long illness. A lifelong resident of Durham, she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and a Girl Scout leader. She is survived by three sons, including **William W. Hawkins III** B.S.E. '76; two daughters; two sisters; and three grandchildren.

Ann Williams Vander Weide '65 on Aug. 7, in Durham. She earned her master's degree in German at Northwestern University and taught high-school French and German in Illinois and Georgia. She also

worked as an administrative assistant with Financial Strategy Associates. She is survived by her husband, James, two sons, a daughter, and her mother.

Marilyn Butler Blane '65 on Oct. 16, 1988, of probable cardiac arrhythmia. She was involved in several youth service organizations and community activities. She is survived by her husband, W.J. Blane; her son, **R. Lindsay Marshall Jr.** '91; her parents; and a brother.

Irie "Bunk" Leonard Ed.D. '75 on Sept. 17, in Wilmington, N.C. An Army Air Corps veteran, he flew 50 combat missions in Europe during World War II. A member of the Guilford College Hall of Fame, he had been a high school principal and assistant superintendent of the Gastonia school system. As a high school football coach, he led his teams to four state championships. At the time of his death, he was teaching at Cape Fear Community College. He is survived by two sons, two sisters, a brother, and one grandchild.

Dale Lawrence Blazey M.D./Ph.D. '82 on July 6, in an automobile accident. A fellow in hematopathology at Duke Hospital and a medical resident at the University of Washington, he was conducting research in cell biology at Duke. He is survived by his parents, a grandmother, and his fiancée.

Professor Mary Potest

A professor of English at Duke for thirty years, Mary Potest Ph.D. '35 died on July 27, 1988. She had retired as assistant professor in 1965.

As a graduate student, she specialized in Victorian literature and Tennyson and received a fellowship to Oxford University in England. Before joining the faculty at Duke, she taught at Columbia University and Peace College, where she was head of the English department.

She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Tennyson Society, the Modern Language Association, the English Teachers Association, and the Association of University Professors. She was a past president of the Alumni Association of Woman's College (now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro).

She is survived by two nieces, a nephew, two great-nieces, and three great-nephews.

Trustee Emeritus Upchurch

Walter McGowan Upchurch Jr. '31, J.D. '36, trustee emeritus and founder of Duke's Chapel Choir, died on January 22, 1989. He was 79. He received the University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service in 1988.

Active in both leadership and music organizations as a student, he held a variety of administrative positions at Duke from 1931 to 1941, including general manager of Duke's Quadrangle Pictures, director of the Office of Student Activities, and director of summer school activities.

He founded the Duke Chapel Choir in 1933 and was its first director. In 1940, he became director of Placement Services, a program he expanded to provide educational and placement help for students and alumni during a time of economic hardship. He also assisted in Duke's admissions programs.

In 1942, while on leave from Duke, he joined Shell Development Co. as its first personnel director. He entered the Navy in 1944 as a labor relations officer, and in 1946 resigned from Duke to return to Shell Development. He retired as a Shell Oil executive in 1971.

He became a Duke trustee in 1964 and was on the board's executive committee. He was vice-chairman of the board from 1975 through 1977 and helped establish the Duke University Archives in 1972. (The W.M. Upchurch Jr. Memorial endowment for archives has been established in his honor.) Named trustee emeritus in 1977, he had continued to attend board meetings.

He is survived by a brother, **Herbert J. Upchurch '37**; a nephew, **Herbert J. Upchurch Jr. '65**; and a niece.

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Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

RADIO ACTIVITY

Duke University goes on the air every Tuesday over Station WPTF at Raleigh, owned and operated by the Durham Life Insurance Company.

The first program was broadcast on April 2, when Dr. J. Fred Rippey, of the department of history, told something of the present Mexican situation. Dr. Davison talked on the medical school and hospital, and Miss Elizabeth Aldridge '24 sang. A later program consisted of a talk by Dr. Clement Vollner on the "Americanization of Europe," and a comedy act by George Hatcher and Jim Rowe. The glee club, under the direction of J. Foster Barnes, took the air and delighted a vast invisible audience with its renditions. Coach Jack Coombs, of baseball fame, gave a sports talk. . . .

The last program in April consisted of a talk by Dean W. H. Glasson, musical numbers by the quartet in the afternoon, with the University Club Orchestra under the direction of "Jelly" Leftwich before the "mike" in the evening.—May 1929

DINING HALL DILEMMA

Duke University dining halls, on both campuses, were established for the primary purpose of providing food of high quality and in large quantity at a low cost to students. . . . Since the war, they have been faced with vexing problems, chief among these problems being the necessity of preparing food for far more students than the original facilities were planned for, plus the difficulty of operating in the face of rising costs. That their job has been a big one can be seen by the fact that this year the dining halls will do well over a million dollars in business.

Keeping in mind the fact that food for some 5,000 students must be prepared and served under the best and most sanitary conditions, and at the lowest cost possible to

"I'D WALK A MILE FOR A CAMEL"



—but
a "MISS"
is as Good
as a
MILE

Smoke signals: Most sophisticated flappers, even at Duke, indulged occasionally in a cigarette, the ultimate—next to "painted" faces—in rebelliousness during the Twenties. In some circles, a lit cigarette had replaced the hat pin for warding off "mashers" by many young women new to the "fast set."

This advertisement from the May 1929

Alumni Register was typical of the illustrations appearing in the magazine into the Forties. Camels (R.J. Reynolds, Winston) rivaled Chesterfields (Liggett & Myers, Durham) for space on the inside covers, and Luckies (American Tobacco, Durham) were lucky if they could get into the fray.

Cigarette advertising in the *Register* represents a history of trends

in society. The smart drawings of Thirties men and women in glamorous settings were replaced by rodeo, swimming, and baseball stars. One brand was touted in 1941 as "the baseball man's cigarette," endorsed by Stan Musial, Joe DiMaggio, and Ted Williams.

When America went to war, so did the ads, with photos of men in uniform coping with

life-and-death situations. Military endorsements surrendered to post-war movie star endorsements, with quotes from the stars and a tag line promoting their upcoming films. These color ads ran the gamut of "talent": Joan Fontaine, Anne Baxter, Linda Darnell, Joan Crawford, Claudette Colbert, Rosalind Russell, Jane Wyman, Dana Andrews, Alan Ladd, Glenn Ford, Bob Hope, and Tyrone Power.

With the rise of radio and TV popularity, Arthur Godfrey was heard from in 1958, as were *Guns* (Mack Sennett) and *Miss Kitty* (Amanda Blake); the cigarette they smoked—as did *Dragnet*'s Sgt. Friday (Jack Webb)—just happened to be the major advertiser of their weekly programs.

In the Sixties, the new "safer" cigarettes, locally made Larks with "activated charcoal" filters, were promoted using ordinary people in relaxing situations—by the grill, on the golf course, in the home. Smoking was a part of everyday life. By the end of that decade, cigarette advertising was under attack. At the same time, the alumni magazine stopped accepting outside advertising. The only evidence left was the sometime scent of tobacco wafting from Liggett & Myers to East Campus.

the students, it can readily be seen that the operations involved must be extensive. Considering further that time is always of the essence, in as much as each meal must be met punctually, the only means by which this can be done is through an effective breakdown of operations and personnel, somewhat on the same lines used in mass-production techniques.—April 1949

DEGREES OF SUCCESS

Twenty-five years ago members of the Class of '34 received their diplomas and, with the optimism of youth, set forth to make their mark in the world. Just how well they did may be gathered from returned

questionnaires devised by the class booklet chairman, Celestine Beamer Gohdes. . . .

Among the men . . . in the business field, there are managers, directors, sales representatives, and officers of firms dealing with banking, trusts, insurance, real estate, and automobiles among other products. In the professional field may be found general practitioners of medicine, surgeons, dentists, teachers, educational administrators, chemists, research directors, ministers, lawyers, and even a judge.

Among the women, 52 percent listed their occupation as housewife and 12 percent as teachers in elementary or secondary schools. The remaining 36 percent were engaged in seventeen different occupations. . . .

Two of the women claimed incomes of over \$20,000 for themselves . . . while 80 percent of the working women earned under \$5,000. If monetary rewards may be considered a criterion, the male members of the Class of '34 are doing well. Only one man is making less than \$5,000 while 23 percent are in the \$5,000 to \$10,000 bracket. . . . Twenty-one percent make above \$20,000 a year.—May 1959

EDUCATION'S FAILURE

I fully realize the dangers of sweeping generalizations concerning all persons of a given category. . . . It does seem to me, however, that we now have a larger percentage of freshmen than half a century ago who are poorly prepared for college in such basics as English usage, legible penmanship, mathematics fundamentals, and reading skills. To one familiar with the history of education in America, the cause is not hard to find. . . .

Today . . . the national dream is of a high school diploma for every person, regardless of his intellectual limitations. In fact, our prostitution of the "democracy concept" has led some educationists to declare that all children are indeed equal intellectually. We feel that no child should drop out, and we have gradually accepted the practice of automatic promotion (though it has prettier names); this results in many students being pushed out at the top of the twelve-grade system with less learning than would have been expected for promotion from third to fourth grade a half century ago. I know. I have had some of them in my classes, all graduates of accredited high schools.—From an opinion piece by Roy Newton '24, a forty-two-year faculty member at Ferris State College, March-May 1969

GRADUATE WITH HONOR

It is enticingly easy to overlook the truth because truth appears to get in the way of ambition and achievement." Duke president Terry Sanford told the 2,100 spring graduates in May. Sanford cited a report that said "cheating, disdain of honorable conduct, success—superficial success, at any price—are noticeable traits among college students."

"I will not tolerate a Duke student that approaches such a pattern," Sanford declared.

"I want Duke to be an increasingly outstanding place of learning, but of learning to be honorable men and women while acquiring knowledge and sharpening intellectual capacity." . . .

As Sanford spoke, students quietly unfurled a banner, suspended high overhead on a wire between two grandstands, that read, "Go to hell, Carolina." As laughter and applause rippled through the Sunday afternoon crowd, Sanford added: "You don't want to forget that Duke University is the university of North Carolina."—May-June 1979



Duke drop-ins: Senator John F. Kennedy stopped by Duke in 1959 for a hamburger at the Dope Shop and a speech in Page Auditorium. Then he jetted off in his private plane, only to reappear the next day at a news conference in Washington, D.C., announcing his run for the White House.

In 1964, when Nobel Peace Prize laureate Martin Luther King Jr. came to speak in Page, the auditorium "overflowed to the lawns outside," the 1965 *Chanticleer* reported, "where speakers were set up, and the crowd gave a standing ovation to the man who has been so active behind the Civil Rights scene."

BI-PARTISAN?

Editors:

In your November-December 1988 issue, the article "Politics is No Party" says that "Andrea Larue had become campaign manager for Congresswoman Louise Slaughter's Democratic re-election effort in Maryland." Louise Slaughter did not run in Maryland but rather in upstate New York.

In the paragraph following this, it states, "like Slaughter, Mike O'Callaghan, a full-time staff member for the George Bush campaign . . ." Not only was Louise Slaughter running in New York State, but she is also a Democrat and, unless she has a schizoid identity, would not be very likely to be campaigning for George Bush.

Your articles are generally outstanding; this exception proves the rule.

Gregory S. Liptak M.D. '71
Rochester, New York

Thank you for your clarification. The sentence should have read, "Like Larue, Mike O'Callaghan '87, a full-time staff member for the George Bush campaign, reveled in the circumstances of campaign politics." Larue and O'Callaghan reveled, but not necessarily for Bush.

BLACK FACULTY DEBATE

Editors:

I read with great interest the letters in the last issue [January-February 1989] on hiring black faculty. I had thought of writing myself, but I figured my opinion would not be highly esteemed in academia, since I am of the conservative persuasion. In 1986, while walking to the Half-Century Club luncheon, we passed one of those revolting anti-apartheid shacks in front of the Union. That evening the TV news showed the trustees capitulating to a wild-eyed clod screaming, "We won!" He looked exactly like the "wild-eyed ranter on page 53" mentioned in Mr. [Robert] Nordlie's letter. The people watching in the hotel room that evening were the largest contributors in our engineering class, and all agreed that it would affect their future giving adversely.

Now for a few reasons why I am thoroughly fed up with being told that because blacks

were slaves a century or more ago we owe them this or that. No one seems to mention that they were sold into slavery by other blacks who were the victors in some tribal battle. If they had won, they could have stayed home and sold the losers. It seems to me that slavery might be a viable alternative to what happens to the losers in today's black Africa. I have records of the purchase by my earliest ancestors in this country of 1,800 acres in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They were hard-working German-Swiss immigrant farmers and they never owned slaves. So why should I feel guilty? I don't—not in the least.

I attended high school in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, home of Swarthmore College, long known as a hotbed of ultra-liberalism. We always had blacks in our classes, but they were just other people. The school janitor (black) had six children, every one of whom finished college without having to have even one little standard lowered for them.

There has been a lot of controversy recently about NCAA Proposal 42, which tightens entrance requirements for freshman athletes. Coaches John Chaney of Temple and John Thompson of Georgetown are crying big public tears about the fact that it will hurt black athletes, never mentioning that it may also hurt some white ones. There is never anything said about trying harder for scholastic improvement, but always the outcry for lower standards. Are they afraid it might even come down to (bite your tongue, boy!) letting more white boys play?

In re-reading the pertinent articles in previous issues I see mention of a Black Student Alliance. Why is this seen as commendable, as are all the Black Caucuses in the various legislatures, while if you dare to have any organization with the word "white" in its name, you are immediately branded as "racist"? Recently there was a White Students League formed at Temple University. Judging from all the furor in the media, I fully expected to see them tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail. I believe these people have become so paranoid that they are beyond seeking equality—they want it *all*!

I especially liked Mr. Nordlie's letter. It was well thought out and well presented, and I concur. Although I have been a member of the Washington Duke Club for quite a few years, I must confess I have often had thoughts in line with those expressed in his last paragraph. I suppose I will go against my better

judgment and get soft-hearted again this year, mainly because we now have the third generation at Duke.

Sidney L. Kauffman B.S.C.E. '36
Folsom, Pennsylvania

Editors:

The letter in "Forum" on hiring black faculty states very well the reasons that I, and I am sure a great many other alumni, do not give full support to our alma mater.

I am certainly not without prejudice but it does not involve race, color, or creed. I do not care for anyone who tells me that a certain person must be hired/honored/admitted for any reason other than personal qualification. I think it is unfair both to the person involved and to any other person harmed by the action. As an example, can any black professor hired by Duke, regardless of his qualifications, ever in his life quiet the speculation that he was hired only because he was black? And on the other hand, can anyone who was passed over in favor of a less-qualified person ever, regardless of his Christian beliefs, feel just the same about prejudice?

Duke is a leading university and should be proud to blaze a trail, but it should be the right trail. Let it be known that Duke is seeking the best and most qualified people, that race and color are unimportant but the decision will be made solely on merit. Prospective students should know that they will be judged like a book, by their content and not their cover.

When my son attended Duke during the 1960s, I was appalled by the way Duke condoned many kinds of lawbreaking. Some colleges (Purdue University, where my daughter went, was one) showed that they could lead; others, like Duke, were led. It may seem popular but it is wrong. Discrimination of any kind is wrong, always was and always will be.

Duke had many virtues when I was a student and still has many, but in the very important task of demonstrating to young people the difference between right and expediency, it is failing. I made my viewpoint known back in the Sixties and my thanks to Robert Nordlie for prodding me. I sincerely hope that in the near future Duke will once again become a true leader, an institution I can support without reservation.

Fred Dennerline '48
Lighthouse Point, Florida

Editors:

I spend so much time moving around and getting to know and understand people from diverse cultures, that I have no time to give to people who are bent on wasting a large portion of their lives fighting against different racial or ethnic groups. After reading Robert Nordlie's, W.B. Simons', and James T. McFarlane's letters in the January-February "Forum," however, I decided that their comments about the university's attempt to increase the number of black faculty members should not go unchecked.

To Mr. Nordlie: First of all, who says that admission standards must be "watered down to allow barely qualified or unqualified people into the university"? You would have to believe that all black students (and only black students) are academically unqualified to be at Duke! Well, I happen to know better. After two years at the Fuqua School of Business and four years at Notre Dame, I am convinced that admissions standards must be watered down for a certain percentage of students across the entire color spectrum—white students included. In fact, throughout my college career, I have doubted the academic qualifications of a greater percentage of white students than black. But the greater truth is that each student, regardless of his or her G.P.A. or aptitude test score, contributes to and benefits from the college experience.

Secondly, the "sins and omissions" which the university is attempting to requite are not just injustices of the past, as you imply. They are very much alive and well today, thank you. But how would you know that? As James Gibson, director of the Rockefeller Foundation's national equal opportunities programs says: People who aren't touched by [racial bias] have no informed basis for an attitude.

To W.B. Simons: You ask why it is necessary to hire more black professors? How about so that black students will have role models with which to identify? (You may not understand how important that is since there is no shortage of role models for white students.) How about so that black students will have someone to turn to when times get tough—someone who may better understand the frustrations black students experience? (I thank God for the one black professor at Notre Dame when I was upset over white girls' being allowed to attend parties at male dorms free of charge, while I was charged; or when I was humiliated over the "slave auctions" where white students dressed in black-face and Afro wigs; or when I was insulted

that my mother and sister were stopped by security and asked if they were part of the housekeeping crew every time they came to visit me at school.)

How about so that non-black students may gain a better understanding, appreciation, and respect for black talent; thus realizing that blacks, as well as whites, are very knowl-

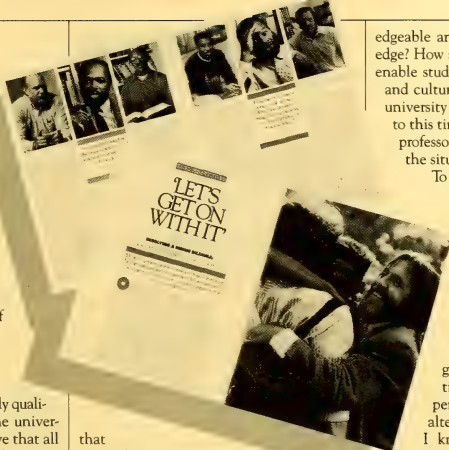
edgeable and capable of imparting knowledge? How about so that the university can enable students to grow in a more realistic and culturally rich environment? Yes, the university probably has been negligent up to this time in not having more minority professors, and now it is trying to correct the situation.

To James McFarlane: You complain about "this country's obsession with race..."

Who is to blame for that? I suggest you take a look back through history and thank your ancestors (both distant and not-so-distant) for laying the foundation for today's racial state of affairs. And as far as blacks' tendency to "register gains through social protest action rather than through more personally demanding and rigorous alternatives," who are you kidding? I know from personal experience that blacks have to be three times as qualified—plus be able to do head

stands and tap dance with one arm tied behind their backs—to receive the same consideration as the average Joe White. It is always an uphill battle for minorities to achieve equal opportunity.

You warn that "many will continue to believe that blacks are intellectually dis-



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advantaged and their academic achievements tainted unless blacks denounce the "path of least resistance." Well, I am sure that by "many" you really mean "whites," and to that I say: Who cares what you believe? It is bred into the white psyche at birth that blacks are inferior to whites (except maybe at dancing, singing, or sports), and I doubt that attitude will ever completely run its course. I do believe I speak for most blacks, however, when I say that I have no interest in spending my precious time jumping through hoops and exhausting myself to the death just to prove my worth to you, or anyone else. It is the disbelievers who have the problems, not the blacks. If blacks, after being naturally qualified, still receive preferential treatment, why should we complain? I have never heard of whites complaining about receiving preferential treatment—treatment that has everything to do with race, and little to do with undertaking demanding and rigorous alternatives.

It is because of attitudes like yours that affirmative action programs ever came into being to begin with, so don't complain. Like I said before, you can thank your ancestors for introducing the great idea of denial and oppression that has helped create the problem America faces today.

Pam Parson M.B.A. '88
Kansas City, Missouri

Editors:

I would like to address on an individual basis the three "Forum" correspondents who commented on Duke's approach to increasing the number of black faculty at the university.

To Robert Nordlie '58: I was graduated in 1959, and would point out to you that we both chose to attend a school that was for whites only. I knew it at the time, was not particularly bothered one way or the other by the fact, and, while, personally, I was never taught to hate other races, I did nothing to protest such conditions.

During the 1960s, I became more aware of the conditions under which most black citizens lived, thanks in part to actions of Duke students. Apparently their activism offended you, Mr. Nordlie, and you are entitled to your opinion; however, I do not share your opinion that your degree has been devalued. Duke in the 1950s was, in my memory serves me correctly, a school for rich, white party-goers. We took Greek art and remedial reading, and our SAT scores were far lower than those of the integrated Duke of the 1980s. I include myself in this analysis. One final point, Mr. Nordlie: I'm glad you can recall a "great teacher and scholar" from our era at Duke. Personally, I spent many hours memorizing facts such as what date Pliny the Elder died, and precious few being asked to think for

myself. Professors wandered into the classroom, blah-blahed for an hour, and disappeared into their very private world; I did the same.

To Mr. Simons: I respect your feelings, and the last sentence of the second paragraph of your letter: "If there is an advantage [to hiring more black professors], then the school has been negligent up to this time in not having more black professors." That is exactly the point, Mr. Simons. I share your repugnance of quotas, but in situations where there has been a severe imbalance historically, is it realistic to wait several generations and let processes such as attrition achieve a proper balance? What does society do with its huge numbers of unemployed or underemployed in the meantime? Human nature being what it is, people who are over-represented in anything tend to oppose quotas, while those who are under-represented favor them.

To Mr. McFarlane Jr.: What hath Reagan wrought! Apparently achieving an M.B.A. at Duke has enabled you to carefully couch a sense of racial superiority in phrases such as "many will continue to believe that blacks are intellectually disadvantaged and their achievements in academics tainted at best." Intellectually disadvantaged? As in stupid? As they say (notice the use of "they," as in your use of "many"), no one ever failed an I.Q. test he devised himself. You might just prove to be the exception to the rule, Mr. McFarlane Jr.

Admittedly, it is far easier to criticize than to provide workable solutions. I think that Provost Griffiths' response to the three correspondents (distressed, concerned, and sickened) was appropriate: "... Duke seeks to exert ethical and moral leadership in institutional practices and policies."

Let the search continue.

Anthony F. Beall '59
Fort Myers, Florida

Editors:

I was disappointed, though not surprised, at the spate of letters in the January-February 1989 issue regarding the hiring of black faculty. Three males (all, I presume, white) write to express their outrage that blacks are getting favorable treatment once again.

The comments of the three writers, which include, for example, a statement about blacks taking the "path of least resistance," demonstrate clearly why blacks should be hired as university professors. These men are expressing classic racist stereotypes that they do not appear to even recognize, while at the same time speaking of the value of the degree they received.

I doubt any one of these men had a black professor. If they had, one can only hope that they would have recognized that black professors can be just as competent as white professors. Maybe, just maybe, they would even

have made a more profound realization about society in general.

No one is advocating the hiring of incompetent professors who happen to be black. But a university that allows people to graduate with the kind of uncritical thinking that these men express is hardly serving its students.

Katherine L. Butler '76
Houston, Texas

Editors:

In reply to Provost Phillip A. Griffiths: The faculty members who are trying to recruit will correctly recognize your patronizing approach as the ultimate insult.

Charles T. Henderson '41, M.D. '46
Marietta, Georgia

NOT ALL FOES

Editors:

Thank you for publishing Professor [William] Van Alstyne's letter ("Forum," January-February 1989).

I was troubled to think that the author of that splendid volume *Interpretations of the First Amendment* might have been among those doctrinaire lemmings on the law faculty crying for Judge Bork's blood, and am much relieved to learn that he was not.

Robert S. Wolff J.D. '49
Rockford, Michigan

HELP FOR RANOMAFANA

Editors:

Anthropologist Pat Wright and her colleagues are to be commended for the valuable work they are doing at the Ranomafana Sanctuary to save the vanishing primates and rainforests of Madagascar [January-February]. For those of us who are unable to devote our time to such efforts, it would be most helpful if *Duke Magazine* would provide us with information as to how we might contribute monetarily to the cause.

Joseph P. Morra '79
New York, New York

The Ranomafana Project of Duke University can be contacted through the Department of Biological Anthropology, 114 Social Sciences Building, Durham, 27706.

Baryshnikov, it seems, is his own harshest critic. But when unfavorable commentary comes from other quarters, he seems genuinely taken aback. When he declined to speak to any of Duke's drama classes, the student *Chronicle* made it sound as if he'd snubbed the entire university. In fact, Baryshnikov felt that he was just beginning to learn the actor's craft, and didn't believe he could offer any sage advice. And on the rare occasions when the national press doesn't like his latest enterprise, well, that comes with the turf.

"It's not nice to get negative reviews," he said. "Over the years you develop perceptions about certain writers, what their opinions are, what their experience and knowledge is. Some you admire and have respect for, and others you don't pay attention to, because you already know what kind of article they're going to write." He paused, then smiled. "You learn to sleep well even with the negative reviews."

Professional critics notwithstanding, did he think the New York audiences would be as enthusiastic as his Durham audiences had been? "No, I wouldn't put extra weight on New York audiences as being tougher or more sophisticated," he said, shaking his head. "This audience [at Duke] may be a bit younger, but they probably know more about Kafka and the play, because they may have just studied it in one of their classes."

Having dazzled with dance and dabbled in film (*The Turning Point*, *White Knights*, *Dancers*), Baryshnikov is serious about embarking on a new career as a stage actor. That doesn't mean he's ready to abandon his first love, dancing, or completely shelve the notion of taking on another screen role. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the American Ballet Theater, and as artistic director since 1980, Baryshnikov is inextricably linked to the future of the company—the dances that will be performed, the young artists who will emerge.

(Private View: Inside Baryshnikov's American Ballet Theater, John Fraser's behind-the-scenes account of a year in the life of the company, was published in December 1988. It is a fascinating, if not always flattering, look at the struggles that take place within an artistic "family." Baryshnikov says that while some parts of the book were "too personal," it was an overall accurate reflection of what it takes to be a professional dancer. "It showed the loneliness, and injuries, and frustrations involved," he said. "It was good in that it showed the amount dancers can and should commit themselves to. So it was very effective in that sense, because it showed that ballet is not all pink tutus and smiles.")

But at forty-one, Baryshnikov is ready to look toward the next horizon. And theater is a powerful lure. "I like the idea of theater

This was the dancer's first dramatic speaking role; and he felt the need to prove himself as a professional actor.

more and more," he said. "And this is a good time for me to do it." Might Misha bring his next pre-Broadway theatrical outing to Duke for fine-tuning? "Yes, well, I might," he teased. "I loved the hospitality, it was a wonderful place to work, and everyone was very nice."

And with that, Baryshnikov concluded the interview, gathered his things from the dressing room, walked down the stairs to the loading dock in back of the Bryan Center's Reynolds Theater, got into his rented maroon Pontiac Bonneville, and drove off. He never once looked back. ■

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FOLLOW THE BOUNCING BALL

THE BASKETBALL BONANZA

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

When the media spotlight shines on the team, what does the reflected glory mean for the university?



Reaching high: Ferry, Abdelnaby, and Snyder close in

It was return-to-campus day for the basketball Blue Devils, back from the Final Four, and NBC's Al McGuire was everywhere. Or at least his message was. For the team's April homecoming, respectful frenzy reigned in Cameron Indoor Stadium. At the welcoming ceremony—with stylish blue-and-white cake, topped by curious lumps meant to suggest basketballs—T-shirt after T-shirt screamed out the sportscaster's description of Cameron: "There's only one word to describe this place. It's a zoo."

Long after the blue and white coloring was consumed, long after Coach Mike Krzyzewski had stirred the crowd with his battle cry of the moment—"There's a humongous cake back there, and we're going to knock the hell out of that cake!"—something of the season persists. It persists in the form of T-shirt sayings, to be sure; and it persists more tantalizingly, if less tangibly, in the public mind. Duke basketball doesn't just win converts to Duke basketball; it wins converts to Duke. Winning isn't everything. But—in an age of cynicism toward formerly near-and-dear institutions, big-time college athletics not the least among them—winning in the perceived right way counts for something.

Days after Duke's loss in the Final Four, NBC News devoted a segment to "National Student-Athlete Day," as proclaimed by Congress. The broadcast treated the term as signifying "too much athlete, too little student." Nationwide, it pointed out, about half of all college students graduate. The graduation rate for basketball athletes is 27 percent. Duke reaps dividends from being different, and the dividends aren't apparent just in win-loss records.

Back in January, *Newsweek* ran an education column on "Jocks With Books," singling out Duke and Notre Dame as athletic powers that "also win in the classroom." Krzyzewski told the magazine that Duke students realize their education extends to "graduating in four years, and the academics are tough. No two ways about it." *Time's* April cover report on "The College Trap" came with the question: "Student athletes earn millions for

schools, but are they getting an education?" Mixed in with tales of exploitation, including one athlete's road from sports stardom to work as a Washington hotel doorman, was mention of the small company of schools claiming "a near 100 percent graduation rate." Duke was put in that company, boasting a perfect record in graduating its basketball players.

USA Today featured Duke in its January "Winning With Class" story, and highlighted Academic-All America Quin Snyder and the multiply honored Danny Ferry. "Since 1975, the tally is forty-two Duke players, forty-two Duke graduates," the paper reported. It added this assessment from Ferry: "When I was a freshman, all the seniors graduated. Nothing less is expected of you."

The Final Four of basketball, that assemblage of the best basketball athletes aspiring to championship status, coincides, as it happens, with decision time for a much larger group: high school seniors aspiring to become college freshmen. Does all the pleasing publicity have an impact on the factor known, in admissions language, as the "yield"—that is, the proportion of accepted students who become enrolled students? For Duke's director of undergraduate admissions, Richard Steele, athletic success, like any widely-recognized success, probably helps. Probably, that is. But not measurably.

It's not so much the winning record as the winning way of achieving that record that matters, according to Steele. "When our players and our coaches are interviewed, they come across as bright, articulate, interesting, and unusually fine human beings. You have to see that as a plus for Duke, even if you're a prospective student who doesn't have much interest at all in basketball. The team has athletic ability, clearly, but it also has lots of heart, lots of spirit, and lots of character."

Steele acknowledges that athletic success can have a down side, if a sponsoring school is seen as little more than an athletic factory where academics are relegated to second place. But writers and broadcasters go out of their way to recognize Duke's academic standing, he says. "Duke is successful on

many fronts, and it gets coverage on many fronts, from medical research to outstanding speakers."

From its own research, the admissions office knows that prospective students recognize Duke's athletic tradition. Admissions staffers know as well that students—student-athletes among them—are drawn mainly to Duke's academic reputation. When asked to assign levels of importance to different factors, accepted students rank academic quality first (on the average, at 4.89 on a 5-point scale), then the quality of the faculty, then the quality of the student body. Athletic reputation doesn't rate particularly strongly as an inducement—only at 2.84 on the scale. At the same time, Steele notes the intensity with which students treat their roles as Blue Devil supporters, and he sees that as an expression of the Duke psyche. "Duke attracts highly energetic and involved students—students who in high school were probably engaged in music, drama, student government, and often athletics. Once on campus, they get involved, they get engaged in a serious way, and that's clear in the way they support the teams."

Sports success helps to forge the sense of campus community valued by applicants, Steele says. Prospective students trust current students as the most reliable informants of a campus' strengths and weaknesses—more reliable than parents, high school counselors, or admissions officers. In the heart and the heat of the summer, the admissions office is entertaining some 250 prospects and their families every day; in the course of the year, those prospects schedule about 12,000 official campus visits. This spring, more than 500 accepted applicants came to campus for an extended weekend. In all such visits, student-to-prospective student encounters are central.

And the visitors pick up the feeling that "Duke kids have fun," as Steele says; or, as the student *Chronicle* editorialized in April, they are suffused with "Team Spirit": "[D]evilry reached new highs with the invention of . . . new traditions that were started in Cameron's hallowed halls this season. Fans' camping endurance reached a new high: Basketball junkies engaged in marathon camp-outs of eight days for the Carolina game and ten days (in the snow) for the Kansas-Georgia Tech-North Carolina State series." Student engagement, indeed.

From its play in the NCAA tournament—from the first sixty-four to the Final Four—Duke took in about a million dollars in television rights. But there are other, less obvious, ways of cashing in on good will. For Alumni Affairs' Kay Mitchell Couch B.S.N. '58, basketball is "a rallying point" for alumni clubs. And it's a rallying point of considerable dimensions: By the time Duke ended its 1988 season with a Final Four appearance in

Kansas City, the alumni-clubs program had counted ninety TV viewing parties drawing 5,100 enthusiastic consumers of basketball. This year, says Couch, assistant director for the alumni clubs program, the TV viewing parties will have numbered more than a hundred. When Duke played then top-ranked Arizona in the New Jersey Meadowlands, alumni-club members came in droves—not just from the New York metropolitan area, but (on chartered buses) from Philadelphia, Delaware, and Baltimore. The total: 1,050. When Duke played Harvard in Boston, the athletic mismatch clearly didn't bother area alumni: Alumni grabbed up all of the 800 tickets made available to Duke, plus count-

Duke victory over Georgetown that projected the team into the Final Four, until the Friday before the weekend Seattle battle, "I wasn't doing anything for Duke fund raising. All I was doing was acting as a ticket agent" for interested and influential alumni and friends.

Gotwals says the development staff has never done an analysis to gauge the impact of basketball success on fund raising. In the past five years or so, the university has seen such marked growth in contributions that the direct athletic impact would be "just a blip on the screen," he says. "It's not clear that basketball affects whether people give, or how much they give." (Duke's appearance in the Final Four "certainly doesn't hurt" the



Cashing in: for Duke Stores director Harry Rainey, sales are steeped in basketball

less others sold separately, giving Harvard one of its few sellout games.

Over the past few years, basketball has been a "huge part" of the growth of alumni clubs, a growth both in numbers involved and in events held, says Couch. But what induces alumni goes beyond basketball fervor: "Basketball is the most visible indicator of what makes Duke different—a willingness to do things the right way, to keep all things in perspective, to resist compromising standards. This is what we hear from alums. When the media spotlight shines on Duke in the Final Four, the players come across as well-rounded students, as students first and athletes second. That enhances the sense of pride that alumni take in their school, it reinforces their identification with Duke, and it encourages them to participate in local activities tied to Duke."

One thing he's sure of, jokes Duke's director of university development, Harry Gotwals, is that the Final Four made his job impossible for a week: From the Monday following the

athletic department's own fund raising, Gotwals adds, but contributions dedicated to athletics are relatively small in Duke's overall fund-raising picture.) Although annual fund promotions do include sports among Duke's points of pride, basketball—as "another visible sign of Duke's excellence"—doesn't establish a theme as much as it confirms a trend, in Gotwals' view. But the constant attention to Duke basketball on the part of TV commentators and sports writers is a useful hook for fund raising, particularly for Duke's campaign of telephone solicitations. "Basketball is a common interest of our alumni, and our kids making the phone calls find it to be a good door-opener," Gotwals says.

To a student of sports and society, sociology professor James H. Frey of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, the idea that sports success drives fund-raising success should be slam-dunked into oblivion. Several years ago, Frey wrote in *Currents*, the magazine of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, that the "overwhelming con-

clusion" of a dozen "statistical and attitudinal" studies was that "there is no relation between athletic success and any measure of voluntary financial contributions."

A confirming voice for that assessment comes from a university that many regard as somewhat of a Duke parallel, Notre Dame. Notre Dame's assistant vice president for university relations, Richard Conklin, calls the idea that athletic success translates into fund-raising success "one of those things perpetrated by sports writers that lacks any basis in evidence." A survey of ninety-nine NCAA Division I schools, spearheaded by two Notre Dame marketing professors, showed the absence of any such correlation. Their study became a 1984 journal article.

Conklin says that the best years for Notre Dame fund raising came during the disappointing coaching stint of football's Jerry Faust, since displaced from the job. "People don't give to quarterbacks, they give to institutions that represent values they want to see

perpetuated." Athletics can be a vehicle for involving alumni and "cultivating" donors, he says. And sports success can produce "spin-off benefits," like the *Newsweek* story that featured Notre Dame and Duke as athletic and academic heavyweights. "But it's not what happens on a Saturday afternoon, or making the NCAA Sweet Sixteen, that influences a contribution."

"Over time," says Conklin, "there is a kind of patina that grows around a place that has a storied athletic tradition. It's hard to nail something like that down. You can say that Notre Dame has benefited from its football tradition. The flip side is that if you are very successful in athletics, sometimes it's very hard to be taken seriously as an academic institution." In 1952, the first news conference for newly-named Notre Dame president Theodore Hesburgh attracted only sports writers. One writer, with a photograph in mind, tossed Hesburgh a football and asked him to assume the position of center.

Hesburgh, needless to say, didn't go for the idea, and he "worked thirty-five years fighting the stereotype," says Conklin. (He seems to have worked successfully since, according to Conklin, not a single sports writer joined the parade of reporters conducting pre-retirement interviews of Hesburgh.)

What's easier to nail down is the association between Duke basketball performance and Duke merchandising efforts. And the association is strong. In a national network of eighty-four university stores, Duke occupies position number seventy-eight in terms of enrollment. In gross sales, it comes in at number thirteen. And in sales per thousand, it's at number three—behind only Harvard and Stanford, each of which has a downtown branch. Says Duke Stores director Harry Rainey: "Vendors can't believe how much we sell with 5,800 undergraduates." A big part of what he sells is steeped in basketball.

Rainey's game plan rivals Coach Krzyzewski's for complexity—and, in fact, in the midst of

THE ROAD TO SEATTLE

By Jim Burnett

Thursday, March 30

"Duke's Ferry From Seattle To Championship" reads the sign as the team comes through the Sea-Tac gate from their Piedmont charter. The sign, complete with a drawing of a Seattle ferry boat transporting Duke to an NCAA championship, is part of a lively welcome for the team. Several hundred fans and students, a local high school pep band, a contingent of camera crews, and curious passengers arriving or departing from nearby gates all about the crowded waiting area.

The players are on their own: no ropes, security people, or handlers. Danny Ferry and the other players and coaches move slowly down the long corridor toward the baggage area, stopping for quick interviews and signing autographs.

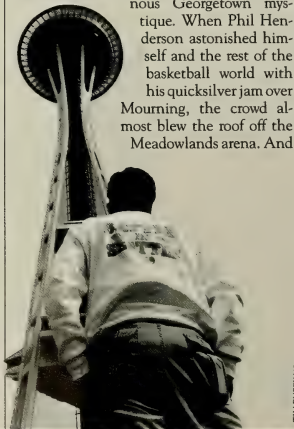
Waiting for their bags, the team is easy prey for fans and the media. I talk to local hero Quin Snyder for a moment before some Mercer Island buddies and camera crews drag him off. In 1984 Snyder and some friends sneaked down to courtside at the Kingdome to watch the NCAA final between Georgetown and Houston. At that time, his biggest worry was getting caught and kicked out. Now he returns, a potential Cinderella story, with larger concerns. Like Seton Hall. At the nearby Marriott Hotel where Duke is headquartered, assistant coach Pete Gaudet makes it clear that Duke is about to confront The Beast From The East II. "They're dead and good. Beefy, older, experienced. They've been through adversity."

Gaudet expects a war on Saturday, but it's

one Duke is prepared for after going toe-to-toe with Georgetown. "People thought we'd do things differently against Georgetown," says Gaudet. "If you have an identity you don't change it—especially if it's a good identity."

The character of this team was forged after a midseason slump that revealed a paper tiger hidden beneath a Number 1 ranking. In the first Carolina game, Duke was scattered like plastic bowling pins by the massive Tar Heel front line. But after a loss to Georgia Tech two weeks later, "we made a commitment to improve on little things," says Gaudet. "We were more concentrated and focused."

Less than two months later, Duke took on the real and the symbolic Beast—sensational freshman Alonzo Mourning and the ominous Georgetown mystique. When Phil Henderson astonished himself and the rest of the basketball world with his quicksilver jam over Mourning, the crowd almost blew the roof off the Meadowlands arena. And



the Beast blinked.

Friday, March 31

I line up with the rest of the Duke alumni and fans this morning to pick up my \$55 Final Four tickets at the Marriott. While we wait, there is some discussion about the hot-off-the-press *Time* cover story, a savage report on the exploitation of many major college basketball players.

So far the games themselves have been eclipsed in the media by business and ethics stories. Yesterday both Seattle dailies ran front-page, sports-section stories about the incredible wealth generated by the tournament, which will net \$60 million this year. TV revenue alone is more than \$50 million, and is expected to soon top \$100 million a year; the sixty-four teams in the 1989 tournament are splitting \$35 million. Most of the big sports equipment and clothing companies are staging major exhibits at the Convention Center this weekend—the Final Four is one of their best marketing venues of the year. "The NCAA's Distribution of Tournery Wealth Criminal" reads the *Seattle Times'* headline.

After picking up my tickets, I head over to the Kingdome for the Duke practice at noon. The open practice sessions are the best deal of the week—I'm in the twelfth row at center court in seats that are reportedly being scalped for as much as \$1,500 for the tournament itself.

Snyder's first shot—an airball from about eight feet—brings an audible gasp from the crowd. For a while, Snyder fires up enough bricks to repave near Pioneer Square, a massive, refurbished section of Old Seattle. Like a good putter suddenly afflicted with the yips, Snyder's erratic shooting this season is a mystery. Yet he's been able to shrug it off and raise the level of his game.

the NCAA tournament, he coached the store manager for Seton Hall, Duke's eventual conqueror, on coping with the demand. To equip the main store with this year's tournament memorabilia, Rainey and his staff spent two days interviewing prospective suppliers. They also worked to fend off an array of fly-by-night operators: "We had people calling long-distance trying to sell us some great Duke item they had just come up with in their garage." The strategy extended to redesigning the layout of merchandise and redeploying the work force to suit the memorabilia-hunting hordes. T-shirts are by far the biggest seller, with sweatshirts a distant second, followed by caps, and then by such trinkets as key chains, mugs, pencils, and sweat bands. "It's a rare customer who will purchase just one shirt," Rainey says. "The average is more like three items; and when we get into the Final Four, seven or eight is not unusual."

After the Blue Devils won the NCAA East Regionals in a weekend game against George-

"Basketball is the most visible indicator of what makes Duke different—a willingness to keep all things in perspective, to resist compromising standards."

town, about 2,500 T-shirts poured in the first thing Monday morning—showing off the first of about ten different designs. Another 2,500 shirts arrived the following day. "We've developed a reputation for having these

750 to 1,000 media people in town, reporters and photographers scramble for fresh material like players diving for a loose ball.

Saturday, April 1

Game Day, at last! The Pike Place Market, still a real, if gussied-up, farmer's market, is hopping. Midwesterners in Illinois and Michigan regalia gawk at the huge bins of freshly caught salmon on ice.

At nearby Nordstrom, the Seattle-based national clothing store, neon hoops and basketball displays greet visitors, who rummage through tables of Final Four sweatshirts and T-shirts. Nordstrom is to retailing what Duke is to basketball—upscale but not too trendy, fabulously successful but down-to-earth. Their original Final Four designs seem superior to anything else on display at other stores or at the NCAA-A-Kingdom booths.

Later, armed with binoculars, oxygen masks, and a Sherpa guide, we climb to the rafters of the Kingdom: We had been hoping to be in the Duke section on the arena level. Our early excitement is undercut by the loss of Brickey, and as the injury- and foul-plagued Duke team wears down late in the second half, a brief "Go to Hell, Carolina, Go to Hell" chant cuts through the gloom. "It's been that kind of half," says a nearby Duke fan with a rueful smile.

I manage to get into the arena level for the Illinois-Michigan match-up, with a seat far from the court but directly behind the basket. With binoculars, I can see the whole court in vivid detail and almost feel the intensity and the pounding under the boards. Much-maligned Michigan is tougher, together, and smart, and I'm happy when they win it at the buzzer.

Sunday, April 2

The Seattle Times has a long column by

items for sale the very next morning at 8:30," Rainey says. Some customers find themselves paying cold cash for shirts, just off the manufacturer's truck, that are still warm.

Ideas for designs and slogans come from the store staff, vendors, and student help; and Rainey has occasionally run competitions open to the student body at large. Rainey insists that "Duke people want real quality in their T-shirts"; cotton-polyester blends just won't do. The quality concern has to be balanced with the speedy-delivery necessity. The white shirt with overprinting is Rainey's preferred formula, since each application of color means additional runs through the press and more drying time. But sometimes, business frenzy produces some mild disasters: T-shirts that read "The Mourning After" had to be pulled from the shelves because they used the name of Georgetown freshman standout Alonzo Mourning. NCAA rules prohibit the use of any players' names on merchandise. Carolina Connections, the

Blaine Newnham about Snyder and the Duke team in defeat. "Quin Snyder, the baby-faced kid from Mercer Island, suddenly looked older as he sat in the cubicle of Eugene Robinson, the Seahawk safety. Camera lights were harsh in this moment of despair. He was alone even though surrounded by friends and teammates."

Newnham describes how Snyder dealt with thirty minutes of questions, and concludes, "In the end, Snyder handled himself superbly."

Monday, April 3

A story by Eric Lacitis, a *Times* columnist who rarely covers sports, focuses on the pressure-cooker atmosphere of the Final Four, and the harsh reality of losing. "The eyes of the team's superstar, Danny Ferry, were red from the emotion. His mouth had that slight contortion kids make when they're about to start bawling. You have to remember that Danny Ferry, although an All-American, is still only twenty-two."

Lacitis praises Ferry's patient, poised, and polite responses to the press; he thinks the scrutiny is so overwhelming that teams might want to hire psychiatrists to help players deal with instant success or failure.

The coaches convention at the Final Four, often described as something of a Daytona Beach party blowout for adults, is a relatively sober affair this year. The theme, again, is pressure. Coaches can make a small fortune these days, but only if they win early and often. Seton Hall stuck with P.J. Callesimo through some tough times, but he's the exception to the rule.

Meanwhile, significant measures to tilt the balance in college sports back in the direction of education—such as the proposal by Bobby Knight of Indiana to link the number of scholarships at a school to its graduation rate for athletes—twist slowly in the wind.

The late season development of this Duke team has been amazing. Rapid individual strides—Henderson's ball handling, Brickey's consistency, Laettner's maturity—have been fused with an all-business intensity and level-headed poise.

Three Final Fours in four years, players who deal with the media with the deftness of career foreign service officers, scholars who graduate with the rest of their classmates: Duke basketball works. In fact, a fanatic Duke follower might argue that Duke basketball is one of the few things that *does* work anymore. Olympic champions cheat, Pete Rose allegedly bets on baseball, and college coaches and players go from the basketball court to federal court.

Seattle columnist Art Thiel writes: "The sport's defenders lock-step to the cliché response that the majority of players and coaches are good. Besides, college life and people are mere reflections of society. . . . I still have one question: When did the goal of college go from improving society to reflecting it?"

There is a jazzy, unpredictable element that gives this team a special appeal: Brickey's double pump reverse dunks; Laettner happily running up court after a basket, limbs flapping in different directions; Coach K fighting back tears after the Georgetown game, still able to joke and mumble something about "going Polish" to explain his inability to speak; Richard Nixon LL.B. '37 surfacing in New Jersey to cheer on Duke, even consoling Laettner in the locker room after the loss to Arizona.

After the Duke practice, we wander through Pioneer Square. The Seton Hall cheerleaders are tossing free throws at an outdoor foul-shooting contest. A photographer rushes from a nearby art gallery to capture the scene and a reporter picks up a few quotes. With

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main supplier of T-shirts for Duke Stores, told *The Chronicle* that the agreed-on word was "Morning," but an employee mistakenly imposed the "correction."

Although students form his largest single group of customers, Rainey marvels at the team's appeal to distant fans. Boosters across the country, with no other connection to the university, phone in, with credit card handy, to order a "Duke assortment." "In my twenty-one years here, I've never seen the message come through louder and clearer that our players are students first and athletes second. It seems that people want to be associated with the team, and that associates them forever with Duke." (Phone orders associate them, presumably forever, with the mailing list for the Duke Stores catalogue.) Had Duke won the championship game, Duke Stores customers on the day after could have indulged in 22,000 appropriately designed shirts, plus panoramic photos—inscribed with the score—of the Blue Devils playing in the

I finally connect with my Duke classmate Bill Reifman J.D. '75, a Chicago native who had a doubly grim Saturday. Bill came up from L.A. for the Final Four with a childhood friend. Both had brought their pre-teen sons, and we set off on a day-long tourist rampage.

Visitors to Seattle for the Final Four are expected to dump \$40-50 million into the local economy, a sporting-event impact second only to the Super Bowl. We do our part, dashing up the Space Needle, down the freeway to the Boeing Museum of Flight (a beautiful new glass-enclosed structure containing everything from an Apollo Command Module to a 1950 Aerocar, a plane that could be converted to a road machine in ten minutes "without soiling your gloves," according to an ad for the strange contraption), and back downtown to the waterfront for a spin through the Aquarium.

If Duke had won on Saturday, I was going to trade for prime seats for the championship game. It's relatively easy, since many fans of the two semi-final losers leave town. (We bought excellent seats at face value for the Georgetown-Houston final in 1984.) But without a serious rooting interest, we decide to give away our tickets to some relatives—a Michigan grad and his wife. They're thrilled, and we're happy watching the game on TV with friends.

It takes a great and lucky team to reach the Final Four, much less win it. Michigan and Seton Hall are great, and Michigan gets the final lucky break, a ref's whistle that pierces the air and brings the furious action of the final seconds to a stunned halt.

Michigan's Steve Fisher calmly tells Rumeal Robinson to remember to bend his knees and stay with the shot. Robinson—abandoned at twelve to sleep on doorsteps and in shelters in Boston before being adopted, a Prop 48 kid with a learning disability who is now a

Seattle arena. But even if it falls short of the national championship, sports success has "a ripple effect throughout our operation," Rainey says. Fans "will buy anything with the Duke name on it—not just clothing, but pencils and decals, too."

What does Duke basketball do for Duke University? The fund raisers, the alumni staff, the admissions officers, even the merchandisers can't say for sure. Basketball, they all suggest, is so inextricably worked into the Duke fabric as to resist analysis. As for the students, they hardly needed the urging of their campus paper to recall the past season's Cameron antics and to appear for the team's welcome-back rally: "Go out and show them that we'd do it all over again if we had the chance. In a heartbeat."

When the coach pointed to the massive cake, 2,000 students were driven to thoughts of slices and seasons to come—of having their cake and eating it, too. ■

2.9 student and a budding artist—steps to the line.

The two free throws slide softly through the twine.

Tuesday, April 4

Michigan is toasted on the sports pages; stories about an eye-popping NCAA party for 900 bigwigs and lucrative Final Four fund-raising appearances by a number of national politicians appear in other sections of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

Nike pulled off the corporate coup of the tournament. Already the supplier of shoes to Michigan and Seton Hall, Nike gave their equipment managers caps before the championship game. And there was Michigan, celebrating after the final buzzer with "Just Did It" caps on their heads. The marriage of commerce and college basketball remains the enduring theme of this Final Four, and maybe of many to follow.

Perhaps it's best to end with a healthy dose of perspective from Coach K and his players. A national championship? "I don't covet it," says Krzyzewski before the tournament. "What I want is a good family, good health, consistent performance, and the truth. All of that, more than anything else. If I can get a national championship along with it, great, but if the national championship were the pinnacle of my accomplishments on earth, that would be pretty sad."

After the loss to Seton Hall, Ferry and Snyder took Laettner aside. "They told me good luck and to get one for them in the next couple of years," says Laettner.

Long live the Ferry years; the Ferry years are over. Bring on the Laettner years. I can hardly wait. ■

Burnett J.D. '75 is a writer and editor living in Portland, Oregon.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

For four days after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in April 1968, more than 1,400 Duke students, administrators, and faculty members joined hands in front of the chapel to sing "We Shall Overcome" and to mourn the slain civil rights leader. Twenty years later almost to the day, the same song echoed along the quad as members of the university community campaigned to require the hiring of more black faculty members.

While the tune remains the same, many of today's student leaders say the tone of campus activism has evolved over the two decades. Student activists now speak in terms of strategies and tactics—in terms of the pragmatic. Confronting traditional issues with a new sophistication, the student movements of the late 1980s are better organized, adept at dealing with the media, and interested in working within the system rather than against it. As a result, they may be more effective at achieving their goals; but activists still face the constant threats of apathy among their peers.

"Activism is on the upswing. There's a hopefulness that maybe you can do something," says history graduate student Tim Tyson, a leader in the Student Activist Cooperative (SAC). Chartered a year ago, SAC is a coalition of about fifteen activist groups and has been credited with making activists a more powerful force on campus by spearheading a range of student protest campaigns. Although the groups vary in interests and activities, they all engage students in issues bigger than themselves, and for reasons that transcend self-interest.

If the motto of the 1960s was "Make love, not war," some suggest that the creed of the Eighties is even more concise—"Make money." But according to Tyson, "People are tired of blind materialism and empty careerism. People want to do more than make a living; they want to make a life."

Tyson is not alone in heralding a new era of activism. "When I was a freshman, there was a general lethargy, and now that apathy seems so far away," says former president of the Black Student Alliance Chris Foster, a Trinity

THE NEW ACTIVISTS

BY DAN BERGER

Confronting traditional issues with a new sophistication, today's students are better organized, adept at dealing with the media, and interested in working within the system.

senior. Foster played a leading role in organizing student protests over the black-faculty issue. Meanwhile, at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, African-American students protested against racism by taking over a campus building. Similar protests have hit Columbia and the University of Michigan. Intense student pressure forced Galludet College, a school for the deaf, to name its first deaf president. At Dartmouth, anti-apartheid and anti-CIA protests have sparked tensions between liberal and conservative students. And at Berkeley, historically a hotbed of activism, protesting against almost every social injustice has become virtually a varsity sport.

Although the black-faculty controversy projected Duke into the headlines, Duke has not been a one-issue campus. (This spring Eleanor Smeal '61, founding president of the Fund for a Feminist Majority and twice president of the National Organization for Women, talked of a reawakened campus activism. She told *The Missing Link*, a Duke "alternative" newspaper, that students—summoning their

activist energies for cause after cause—have evolved from the "me generation" to the "spontaneous generation.") The past year-and-a-half has seen students demonstrating against a set of causes—the eviction of a group of low-income tenants from the university-owned Westover Park apartments, President Reagan's visit to campus (seized on as an opportunity to criticize U.S. policy in Latin America), the proposed development of Duke Forest, abuses of gay rights, the presence of CIA recruiters on campus, and the lack of affordable child-care for employees and students.

Some of the causes are narrowly Duke-oriented, like the Duke Forest development concerns; others have much wider and deeper connections, such as apartheid. But the campus-centered controversies and the overarching social issues draw many of the same supporters, and arouse the same passions. "You have to be working on both fronts," says senior Margaret Nelson, a leader of the Women's Coalition. "If you're just working globally, it's hard to feel as if you're doing something. And if you're not thinking globally, then you never address some of the root causes of the local problems. There's a definite overlap."

The trend continued this spring as hundreds of students rallied for greater campus safety and marched to "Take Back the Night" in the wake of two rapes on campus within two days. Meanwhile, students protested against the university's contract with Service-Master Inc., a housekeeping management firm, charging the company with racism and union-busting. Several employees had reported that a local representative of the company threatened firings and delivered racially harassing remarks during a January meeting with employees.

But activism involves more than protest rallies, says Trinity senior Jodi-Beth McCain. "Volunteerism is a vital part of activism," a way of "getting people aware" of issues confronting society beyond the campus. McCain is the former president of the Duke Homeless Project, a group that recruits students to work in shelters and soup kitchens. After two years on Duke's varsity track team, McCain was sidelined by an injury—which brought a



Call to action: Union director and long-time activist Jake Phelps, center, with campus leaders Tim Tyson, Tommy Semans, Jodi-Beth McCain, and Chris Foster

decided shift in orientation. "Some people are concerned, but others feel the need to get involved. When you see the problems first-hand, you start asking why."

Volunteerism—which student leaders consider a strain of activism—has become a new campus vogue. While the number of young people participating in service activities dropped between 1980 and 1985, a Gallup-Independent Sector survey released last October shows volunteer involvement on the rise again. In 1985, the presidents of Brown, Georgetown, and Stanford united to form Campus Compact, an organization that now includes about 250 colleges promoting community service as an essential aspect of the campus experience. On 450 campuses, including Duke, the Campus Outreach Opportunity League works to cultivate and coordinate volunteerism.

Volunteer work is blossoming at Duke. The Homeless Project now boasts almost 120 members, compared to only about five last year. The group provides half of the volunteers for a local women's shelter, ten volunteers weekly at a men's shelter, and fully staffs a Durham soup kitchen three mornings a week. It has also shown its activist orientation, leading protests against the university's eviction of low-income tenants and lobbying Duke to contribute to helping solve Durham's housing problems. Volunteer organizations like the Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity and the student-run Community Service Network have long been a part of the university. But the Homeless Project is

an example of volunteerism with a larger-than-Duke focus, a focus, in this case, that's squarely on the national homeless problem.

Community service may not fit the traditional mold of activism. But Tim Tyson of the Student Activist Cooperative points out that there is "no single approach to activism. Volunteerism and more political forms of activism tie in together. We have to have people willing to work in soup kitchens to help the people who are already hurting. But ultimately, we have to make sure that people don't have to stand in a soup line."

Many campus activists see the Big Chill of the past decade thawing. Tyson says today's students are moving beyond "a period of dejection and despair." The new activism is not just the product of students discovering social issues, but rather of their discovering that they can make a difference, says Jake Phelps, director of the University Union. "It's not as much a matter of having been asleep as realizing the potential for being effective. Sometimes waves come in that are bigger than you are, and during the early Eighties, there was a feeling of no chance to be effective," says Phelps, a long-time activist who participated in the 1968 Vigil on the quad.

"We did experience a real shutdown of concern about things outside our daily life," says junior Tommy Semans, president of the Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU). "But now not just students but also older generations feel this eagerness and willingness to go out on a limb. There is a renewed interest at Duke and nationally in

using the student phase of life to address social problems and apply the unique means we as students have." With a blond ponytail down his back and tie-dye shirts prominent in his wardrobe, Semans represents a new look (at least for the Eighties) in the student government. And he sees his election as a symbol of the changing attitude toward activism. "There's no way I'd be where I am without that change. I wouldn't have had a chance in 1985."

Phelps describes the growth of community involvement as a reflection of a basic human need. "People are driven by a need to do something to make a difference, to feel that their existence means something. People need spiritual nourishment. The nostalgia craze over the Sixties is linked with that hunger."

As Semans sees it, "Activism satisfies that hunger. It doesn't take a bolt of lightning from the clouds to turn you into an activist. You discover, bit by bit, the depth of personal possibility in a collective effort." Adds Tyson: "It makes people feel powerful, hopeful, useful, like we may actually do something, by God."

Despite the seriousness of the issues that engage them, students admit that the involvement and the occasional victories also provide a good time, another not-to-be-forgotten component of the campus experience. Says the Women's Coalition's Margaret Nelson: "There are lots of long hours, long meetings, and tensions. The motivating factor is not the fun, it's the outreach." But there's more than one way to make a statement: She points to a "play-in" held last fall

in which students and employees, demonstrating for better child-care options, brought their children to the president's office.

Although activists remain a minority, they are making their voices heard by working together, according to Nelson, primarily through the Student Activist Cooperative. "The big difference now is that there is a network. Each organization is better and there is better communication among organizations." Chris Foster of the Black Student Alliance says the SAC network is "the most important ingredient" for making student efforts effective. The Black Student Alliance alone lacked the resources to push the issue of hiring more black faculty, he says. "SAC gave us much more energy and much more leverage. Unquestionably, one of the most beautiful things that has happened is the growth of the sense of community. It's the best thing that has happened to race relations and gender relations while I've been here."

For the SAC's Tim Tyson, too, the coalition of activists not only improves student effectiveness; it builds bridges among disparate groups with disparate agendas. "Everyone is carrying on a little private insurgency. Everyone is battling being stepped on and ignored. It's a matter of connecting the insurgencies. What we're doing fulfills people's needs to be connected with one another and the world." From her vantage point of inspiring interest in the homeless, Jodi-Beth McCain adds: "This is something so important on a campus, a sense of connection. Once you experience that sense of community, it can be addicting."

Student leaders agree that activists have matured in their choice of which battles to fight and in their understanding of how to attract support. And there's a shift in the attitude toward power: "Before, you were challenging power, and activism was anti-power," says Nelson. "We don't have to destroy power. We need to gain it and use it democratically to achieve our aims. We want to work with the administration. This isn't just running rallies. It isn't just statements of moral superiority. We're willing to sit down and figure out how our goals are going to be achieved." Nelson will have the opportunity to sit down with the trustees on a regular basis: ASDU named her the new young trustee in February, making her a full, voting member of the board for the next three years.

Characterizing today's activism as moderate, Tyson points out that students want to try going through channels first to achieve their goals before resorting to pressure tactics. "Last spring's black-faculty victory came through channels," he says, adding that "most of us are so cautious, we're lucky to have a few fire-breathing radicals." In McCain's view, "We perceive the administration as much more approachable than, I think, students did twenty years ago."

Students are moving beyond "a period of dejection and despair," and are discovering that they can make a difference.

"Student activists are not into wearing costumes anymore. They do their homework, they go to class," Tyson says. Says McCain: "There isn't a Vietnam, a Martin Luther King Jr., or a Malcolm X. We need to approach issues differently." Today's activists may be striving for many of the causes championed by earlier generations. But Tyson says that many students reject the earlier methods. "There are a lot of bad feelings about the Sixties among students. While there's a longing for meaningful engagement, there's also a rejection of the Sixties as a time when people were impractical, ineffective, and romantic. The emphasis now is on the pragmatic. Today's activists like to think of themselves as a little more clear-eyed. They tend to be task-oriented and not preoccupied with theoretical disputes. They're more interested in finding real solutions to real problems."

As Nelson puts it: "We're more issue-oriented today. We're marching for child-care specifically, for example, not for peace in general. Also, many of the issues are not divisive. There is no other side to having a safer campus."

One aspect of new-style activism is the increasing use of the media to spread the message. To Tyson, "Duke is an enormous public-relations machine. The primary way to get a response is to have a good media approach." Foster notes that "the media, which have traditionally been the enemy of the oppressed and the perpetrator of stereotypes, are often a great ally. The press is instrumental." Says McCain: "In the power structure of the university, we pretty much don't have a vote. So the press is one way we get our point across. What else can we do? If we hold a rally, maybe Allen Building will hear. If the press is there, more people will hear." But Foster worries about the media being perceived as a tool of pet causes. "If people see a media event as self-righteous, that diminishes the movement. The press should never be the first concern. The focus has to remain on the central moral point."

The new approach has proven relatively successful. Student protests may not have forced the university to commit to adding more black professors to the faculty ranks. But few doubt that in framing its final resolu-

tion, the faculty's Academic Council was showing sensitivity to the concerns that students helped make conspicuous. Almost a year later, students claimed some of the credit for another policy shift—the university's decision to back out of a housekeeping-management contract with ServiceMaster.

The most significant impact of activism, says Foster, is that "it's more difficult for the average unconcerned Duke to ignore some of the racial and gender issues. There are so many additional benefits and offshoots of the changes: better race relations, more concern with the Durham community, and a more dynamic student body, which is more attractive to applicants considering Duke." Tyson insists that the campus has grown more receptive to activism. "This is a well-educated community that is aware of its own level of privilege. They don't always have an awareness of the problems out there, but they are educable. The political environment of Duke University has changed a great deal. People are not simply careerist. People are waking up to social need."

If the commitment to trying to make a difference has risen over the past few years, the activists still face difficult obstacles. "There are more causes than there is time for. One criticism is that we are trying to do too much," says Nelson. Tyson agrees: "At this point, we may suffer from a lack of focus. We're trying to do everything and not doing anything well." According to Nelson, some have scored the protests on campus as activism for activism's sake. "People accuse us of choosing an 'issue of the week.' What's important in that phrase is that students realize that they must follow through on an issue and not drop the ball." Part of the problem, she says, is that "if you have only a few people very involved, all the work falls back on them and some things don't get done."

Is the reappearance of activism a long-term trend or simply a popular phase? The activist leaders agree that that critical question can only be answered with time. Says Foster: "If we start mistaking the means for the ends, then we lose power. We must realize that the greatest internal threat is an infatuation with the process itself." Semans, the ASDU president, considers the most dangerous threat to activism to be the all-too-familiar plague of apathy. "The obstacle is always complacency and indifference. Indifference is a disease and it's a contagious disease."

Adds Tyson: "The biggest obstacle that activism of any kind faces is making people believe that they really can effect change in their own lives or the world." The black-faculty hiring resolution of last spring, he says, "proves that every once in a while, you are going to win one." ■

Berger is a Trinity senior. His last article for the magazine was on White House historian William Seale.

CORRECTLY
CAPTURED

Winslow Homer, a nineteenth-century artist best known for his colorful seascapes and tropical settings, was one of a handful of Civil War and Reconstructionist painters who portrayed blacks accurately and honestly. Working at a time when artists and the media caricatured blacks, Homer showed sensitivity to the abolitionist movement and reached a wide audience that was passionately divided on the subject of slavery.

Winslow Homer's Depiction of Blacks: The Civil War and Reconstruction Years is an exhibit of paintings on display at the North Carolina Museum of Art until July 2. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and Corcoran Gallery of Art, among others, have lent works to the NCMA for the show, which opened in Houston last October.

Duke history professor Peter Wood helped plan the exhibit and co-wrote the catalogue essay, published by University of Texas Press. The 144-page book combines scholarly research with more than sixty illustrations, and places Homer's work in the historical context of the events surrounding his creative output.

Included in the exhibit are Homer's early sketches, many of which appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, as well as wood engravings, oil paintings, and watercolors. The subject matter ranges from overtly political confrontations to serene compositions of everyday life. Wood and co-author Karen Dalton, art historian with the Menil Foundation's project for "The Image of the Black in Western Art," explore Homer's relation to the institution of race slavery.

"Entering life in Boston in 1836 as the abolitionist movement intensified, [Homer] grew up with the images and issues of this passion-filled controversy swirling around him," write Wood and Dalton. "Just when he first apprehended the matter, how he understood it, or whether it engaged his conscious interest can only be guessed at, but the topic itself was present at the time of his birth and remained in the atmosphere throughout his youth, debated in the press, examined from the pulpit, and fought over in the streets."

Although none will be lent for the exhibit, more than 200 wood engravings of Homer's



Early artistry: Homer's 1875 drawing "Contraband"

are part of the Duke Museum of Art's Nancy Hanks Collection. According to Louise Brasher, assistant curator for the museum, they are from Homer's early artistic output when he was working as a contributing illustrator for *Harper's Weekly* and other periodicals.

CELEBRATING
WOMEN

When historians discuss scholars, administrators, and benefactors who have greatly influenced Duke's 150-year history, many names emerge again and again—names like founders James B. Duke and his father Washington Duke; professor John Spencer Bassett, who fought a courageous battle for academic freedom in 1903; and president William Few, who led the transformation of Trinity College into Duke University.

But some very important people are seldom mentioned during these discussions, according to Duke professors Jean O'Barr and Anne Firor Scott. These include Alice Baldwin, the first dean of the coordinate Woman's College; scholar-philosopher Katherine Gilbert, the first woman named a full professor of Trinity College; and sisters Mary, Persis, and Theresa Giles, who in 1878 received the first Trinity College degrees awarded to

women after they completed graduation requirements through private study with faculty members.

In conjunction with Duke's sesquicentennial celebration this year, O'Barr, director of Duke's women's studies program, and Scott, W.K. Boyd Professor of History, did additional research on the roles of women in the institution's history. And they found what they had expected to find—a rich, but sometimes invisible heritage that encompasses students, faculty, librarians, secretaries, nurses, maintenance workers, administrators, and benefactors.

The heritage of women at Duke was celebrated—as it was on the occasion of the university's centennial—with a three-day symposium in early March. Every female graduate of Duke and its professional schools was invited to attend "The Changing Patterns of Our Lives: Women's Education and Women's Studies." The weekend symposium included small interest groups on a wide range of subjects as well as larger group sessions featuring participation by a number of national figures. Featured speakers were historian Scott, poet and scholar Adrienne Rich, Wellesley College president Nannerl Koehane, writer and founder of the Kentucky Foundation for Women Sallie Bingham, and Ford Motor Company vice president Helen O. Petras.

Scott and O'Barr, who have been at Duke for a combined total of almost fifty years, said there is much for women at Duke to be proud of in 1989. Scott called Duke's roster of female faculty members impressive. "The university is hiring extremely bright, talented young women. . . . And they're getting tenure," she said. But she expressed concern that only one woman—Jan Nolting, who served from 1986-87—has been elected president of the student government (Associated Students of Duke University) since 1972.

During her speech, "Duke Women: Visible and Invisible," Scott praised both the leading female scholars and administrators, as well as the less conspicuous contributors to the university, including faculty wives, housekeepers, food service workers, and "support staff" employees. "If all the administrative assistants and secretaries went home, the university would collapse," she said.

The women's studies program is considered one of the nation's best. Duke has worked with the University of North Carolina to build a strong Center for Research on Women, and Scott's course on women's history has a

waiting list. A new Women's Studies dorm, named by students in honor of Scott, the first professor of women's history at Duke, is flourishing on East Campus.

Although women's studies didn't exist as a program at Duke until 1983, it has strong ties to the Durham campus, according to O'Barr. As early as 1930, Ruth H. Smith was teaching "The Economic and Social Prospects of the New Woman," and in the mid-Sixties, Scott, O'Barr, Juanita Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48, and Richard Kramer began offering—on their own time—a course called "The Contemporary American Woman: History and Prospects."

Other participants in the women's studies sequicentennial symposium included Kreps, former James B. Duke Professor of Economics and former U.S. Secretary of Commerce; PBS Washington correspondent Judy Woodruff '68; professional race car driver Lyn St. James; anti-pornography advocate Dorothy Teer; Fulbright scholar Maura O'Brien '81; and Duke religion professor Carol Meyers.

UPSET ABOUT THE SET

Did production of the feature film *The Handmaid's Tale* on campus this spring benefit the Duke community by employing extras and production assistants? Or did its presence on campus, complete with gallows constructed in front of the chapel, cross the line of legitimate artistic expression in a university setting?

Based on a book by Margaret Atwood, *The Handmaid's Tale*, starring Robert Duvall, Faye

Dunaway, Natasha Richardson, and Elizabeth McGovern, takes place in a futuristic society ruled by a right-wing religious dictatorship. A nuclear or ecological disaster has left all women, except for the handmaids, sterile. The handmaids must bear children for the commanders and their wives.

Most complaints centered on a scene shot in front of the chapel during spring break. Gallows were constructed to film a segment in which a woman is hanged. William Willimon, minister to the university, had read the script and expressed misgivings about its appropriateness, but nonetheless acquiesced to the university's decision to go ahead with the scene. But once the gallows were constructed and his office started fielding phone calls from distressed alumni, he told the *Raleigh News and Observer* that "Duke Chapel is a sacred place to many of us, and the scene going on seems to be kind of a violation of that sacredness."

University Union Director Jake Phelps said that the set "surprised a lot of people, as huge and obtrusive as it was, but these people are very serious artists doing an ambitious work of art. . . . I think seeing the film will ameliorate the offense."

University policy stipulates that outside productions must provide opportunities for students to get involved, and *The Handmaid's Tale* complied, using students as extras and assistants. Academy Award-winning director Volker Schlöndorff also asked Duke Dance artists-in-residence Jane Desmond and Barbara Dickinson to help choreograph some of the handmaids' movements.

The university received \$9,000 for allowing *The Handmaid's Tale* to film on campus. Part of that money will be donated to the Interns

in Conscience program, which sponsors students to work with the homeless in Washington, D.C., migrant farm workers in Florida, and the rural poor in North Carolina. Interns in Conscience is part of the Institute of Public Policy Sciences and Public Affairs' Leadership Program.

MORE THAN A PASSING GRADE

When Duke faculty members knew the university was coming up for reaccreditation, they undertook an unusual self-study. Their report, "Crossing Boundaries: Interdisciplinary Planning for the Nineties," drew praise from the reaccreditation committee of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

The 249-page document examined the status and potential of interdisciplinary activity at Duke and reflects the university's belief that scholarship cutting across departmental or school boundaries presents special opportunities for higher education.

Robert O'Neil, president of the University of Virginia and head of the fifteen-member reaccreditation committee, told Duke's board of trustees that the committee found interdisciplinary activities at Duke to be "commendable, courageous, and innovative." SACS voted at its December meeting to reaccredit the university.

O'Neil gave high marks to the self-study, which involved the efforts of more than 100 Duke faculty members during a period of almost two years. Noting the extraordinary support the self-study received from the faculty, he called it "a unifying force of considerable significance," adding that the reaccreditation committee "came away [from Duke] . . . having learned and benefited ourselves from the experience."

The Comprehensive Cancer Center, Institute of Statistics and Decision Sciences (ISDS), Engineering Research Center, Technology Center Study Committee, and biomedical engineering department were among interdisciplinary programs mentioned by the reaccreditation report or O'Neil as being particularly impressive.

The committee recommended that Duke look for ways to establish interdisciplinary ties between medical and non-medical disciplines and between arts and sciences, and pay special attention to the difficult task of assessing student programs and the success of the interdisciplinary experience.

Although O'Neil said the reaccreditation committee's impression of Duke was "extraordinarily positive," he noted concerns regarding lack of building space for programs and the adequacy of computing resources, and



Left hanging: the question was, was the scene unseemly?

RON FERRILL

about certain accounting and financial procedures—issues that the university has already begun to address. In response to suggestions made by the Academic Council's Academic Computing Advisory Committee, President H. Keith H. Brodie said buildings along Science Drive will be connected to a network of fiber optic cables. The project will be completed during the summer. A student computer purchase plan, which allows a student to buy a computer at the university stores and spread payments over his or her remaining semesters, will be implemented by fall.

FOREIGN BEATS AND FEATS

A Japanese husband-and-wife minimalist duo, a quirky but compelling athletic artist, and a Caracas modern dance company are all part of the American Dance Festival's 1989 season. Now in its fifty-fifth year, the Durham-based ADF has commissioned fourteen world premieres for its June 11-July 22 run. Last year's Black Tradition in Modern Dance returns for its second year, and the International Modern Dance Festival II returns after a five-year hiatus.

Foreign modern dance will be represented by four South American companies—The Ballet Contemporaneo of the Teatro Municipal General San Martin and Nucleodanza, both from Buenos Aires, and Contradanza and Danzahoy from Caracas. Sutki, a dance company from Turin, Italy, will perform, and choreographers from Finland, Venezuela, and Argentina will present works created during their summer residencies with the ADF. "Made in France," a joint project with Jacob's Pillow, will showcase six of eight visiting French modern dance companies.

Also scheduled are premieres by the Japanese couple Eiko & Koma; a joint work by Melissa Fenley and Doug Varone; the Indonesian choreographer Endo Suanda and Martha Clarke; Yves Musard; and six new dances and musical compositions created by artists participating in the Young Choreographers and Composers program.

The festival's Black Tradition in American Modern Dance features revivals of Eleo Pomare's "Blues for the Jungle," and Donald McKayle's "District Storyville," both of which will be performed by the Dayton Contemporary Dance Company. The third work, Talley Beatty's "Road of the Phoebe Snow," will be performed by the Gallman's Newark Dance Theater.

Return engagements by Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane & Company, Lars Lubovitch Dance Company, and Pilobolus Dance Theater are also slated. In addition to public performances, the festival is the scene of a school



American dancing: seasonal sensations Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane & Company

for 250 pre-professional and professional dancers from throughout the world, as well as almost twenty-five professional dance and dance-related workshops. Highlights include a critics conference, jazz workshop, international choreographers workshop, and a Franco-American bi-lateral youth exchange.

The American Dance Festival was established in 1934 in Bennington, Vermont, and took up residence at Duke in 1978. The scene of more than 300 premieres, the ADF has hosted all the major modern American dance companies, including those of Martha Graham, Erick Hawkins, José Limon, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham, Alvin Ailey, and Twyla Tharp.

HONESTY AND ATHLETICS

Should student sports stars be considered physically talented students or pre-professional athletes? Around the country, that question is sparking debates among coaches, athletic directors, and national intercollegiate sports organizations.

A February panel discussion, titled "Suc-

cess Without Cheating—The Collegiate Athletic Dilemma," addressed the implications of that question. Held in Page Auditorium, the panel featured National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) executive director Richard Schultz, Duke men's basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski, Notre Dame athletic director Richard Rosenthal, sportswriter John Feinstein '77, Wake Forest University president Thomas Hearn, and Duke football player Mike Diminick, a three-time academic all-America. University executive vice president Eugene McDonald was the moderator.

Sponsored by the President's Honor Council, the discussion centered on the distinction between professional and amateur status, the pressures on athletes and coaches to circumvent proper procedures, and disciplinary actions for individuals or programs that violate NCAA rules. The NCAA is the ruling body of college athletics. Schultz, in his first year as NCAA executive director, said universities should always put off-court activities first. "We have to continually remind ourselves of what our real mission is," he said. "We really don't exist to be farm clubs for professionals... [or to] win basketball championships or football championships. We really exist to prepare young people to go

forward into our society."

Krzyzewski, who has earned a reputation as a fair but demanding coach, benches players who literally fail to make the grade. Krzyzewski said increased concern about questionable player and administrative conduct underscores the need for increased NCAA investigations into alleged violations. He also recommended that the recruitment process be better explained to alumni.

Former *Chronicle* sports editor Feinstein, author of *A Season on the Brink* and *A Season Inside*, noted that the panel discussion would serve a more useful purpose at schools other than Duke. "This forum should be taking place at Kentucky. That is where the perspective is lacking. The president on the panel should be the president of Texas A&M. The athletic director should be . . . from Oklahoma. The coach should be Eddie Sutton."

The last major sports forum at Duke, "National Sports Forum '86," focused on race issues and drug abuse in athletics.

EAST MEETS WEST

The United States is grappling with a growing trade deficit while Japan prospers as a financial superpower. To insure that both benefit as their economies become increasingly intertwined, the two countries will need to forge a strong alliance. That was the conclusion reached during a conference sponsored by the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs in March.

Japanese ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga said the evolving relationship between his country and the United States must be fostered to guarantee continued world prosperity. The post-war era boom for the United States had helped stabilize world economies, he said, but in light of its current debtor nation status, "Americans are asking themselves if their country is overreaching, overspending, and consuming more than it can produce." Japan is showing "a powerful vote of confidence in the future of the American economy" by investing heavily in the United States. In North Carolina, for example, Japanese companies account for 15 percent of the state's total exports.

And Japan, considered one of the world's financial leaders with its tremendous trade surpluses, has a responsibility to use that wealth wisely. Matsunaga pointed to his country's recent efforts to aid Third World nations, saying that "this is an area where Japan has been encouraged to play a role." Eliminating and reducing trade barriers is another effort that Japan is working toward, he said.

In a *New York Times* article two days after the conference, economist Leonard Silk '40,

Ph.D. '47, a visiting journalist at Duke, summarized the focus of the meeting. "If the United States is to maintain its leadership role, the conference found, a reordering of the United States-Japanese relationship will be needed, with Japan doing more to liberalize its markets and to play the role of a world financial leader, and the United States practicing greater fiscal restraint, shifting its pattern of spending from consumption to savings and investment."

FOREST FUTURES

In the Twenties, the university bought a number of small farms and surrounding forest lands for campus expansion, as a connector to highways and waterways, and as an investment for the future. In the Eighties, the university found that it had to devise a management strategy for that land, now known as Duke Forest.

After an initial pro-development report by the Urban Land Institute (ULI), Duke's board of trustees in June 1987 formed a Land Resources Committee (LRC) to develop and recommend a long-range blueprint for the use of those land assets. In its December report to the trustees, the committee divided Duke Forest into four categories, and suggested a land management system for each classification.

Comprised of 8,600 acres in six divisions and two tracts, the land is located in four counties. Under the proposed land classifica-

tion system, approximately 90 percent of the forest would be reserved for research and teaching. That land falls under the "Class I" category, and would be dedicated to academic purposes for at least fifty years.

"Class II" property would remain in its present forested state and continue to be used for research and teaching activities, but any long-term research proposal for the land must first be approved by a Land Resources Board (LRB). The LRB would be under the direction of the university's executive officers and the board of trustees, and would be responsible for establishing broad policies with respect to Duke's non-campus land holdings.

"Class III" property includes areas designated for campus expansion or other institutional use, although they may remain wooded for an indefinite period. This section of land would no longer be considered as part of Duke Forest.

"Class IV," residual endowment land, would be dedicated to generating financial return or other benefits to further the academic mission of the university. While such land wouldn't necessarily be used in a manner inconsistent with its current forested state, it could be sold, leased, or traded for non-institutional use at some future date.

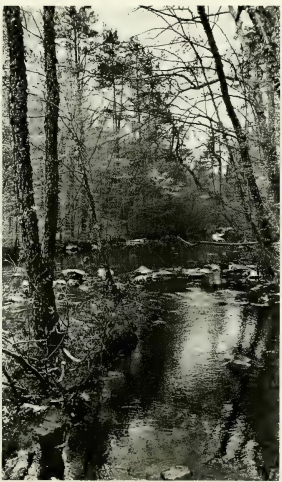
The LRC further proposed that two overseer committees be created to manage the larger, academic sector of the forest (Class I and II), and to advise on matters concerning land for sale and campus expansion (Class III and IV). Both committees would report to the Land Resources Board.

The report met with general approval—in marked contrast to the reception to the earlier ULI report. At its February meeting, the board of trustees accepted all but one of the recommendations. The trustees asked the LRC to be more specific about the exact responsibilities of the proposed position of Duke Forest director.

CAMPUS SAFETY MEASURES

Two rapes in late January produced a campus-wide response of outrage, with demands for increased safety measures and better communication channels to keep students, faculty, staff, and employees aware of crime on campus. As a result, the administration took steps to improve security in dorms, parking areas, and academic buildings.

The rapes occurred on the mornings of January 30 and 31 near the medical center, where both victims were employed. Within days, a protest rally at the Bryan Center attracted approximately 250 people. Demonstrators called for quick action on the part of



the administration to address what one classified as a "crisis situation."

A coalition of student groups presented a list of recommendations, which President H. Keith H. Brodie endorsed, pledging that the administration would work diligently for their implementation. Those recommendations included the installation of new card-activated classroom locks, emergency telephones, and new and improved lighting. Brodie also pledged an ongoing commitment to support a variety of educational and preventive programs regarding rape and personal safety. In noting that the university cannot guarantee the personal safety of each student, he said that campus safety is a community problem and urged all students to recognize their role in fostering personal safety.

Student leaders agreed to work to prevent crime. Safewalks, a student-run service, began providing students rides in a university van and urged people not to walk alone at night. The group added more volunteers, who work in teams to accompany students walking on campus after dark. Representatives from student groups vowed to make a conscientious effort to report safety violations, suspicious persons, and broken safety devices.

Thomas E. Dixon, associate vice president for administration, chaired an ad hoc safety committee that included student representation. He suggested that supervisors and managers give employees a chance to express concerns about safety matters and pass on to higher management any major questions. "We need to listen and respond to employee concerns," he said.

A DIVIDED LIFE

As a Ku Klux Klan leader and aspiring politician, David Duke had two contradictory publics to address—the violent and racist Klansmen and the media and young voters. According to a new book published by Duke Press, Duke, who was recently elected to the Louisiana state legislature, has been able to maintain his soft-spoken image because his critics generally haven't taken the time to find out about him. In fact, says the book's author, University of Florida history professor David M. Chalmers, Duke lives a divided life.

"He needed a Klan constituency, one where he could give his racist speech. But he also needed a media/college campus constituency where he would try a lower key, one that was without the hate element."

Chalmers' book, *Hooded Americanism*, encompasses the history of the various incarnations of the Klan. The book includes a

portrait of Duke that explains his background and motives and sheds light on his recent victory in Louisiana.

Duke, a history graduate of Louisiana State University, has come through a thousand interviews sounding low-key, thoughtful, and polite, Chalmers says. By all accounts, he is smooth talking and well read. His interviewers, who have ranged from Candice Bergen to leading newspaper and magazine reporters, are seldom able to scrape through this cover to show the hate and violence that people expected of a Klansman.

"People will confront him without having the information and expect out of their righteousness that he is going to turn over and die," Chalmers says. "It doesn't happen."

Duke has run for election previously on minor party tickets. In 1980 and 1988, he ran for president and, in 1975, he gathered a third of the vote in a Louisiana state senate race. Although Duke claims to have cut his ties with the Klan, his philosophy still carries with it the racism and anti-Semitism of the Klan. His proposal to sterilize welfare mothers contained a message that none of his voters could miss, Chalmers noted.

During an interview, Chalmers asked Duke where he was going with the Klan and where he expected the Klan to be in ten years. Duke answered that he thought the Klan would grow, but in recent years Duke has distanced himself from the group. Duke had no chance of getting elected as a Klansman, Chalmers says, but now as a Republican, Duke is a state legislator.

"After all of these years in the spotlight, the voters of Metairie knew who he was and what he stood for," Chalmers says. "They voted for him because they wanted to thumb their nose at the establishment. They knew about his racism but just didn't care."

UNACCEPTABLE SERVICE

When the university hired ServiceMaster in December, the contract called for the Atlanta-based multinational company to manage housekeeping employees. But after only three months, President Brodie canceled the contract because of complaints from employees, students, and labor union officials.

Those complaints began in early January, when ServiceMaster's university manager allegedly made threatening and racist comments to employees during the first meeting held after the contract went into effect. Although ServiceMaster denied the allegations, a series of meetings among officials of the housekeeping employees' labor union, university administrators, and ServiceMaster officials led Brodie to his decision.

University officials said that while dismissing the company's university manager was an available option, the larger issue focused on responsiveness to employee concerns rather than an isolated incident. Jimmy Pugh, the business manager for the employees' union, Local 77, was prepared to file a formal grievance against the university if the contract were not canceled. With the change, the housekeeping staff was placed under the supervision of the department of auxiliary services.

Brodie said the ServiceMaster incident was just one facet of employee-university relations, and that he wants the university to "be more aggressive in setting up some sort of office of ombudsman" to handle non-union complaints about working conditions. "It's in the best interest of all of us to have a high morale among the workforce."



Solidarity: students in a winter protest against ServiceMaster

COURTESY, GUY LAWRENCE

The Gift of a Falcon.

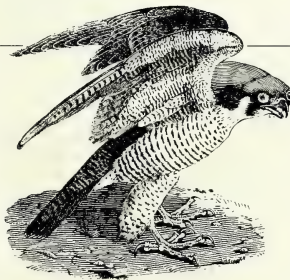
By Kent Harrington '66. New York: McGraw Hill, 1988. 352 pp. \$17.95.

Kent Harrington opens his first novel with a brief scene in which two Air Force flyers meet in Vietnam. Frank DiGenero is a city boy, a street kid from the lower East Side who might have wound up as a wiseguy for the mob if he hadn't gone to the war and later gotten involved in government service. Kirby Harris is a Montana native, a free spirit who loves the wide open spaces and life on the edge. When he saves DiGenero's life after a mission over Laos, he laughs at the idea that his new friend owes him anything, but predicts they will meet again.

When they do, the situation has changed. Frank, after having worked undercover against the Mafia for many years, is the "Special Agent in Charge of the FBI's undercover strike-force operating against the multimillion dollar illegal trade in birds of prey." Kirby is—*you guessed it*—a poacher who traps falcons for a German named Klaus Von Biemann. It is a lucrative business and Harris likes the money, but more than that, he likes the feeling his work gives him of being "one thousand percent alive," the same way he felt in Vietnam. It is a feeling he can't seem to live without.

DiGenero both does and doesn't want to catch up with his old friend. He doesn't want to neglect his job, and there is a macho competitive side to him that doesn't want to lose to Harris. But he would also like to do a favor for the man who saved his life. He tries at first to warn Harris off the illegal activities by dropping broad hints about the FBI's interest in them, then speaks more bluntly on several occasions to Kirby's woman friend, Erin Dupres. It isn't long before he finds himself falling for her. As if he needs another complication.

Because he soon discovers that his friend is in danger from much more than an FBI investigation. Von Biemann is a sinister character who has "been in bed"—as the expression apparently goes—"with the Palestinians, the Shiites in Lebanon, and the Iranians." The acquisition of a rare peregrine falcon that he has ordered from Harris is part of a much larger plot: to start an Islamic revolution in Saudi Arabia. It seems that the Arabian monarch enjoys the ancient sport of falconry, and that it is possible to attach a



small but extremely powerful explosive device to a falcon's leg . . .

Harrington '66 is just the man to handle this material. He has an M.A. from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, was commissioned as an Air Force officer, and has served in East Asia and in Washington with the State Department and the CIA. It is obvious as one proceeds through his narrative that he has an insider's knowledge of international affairs and of the elaborate technology that accompanies them.

Unfortunately, his writing skills are not a match for his expertise. A plot that might have made an exciting thriller if it were tightly knit is loose and discursive in Harrington's hands. He introduces far too many characters; the reader begins to lose track (especially when they have names like "Monsieur Gobsadeh, third secretary and vice counsel, Iranian Embassy Liaison Staff Office/Riyadh"). Harrington tries to tell his story in brief, episodic chapters that take place in far-flung locales, but all his hopping around tends to diminish tension rather than tighten it. He also has a tendency toward pulpy prose: His villainous Iranians muse a little too often about the Great Satan and sneer when their enemies are in pain. Most problematically of all, however, Harrington doesn't give himself room to develop his characters. There is undoubtedly an interesting rivalry here—between the street-wise DiGenero and the free-spirited Harris—but Harrington doesn't even begin to get to the heart of it. And DiGenero's attraction for Erin pops up out of nowhere. We hardly see them together.

I do believe that there are the makings of a good novel here. It would be about two-thirds as long as this one. It would focus on five or six characters—the three main ones, plus

Von Biemann and maybe an Iranian or two. It would go deep into their psyches and their pasts. It would find no easy villains. It would hold at least one of the major characters in focus at all times, and would keep them all in dangerous and unpredictable conflict. It would take place over a short period of time—a couple of days, probably—and would grow tenser by the moment. Its suspense would lie in the fact that we know and genuinely care about the characters and have no idea what might happen to them. Kent Harrington has not written such a novel this time. Perhaps he will in the future.

—David Guy '70, M.A.T. 77

Guy is the author of Second Brother, his third novel. He lives in Durham.

Shine Hawk.

By Charlie Smith '71. New York: Paris Review Editions/British American Publishing. 367 pp. \$17.95.

Charlie Smith wrote a brief version of the story of his life to accompany the publication of his new novel *Shine Hawk*. It begins with this: "Charlie Smith was born June 27, 1947, in a cotton and tobacco town at the edge of the South Georgia pine barrens. That country was the old beach of the great southern sea and it is run through with riffs and rambles of limestone and covered with fertile gray friable soil that produced the greatest crop row yield in the state. . . . His parents were crackers and baptists, rich from business and farming, part of the catfish aristocracy of the rural lower south. Charlie Smith grew up believing in the devil."

These sentences from the author about himself are a pretty thorough introduction to Charlie Smith as a writer, and what is most strikingly unusual in this day about his new book.

First, the business about the limestone. *Shine Hawk* is a story that goes immediately past each surface detail to the huge sweep of history and continents, the underlying flow of mythology.

Second, the style. This is not minimalist writing; it is extravagant. It is full of riffs and rambles.

Third, the focus on the rural lower South.

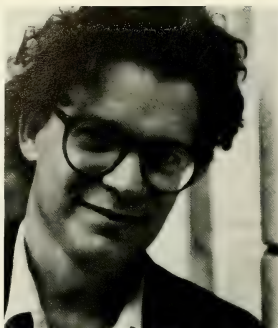
The book is rich in parched peanuts, fresh sweet corn, the salt taste of Gulf waters, and violence.

Finally, his belief in the devil. *Shine Hawk* exposes and plays out the deepest and darkest in its people. "If there was a fence around the world . . ." thinks Billy Crew, who is drawn back to the South to take part in a dark journey. "If there was a fence around the world, we were climbing it, we were on the way out."

The story itself is simple and surreal. Billy Crew, a New York artist, has come back home to Georgia, to his friends Frank and Hazel, each of whom had once been his lover, and who are now married to each other. Frank's brother Jake has died, and the trip the three make is to bring the body home.

The trip is nightmarish, filled with acts that break taboos one after another, a frantic effort to climb out of (or into) the world. As the body in the back of the pickup truck decays, the three move farther and farther into reckless abandon. It is during their three-way sex scene that Frank tries to tell the other two that he in fact killed his brother.

As they travel on together, they watch the decay of Jake's body. "We talked on, into deepening night, getting up, each of us, from time to time to check on Jake—as if he were our child who tossed in troubled sleep—raising the coffin lid to peer into the putrid dissolving face one more time . . . to see how even in the simple act of looking at his dissolving



Smith: pushing readers to the edge

body life roared on in us . . . as the dead eyelids, frayed and dissolved, exposing the cotton wadding stuffed in the sockets. . . . And finally the living brother Frank, "free of hope and sanity, pulled his brother from the stinking coffin and rolled with him in the sand, kissing his destroyed mouth with kisses deep and fervent, rolled flailing and crying out until, exhausted, he lay sprawled on the broken body."

Shine Hawk is a story of the acting-out of impulses that are usually unconscious within us. Charlie Smith pushes to the edge of what

we ordinarily think and feel to see what else he can find there.

To read the book is to go for a wild ride. The first hundred pages or more of this trip gave me the sensation of being trapped in a car crowded with people, driven by a drunk teenager. The driver refuses to stop, he refuses to let anyone out.

Then the spell of the book sets in. At that point, the extravagant language, the exaggerated physical perceptions, the grotesqueries begin to engage. I was willing to continue reading . . . but warily. This book is no comfort; it hauls the reader into the turbulence that underlies our surfaces. And it hints, only hints, at a calm that lies finally underneath these storms.

The only message of redemption here is surrender. "Maybe when we hurt enough we get willing to quit trying to stop hurting. Maybe we just quit resisting," Billy says at one point.

Frank points to the way of the river and the swampy world of Georgia's Shine Hawk Prairie: "I love this river and this world out here. I love its indifference and the way it never loses step with itself. It never moans or groans or stays up all night praying and crying. It's vicious and terrible and relentless and full of beauty, and so far no matter what we've done to it we haven't been able to stop it."

"Or learn from it either," Billy replies.

Shine Hawk is brutal. It is also quite unfashionable, and that, in its way, is just as shocking. The author indulges himself in long raptures of language on the natural world. Not many writers get away with that these days. For example, an excerpt from a passage which goes on for almost four pages: ". . . the river glides on the greased wheels of its bed toward the high bluffs of the heartland, where it turns south on the verge of Alabama, rolling heartily southward through heat and winter rains, through the farm country into which spring has brought the abundance of pink-flowering peach trees and Japanese tulip and redbud and sweet bay and the four-starred dogwood, past cotton and tobacco fields, past fields of lowbush peanuts and arsenical green cabbage and blue-green kale. . . ."

Charlie Smith's book rolls like the river. It floods its banks. It has a power that seems near-demonic in its indifference to its own course. I was glad finally to finish it and put it down.

Charlie Smith is also the author of the novel *Canaan* and of the poetry collection *Red Roads*. His work has appeared in *The New Yorker*, *Harper's*, and *The Paris Review*. At Duke, he studied writing with William Blackburn and Reynolds Price.

—Peggy Payne '70

Payne's first novel, *Revelation*, was published last year by Simon & Schuster.

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Douglas Knight, President of Duke University from 1963 until 1969, is currently President of the Questar Corporation, New Hope, Pennsylvania, and Chair of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation. He has also served on the English faculty at Yale University and as President of Lawrence University.

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Seattle battle: Danny Ferry in his final Final Four (page 38)



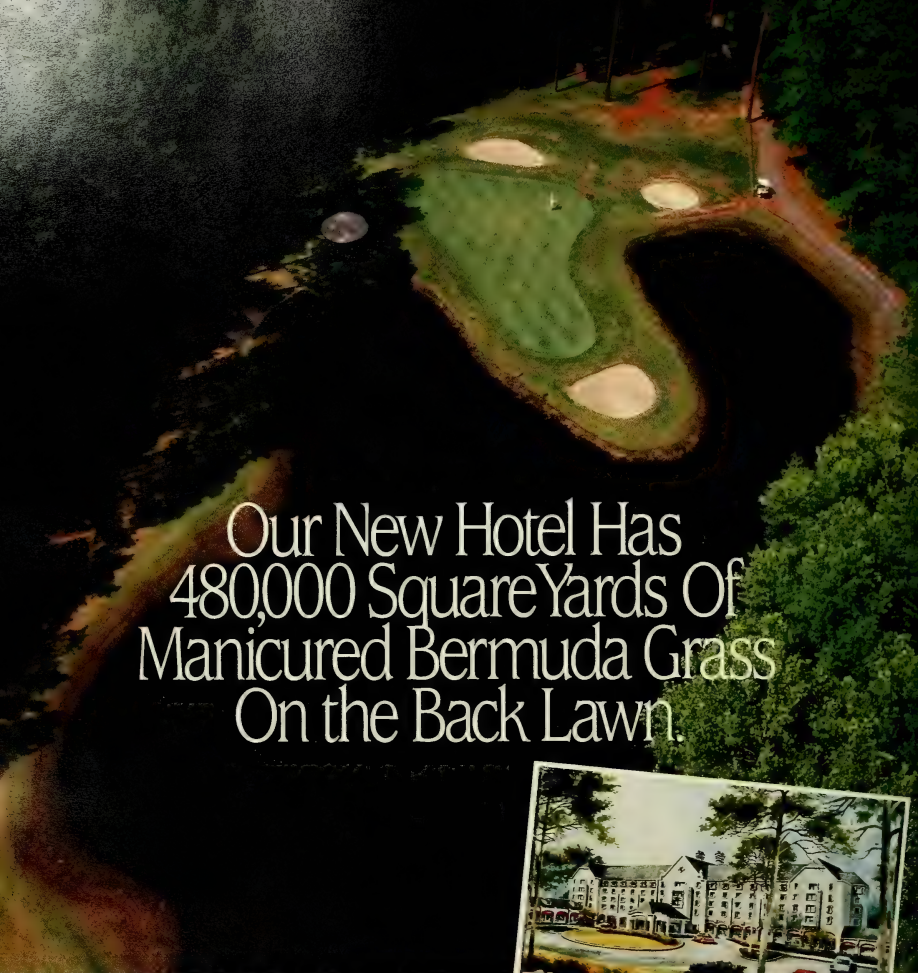
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Cover: A mantle of wateria envelops the pergola, or "summer house," at the Sarah P. Duke Gardens, celebrating its golden anniversary this year. Photo by Susan Reeves Embury '81

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A RICH AND VARIED HERITAGE

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

ALAN JABBOUR:

FORGING ETHNIC CONNECTIONS

The director of the Library of Congress' American Folklife Center has mastered the slippery skill of having both a cultural vision and the political savvy to make that vision a reality.

Simple wood, glass, and paint constructions by visionary folk artist Reverend Howard Finster are snatched up by New York dealers faster than the man of the cloth can produce them. Grammy Award-winning Los Angeles band Los Lobos followed up two commercially successful albums with a third recorded entirely in their native Spanish. And any city worth its salsa has restaurants specializing in authentic regional cuisine, from fiery Southwestern to down-home Southern.

From the art we appreciate to the records we buy to the food we eat, Americans are reveling in a rediscovery of their country's rich and varied heritage. "One of the great strengths of our nation is our openness to cultural diversity," says Alan Jabbour A.M. '66, Ph.D. '68. "We're a more vital country when we know both ourselves and our neighbors." Jabbour, himself a neighborly type, is in a position to foster that exchange. As director of the Library of Congress' American Folklife Center, he administers programs ranging from a traveling exhibit about the American cowboy to traditions associated with snapping turtles in New Jersey's Pinelands.

In the continuing search for something new and different, what explains the current trend of embracing long-standing traditions and off-beat customs? Jabbour thinks the "revival" may have begun in the Seventies, when rousing bicentennial celebrations and the dramatic impact of Alex Haley's *Roots* caused us to examine our country's historical and ethnic legacies. "There's a natural desire to reconnect ourselves to the world around us," says Jabbour. "We all love our freedom and the fluidity to go where we want, but at the same time, I think there's a natural tendency to forge connections to other people on an ethnic, or regional, or religious, or occupational level. It refocuses on the layers of community that lie between us as individuals and as Americans."

It was on the community level that Jabbour, as a graduate student at Duke, found his calling. Enrolled in a traditional ballad seminar with English professor Holger Nygard, Jabbour decided to track down some old-time fiddlers still living in North Carolina. His inspiration for the project came, in part, from the Library of Congress' field recordings of ballad singers. But Jabbour was after more than a





Tribal resources: Jabbour presents a documentary recording of Omaha Indian music to Charles Lone Wolf in 1985 on the steps of the Library of Congress

good grade for an inspired undertaking. As a proficient violinist himself, Jabbour stood to learn secrets of style and technique from masters of the craft.

"Although I began this thinking it was just a project to document the folk art tradition," he says, "before I knew it I was bringing along my fiddle and learning from the people I was meeting. And the more I played, the more I wanted to do it." Jabbour's initial foray into Duke's surrounding countryside quickly spread to other counties and states. His travels eventually brought him into contact with musicians like Tommy Jarrell from Surry County, North Carolina; Henry Reed from Glen Lyn, Virginia; and the Hammons family of Marlinton, West Virginia. Inspired by his studies, Jabbour and some of his friends formed the Hollow Rock String Band, which played at parties and square dances in Durham and Chapel Hill.

Along the way, Jabbour absorbed lessons that transcended measured notes. Despite warnings from less intrepid classmates that country folk didn't take to outsiders, Jabbour found that invariably he was greeted with warmth and cordiality. In turn, he felt a sense of commitment to the people who welcomed

The American Indian tribal recordings are only one volume in the abundant collection; for younger tribe members, the tapes are a link to a past almost lost.

him into their homes. "There's a reciprocity involved," he says. "They're sharing their lives [with me], and that's something precious. From their point of view it's probably an honor that I've taken an interest. The Hammons family, for example, exposed me to their story-telling tradition and to their family history. In subsequent years I kept in touch with them, but not nearly as much as I would have liked. It pains me to think there are people you get close to that you can't always keep up with."

While finishing his doctorate in 1968, Jabbour researched traditional fiddling at

the Library of Congress, and the same year, Library officials approached him to edit a long-playing documentary of that musical genre. After graduation, Jabbour was hired by UCLA to teach literature and folklore, and he expected to settle into an academic career. The career was short-lived.

Within a year, Jabbour had packed his bags and moved back east to take the job of director of the Library of Congress' Archive of Folk Song (later named the Archive of Folk Culture), where he worked for five years. After a two-and-a-half year stint at the National Endowment for the Arts, Jabbour was named director of the newly-established American Folklife Center in 1976. (For the opening of the center, Jabbour commissioned the then-unknown Reverend Finster to create two paintings.) The Archive of Folk Culture was incorporated into the Folklife Center, and now serves as its public reference and archival division.

Created by Congress to "preserve and present American folklife," the center is a gold mine of information about the rhythms of our lives, from the unusual to the everyday. Jabbour stresses the importance of the center's dual purpose as not only an extensive clearinghouse for students, scholars, organizations, and individuals, but as a mechanism for interacting with a broad constituency as well.

Native American Indian tribes are one such beneficiary of the center's good deeds. Jabbour's office has overseen the Archive of Folk Culture's ambitious proposal to conserve and catalogue wax cylinder recordings of music, lore, and ritual collected throughout North America from the 1890s to the 1940s. (Included are the cylinders of the Passamaquoddy Indians from Calais, Maine, the earliest field recordings made anywhere in the world.) The Federal Cylinder Project, with help from a Ford Foundation grant, has begun to return duplicate tapes to the tribes where the originals were made. For younger tribe members, especially, the tapes are a link to a past that had almost been lost.

As a result of the cylinder project, several tribes have begun additional documentation efforts. The Northern Cheyenne tribe in Lame Deer, Montana, is compiling a comprehensive collection of photographs, artifacts, treaties, recordings, and published and unpublished material in order to establish a central resource for tribal research. Such ferment, says Jabbour, confirms the center's mission of being "a direct source of cultural energy."

The American Indian tribal recordings are only one volume in the Archive of Folk Culture's abundant collection of recorded work. Some, such as the songs and ballads of anthracite coal miners, may be of interest only to scholars or historians. Others, such as early recordings of Woody Guthrie and animal tales told in the Gullah dialect, are historical resources that are also entertaining. Song titles on various albums—available for purchase—include "Granny Get Your Hair Cut," by Dutch Coleman; "The TB is Whipping Me," by Ernest Tubbs; "Kennesaw Mountain Rag," by Seven Foot Dilly and His Dill Pickles; and "She's Got Good Dry Goods," by Little Buddy Doyle. There's an excerpt from a revival sermon preached by Reverend Tommy Worrell at Skyline Independent Baptist Church in Fancy Gap, Virginia; a rendition of the sailor's alphabet by Captain Leighton Robinson; and a ballad of woe by "a group of Negro prisoners."

The magnitude of written and recorded data is mind-boggling (there's also a 4,000-volume reference collection of publications on American and international folklore and ethnomusicology). When a contemporary musician called the archive to find out about an obscure American bluesman named Henry Thomas, his query was answered within a week. As it turned out, the musician was thinking about Mississippi blues musician James "Son" Thomas, but the archive passed along information about Trinidad drummer Henry Thomas as well.

It's the broader objectives of the American Folklife Center that occupy Jabbour's time, though. He has mastered the slippery skill of having both a cultural vision and the political

GATHERING LORE AND COLLECTING TRADITIONS

It's common knowledge that if you knock on wood while boasting of your good fortune, the luck won't leave you. But did you know that it's harmful to break into a funeral procession? Or that nine swallows of lemonade will stop a bad case of hicoughs?

These and other folk customs are contained in the seven-volume book series, *The Frank C. Brown Collection*, published by Duke Press between 1952 and 1964.

Brown, who was instrumental in forming the North Carolina Folklore Society in 1913, was one of Duke's earliest folklore specialists. In 1909 he joined the English faculty and later became university marshal and then controller when Trinity College became Duke.

Although Brown was a dedicated administrator, his passion was for modest country people, and he spent countless hours traveling throughout North Carolina to document their sayings, songs, and superstitions.

Even though the Duke Press series that organizes Brown's voluminous collection of oral and written lore is now out-of-print, his efforts still resound. The Archive of Folk Culture has copies of field recordings done by Brown in the early to mid-1900s. Housed in the Library of Congress' Thomas Jefferson Building, the Frank C. Brown recordings include eighty-sixteen-inch acetate discs of historical material.

Brown isn't the only Duke voice in the archive. Former English professor James Carpenter's extensive collection, taped in North Carolina, Mississippi, England, and Scotland, is also on disc, as



Duke's Brown: recording on the road

is an interview with him conducted by the American Folklife Center's Alan Jabbour A.M. '66, Ph.D. '68 at Carpenter's home in 1972. The collection of 179 wax cylinders, 223 twelve-inch acetate discs, and twenty-two ten-inch tapes, spans the period between 1929 and 1940.

Frank Warner '25 also tapped into the region's fascinating folk life tradition. With his wife, Anne, Warner gathered eastern coastal music using some of the earliest electronic recording devices. The originals are stored in the archive, but

Perkins Library has copies of those recordings to round out the Warner collection, which includes transcripts of 1,000 song texts and correspondence between musicians.

Works by these folklife explorers aren't locked up in a vault somewhere gathering dust. Anyone can use the archive's public reading room and listening area any weekday (except national holidays) to hear the voices of modest people living in the South, as well as experience the continuing legacy of Duke folklorists.

savvy to make that vision a reality, a lesson he says he learned under Nancy Hanks' tutelage at the National Endowment for the Arts. (Hanks '49 was chairman of the NEA from 1969 through 1977. A former Duke trustee, she died in 1983.) As a coordinating and consulting body for any number of regional, state, or federal enterprises, the center must be prepared to address a wide spectrum of needs and expectations.

Jabbour points to the recent Pinelands Folklife Project as a successful model of how the center can serve simultaneous purposes. When the New Jersey Pinelands Commission needed recommendations on protecting the Pinelands National Reserve, the center complied. Working with state and local agencies, the center helped produce three book-length publications, a half-hour public television program, a major exhibition, a scholarly conference, a series of educational

workshops, and a reference archive.

Even more remarkable than the 112-room, purple-martin palace in the Pinelands exhibit were the center's final recommendations to the Pinelands Commission for environmental planning, published in a book called *One Space, Many Places*. These included aggressive measures to insure cultural conservation, from development review and public education to adding local representatives to municipal planning boards. It's projects like these, says Jabbour, that allow the center to assume an advocacy role.

"Conservation is not just about nature," he says. "With the Pinelands project—as in everything we do—we wanted to introduce the concept of traditional culture as something that should be conserved. It's important to make folklife part of people's planning and decision-making about the future." ■

WATCHING THE GARDENS GROW

BY MARCUS EMBRY

THE SARAH P. DUKE GARDENS:

A BOTANICAL BIRTHDAY

A Duke horticulturist chronicles a half-century of the successes and struggles that have produced a result even grander than the original vision.

Walking through the Sarah P. Duke Gardens, people sometimes talk to the staff. "Oh, what a wonderful job," they say. "I'd love to be able to work with beauty outdoors all day."

Usually, the day is not cold, or muddy, or immediately following a torrential rainstorm when the staff is struggling to replace the washed-out paths. But for fifty years, the gardens have been celebrated for their beauty, while the land and the people who work it have built a history of struggle and success, of compromises that have produced a result even grander than the original vision.

When the architects first drew the plans for West Campus, James Buchanan Duke envisioned a large lake beside the Gothic structures to provide both beauty and recreation for the university community. By the beginning of the Thirties, however, the ravine along Flowers Drive had only been slightly cleared and the idea of a lake had been effectively abandoned for lack of funds. The area was surreptitiously used as a dumping ground for debris; many felt the area ill-suited to border the drive to the nearly completed Duke Chapel.

In 1932, Frederick M. Hanes, chairman of the department of medicine at Duke Hospital and an avid iris fancier, conceived the idea of turning the sloping woodlands into a garden for the benefit of the university. He asked John C. Wister of Philadelphia, a nationally recognized horticulturist and landscape designer (and then-president of the American Iris Society), to submit a proposal for the area. Wister's plan was ambitious: He envisioned a garden of national and regional prominence and relevance, illustrating the plants and methods best suited to the area and climate. By 1934, Hanes succeeded in obtaining \$20,000 from Sarah P. Duke, the wife of James' brother, Benjamin N. Duke, to construct the garden in her name.

The original garden was in an area from the Terraces to the South Lawn—or the Grass and Sky Garden—an area Frisbee-loving students and sun-worshippers now call "the Bowl." Wister wrote that it took hundreds of mule loads to clear the spot. Tons of leaf litter, cinders, and compost were used to amend the soil to a condition suitable for the cultivation of ornamental plants. The area originally cultivated was approximately fifteen acres, with an open space



surrounded by improved woodlands and meandering paths.

The little stream at the bottom of the original ravine became both a focal point and a recurring nightmare for the gardens. After the area was first planted with irises, various shrubs, and trees, the heartaches that underlie all gardening began. No one had any idea how much water came rushing down the stream during the deluges typical of June weather. The slopes of the valley oozed down and flowed off amidst torrents of water. Also, the bowl shape of the valley prevented good air circulation, a requirement for growing bearded irises. In the first hot, moist summer, Wister estimated losses in the tens of thousands owing to iris rot.

By 1936, Hanes asked a nationally recognized landscape designer from New York, Ellen Shipman, to study the situation. She recommended building a terraced garden at the back of the cleared area. When Sarah P. Duke died in September, her daughter, Mary Duke Biddle, decided to finance the construction of Shipman's terraces as a memorial.

Shipman's design was in the shape of a globe, with a pergola—called a “summer house”—at the top and a small pool at the bottom. The edges were defined by broadly curving paths, with seven terraces intersecting the circle latitudinally, and five walks climbing the terraces longitudinally—the center walk accented by two small pools and fountains. The rock terraces were made dry, without the evident use of mortar; the slanting light of morning and evening still ignites the beautiful pink-tinted flagstone.

On April 21, 1939, Mary Duke Biddle dedicated the Terraces to the memory of her mother, Sarah, “in whose life was blended the strength of the soil and the beauty of flowers.” In the succeeding fifty years, countless people have looked out from under the wisteria-covered pergola on top of the Terraces. Though different by season, year, and decade, the view has always been of the heart of the Sarah P. Duke Gardens, not manicured grounds around a historic edifice or landmark, but simply and elegantly a garden.

“The Sarah P. Duke Gardens,” says the current director, William L. Culberson, Hugo L. Blomquist Professor of Botany, “is one of the very few gardens in the South that is only a garden. People come to see it as a garden, not an ornament to something else.”

For the last fifty years, with funds from the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation and the university, the majority of the daily work and maintenance has occurred on the Terraces. Shipman's plans called for planting a combination of trees, shrubs, and perennial plants. Each terrace was to have an overall color scheme, and the combinations of all the colors would blend when viewed from the opposite slope. Shipman contracted with Frederic P. Leubuscher, one of the most

After the area was first planted with irises, shrubs, and trees, the heartaches that underlie all gardening began.

celebrated rock-garden designers of the time, to create a small rock outcropping on the slope that faced the Terraces, so the Italian formality would have a natural-looking counterpoint.

By 1939, the plantings were diverse, and the view of the pool at the bottom was obscured by trees and shrubs. But each terrace was filled with harmonious variety, reflecting the “cottage flower garden” style popular in landscaping at the time.

When superintendent Norfleet Webb retired in 1945, his successor, Thomas Haddon, treated each terraced bed as an entity, the colors and textures blending on an individual basis. During this time, the work was particularly demanding, and Haddon's own perfectionism led to the extraordinary measures of removing dead blossoms each and every morning, including Saturdays and Sundays. Not surprisingly, Haddon himself could often be found involved in these early morning weekend duties.

Richard Fillmore, who succeeded Haddon as superintendent in 1956, started the planting of homogeneous bands of color across each terrace. More interested in using the Terraces as a whole, he opened the view of the Terraces both from above, looking down to the fish pond, and from across the slope where Leubuscher's rock outcropping looked over the pool and up to the pergola. Shipman's elegant structure was revealed, the symmetry complemented by flowering trees lining the ascending walks, with upright evergreens punctuating the central axis and terraces spilling downward with flowers. Each terrace was a horizontal band of rock accented by broad stripes of solid color. Seasonal plantings have allowed a continuity of color throughout the year in the gardens; even winter is enlivened by a few early pansies that will not wait until spring to bloom.

Visitors find the gardens' staff pulling up plants four times a year—first tulips, then pansies, then petunias, then mums. Invariably, there are a few blooms left on the plants, since the staff must plant the next series of plants before the current season is totally bloomed out. “What are you going to do with those plants?” “Can I have some of the flowers?” “You're not going to throw those

away, are you?” people ask. But the staff never gives away any flowers at the gardens; one can only imagine the lines of people and time involved.

Not only visitors, but also the goldfish make demands of the staff. Every four or five years, the goldfish are removed from their pond at the base of the Terraces and the water is drained so the rock walls and bottom can be inspected and cleaned. With lives of relative leisure and the over-generous feedings by visitors, the fish have grown fairly hefty. Their sheer bulk and number require more than a small pool for temporary shelter.

Two years ago, the staff lined a large undeveloped gulley in the Blomquist Garden with plastic and filled it with water for a temporary home. The current superintendent, Harry Jenkins, remembers once when the fish were stored in the little pool and fountain in front of the East Duke Building on East Campus. (There have been a few there ever since.) And one year, the fish were held in the pool on the South Lawn. Unfortunately for the staff that year, when the South Lawn pool was partially drained to facilitate their retrieval, the goldfish promptly swam up the underground culvert toward the Terraces. Donning waders and fishnets, the staff trooped up the narrow, dark tunnel in search of the little renegades.

The total land area available to the gardens was about fifty acres, all along the banks of the little stream that carved the gentle ravine so long ago. Both Wister's and Shipman's plans were limited to the fifteen-acre area cleared for the pond. The gardens' director, botany professor Paul J. Kramer, and Superintendent Fillmore recognized the need to develop other points of interest in the woodlands surrounding the Terraces and the upper portions of the stream. Calling on one of his pre-Duke contacts, Fillmore engaged William B.S. Leong, landscape architect and city planner for Boston, to draw up a master plan for the development of the entire gardens property.

Leong's plan finally recognized all the area available to the gardens. The parking lot and main entrance from Anderson Street were the first of Leong's plans to be built. This plan, and the subsequent implementation of various parts of it by Fillmore, marked the point at which the Sarah P. Duke Gardens became more than a beautiful terrace beside the West Campus. Few of the gardens' current visitors can believe that the formal entrance along Anderson Street was not part of the gardens' original plan.

The main entrance affords a view of Duke Chapel that gradually disappears behind the trees. A traditional European landscape design, this is one of the best “disappearing vistas” in the Southeast available to garden visitors. After entering the wrought iron gates that echo the Gothic motif of West



Strata various: Each terrace is a horizontal band of rock accented by broad stripes of solid color, detailed at left. Seasonal plantings allow a continuity of color throughout the year.



The changing landscape: the "cottage flower garden" style of the late Forties, top, featured diverse plantings of trees and shrubs. In the Fifties, Richard Fillmore opened the view of the Terraces, accenting Ellen Shipman's original structure with homogeneous bands of color across each terrace, pictured above right today.

Campus, visitors walk down a long allée of Linden trees to arrive at the circular rose garden. The rose garden serves as an axis from which all areas of the gardens are available, even though the stone walls and seasonal plantings in the middle of the circle are reminiscent of the Terraces.

The flower-lined road from the roses to the Azalea Court behind the pergola marks the boundary of the H.L. Blomquist Garden of Native Plants.

In the 1959 master plan, Leong suggested the construction of a fern garden, where people could walk quietly and contemplate a natural setting among mature trees. In 1965, with funds collected from friends, students, and associates of the late Hugo L. Blomquist, the first professor of botany at Duke, a fern garden was begun in Blomquist's memory. Gradually, a three-acre site of mature Carolina pines just east of the Terraces was planted with ferns and native plants. The Blomquist Garden has grown exponentially over the years, now covering six and one-half intensively planted acres with a collection of more than 310 genera and 650 species. Considered the only native-plants garden in the southeastern United States to be planted so aesthetically and intensively, the Blomquist Garden shows exquisite use of topographical microclimates to grow plants from both the coastal plains and the Appalachian mountains.

This past winter brought the installation

The new pond serves as a focal point for the Asiatic Arboretum, collections of Asian species of bamboo, magnolia, rhododendron, maple, and others.

of a carved limestone fountain in the Blomquist Garden's pavilion. According to Ed Steffek, the horticulturist in charge, the Blomquist Garden now has more of a finished aspect. "The new pavilion," he says, "gives a focal point to the garden—some place for the paths to lead the visitor." The pavilion was built as a memorial with funds from the Blomquist family and friends, and it faces a small pond traversed by North Carolina millstones given by the family of the late William Leong. After the pavilion was finished, a pond was developed. As Steffek shaped and lined the pond with rock and plastic, he discovered a spring underneath; now the mosses and carnivorous plants that live in the pond

have their own supply of water, regardless of drought.

Throughout the history of the Sarah P. Duke Gardens, the little stream has been a recurring problem. Though usually pacific and gentle, it was turned into a raging torrent by rain showers. The estimated 170 acres drained by the stream were slowly paved over as the hospital expanded, Erwin Road was widened and developed, and the university added Central Campus and more parking lots.

Larry T. Daniel, the current associate director of the gardens, recalls that "during real heavy rains, water sometimes would cover the lower terrace, about one and one-half feet above the level of the goldfish pond, and the fish would wash out in the current. When the water receded, the fish were left flopping around on the South Lawn. So we would have to gather them up and put them back in the pool."

The little stream has finally met its match in a large, sweeping pond in the northern, or upper part of the gardens. Designed by Linda Jewell, who chairs the Harvard School of Landscape Design, the new pond opened a vista through the previously undeveloped woods. Alumni contributions to the Annual Fund have paid for a sprinkler system for the Terraces and the South Lawn, using the pond as its source.

The new pond also serves as a focal point for the Asiatic Arboretum, perhaps the



Gothic gateway: Leading to the Rose Circle, Joseph G. Barnes' gate design, executed in the late Sixties, pays homage to the Chapel's stained glass by use of a variety of patterns on the panels. Within some of the panes, Barnes welded various designs—Christian, pagan, mythological, and abstract. He died before seeing his work in situ, but his son oversaw the project's installation.

greatest legacy Culberson will leave as director. All the land north of the new pond's dam and the Rose Circle will finally be developed. Guided by an overall design plan of Jewell's, and covering more than twenty acres, this arboretum will feature collections of Asian species of bamboo, magnolia, rhododendron, maple, and many others. This new collection will not only demonstrate the similarity between plant species of the southeastern United States and those of central and eastern Asia, but will also recognize the importance of Asian species in our current landscapes.

According to Paul Jones, the horticulturist in charge of the Asian collection, "it will be about twenty years until the first trees we planted start to fill out to interesting sizes and develop." Jones grows many of the plants from seeds he receives from botanic gardens in Asia. Because the arboretum is still in its infancy, it lacks special features like the bridges and quiet grooves of other parts of the gardens. "Plants, especially the woody plants, are the foundation of the arboretum, but what will tie it all together to make it a finished product are Oriental touches, like a teahouse, arched bridges, and ornamental lanterns." Visitors already enjoying the heady aroma of Korean forsythia in February and the unfamiliar blooms of Royal azalea in March seldom realize that the growing collection around them is a rarity for this part of the United States.

In celebrating the Duke Gardens' golden anniversary in a ceremony on April 15, the granddaughter of Sarah P. Duke, Mary D.B.T. Semans '39, was to speak from the same spot—the pergola, or summer house—where her mother, Mary Duke Biddle, dedicated the gardens fifty years before. But, once again, the weather had its say in the gardens and rain moved the ceremonies inside.

The gardens have grown from fifteen to fifty-five acres, which continue to be cultivated into formal and informal gardens. Now that the sometimes wild stream is tamed, its waters feed without incident some of the 2,000-plus species of plants. Six horticulturists and two gardeners work constantly on grounds maintenance and additions. Frederick Hanes' original vision of an iris garden beside the new campus now attracts, a half-century later, nearly 200,000 visitors a year.

But it's more than just another pretty place. Says the Duke Gardens' director Culberson, "I think that since the gardens are a part of the university, they are a place that should stimulate thought—a thinking garden. Because of such features as the Blomquist Garden and the Asian Arboretum, their significance is both intellectual and aesthetic." ■

Embry '82 is a horticulturist at the Sarah P. Duke Gardens.

A PEAT BOG FOR THE GARDENS



Set within the meandering paths of the Blomquist Garden of Native Plants is a shaded pavilion, built as a memorial with funds from the Blomquist family and friends. It faces a small, spring-fed pond traversed by North Carolina millstones given by the family of the late William Leong, the landscape architect who drew up the master plan for the entire Duke Gardens property. A carved limestone fountain was installed last winter.

Duke horticulturists have created a peat bog in front of the pavilion on the edge of the pond. Well represented in the eastern parts of North Carolina, boggy, swampy areas are home for many plants that cannot survive anywhere else.

One particularly fascinating group of plants that live in the peat moss are the carnivorous plants, the Venus flytrap and



Cultivated carnivore: the Venus flytrap

the pitcher plant. Insects are lured by the plants' enticing nectar or bright colors, then snared and slowly digested.

The Venus flytrap catches the insect in an appendage reminiscent of a baseball glove, which closes over when the trigger hairs are set off. The pitcher plant is funnel-shaped; once inside the cone, the insect cannot climb out because of inside hairs pointing down. Although these

plants have chlorophyll and photosynthesize like other plants, they live in a very acidic, nutrient-poor environment, and their unique appetite helps provide what the soil cannot.

"To build the bog, we've anchored peat moss from the bank out onto the water over a foot deep," says horticulturist Ed Steffek. He and two Duke botany professors emeriti, Lewis Anderson and Dwight Billings, have collected various species of sphagnum moss from eastern North Carolina. "We've planted more than fifteen species to see which will be most successful here," Steffek says. "Although peat bogs are fragile and very slow growing, once established, this will be a real treat." And it will be a suitable tribute to Hugo L. Blomquist, who was an expert on the science of peat mosses.

ILLUSTRATION BY WILLIAM T. GREENE

HOME, HEARTH AND THE HOLOCAUST

BY JOAN OLECK

CLAUDIA KOONZ:

BEARING WITNESS

In her landmark study of women in the Third Reich, *Mothers in the Fatherland*, a Duke historian proposes that there is a gender response to evil.

When the corpses from the extermination camp at Treblinka had been buried, the barracks and monoxide gas chambers had been demolished, and grass again began to grow over these man-made monuments to death, a researcher at last confronted Franz Stangl, the Treblinka commandant, with the question all humanity wanted to ask.

How?

"That's what I am trying to explain to you," answered Stangl, by then awaiting execution. "The only way I could live was compartmentalizing my thinking. I had to do [my job] as well as I could. That is how I am."

Compartmentalizing? the interviewer pressed. What has that to do with the murders at Treblinka of more than 700,000 innocent Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, and political dissidents? What has that to do with the social exclusion of friends and neighbors that helped the Holocaust happen at all?

And just exactly how did you personally hold on?

"I don't know," said Stangl weakly, groping for an explanation. And finally finding one. "Perhaps my wife," the commandant said, brightening. "My love for my wife!"

Exactly, says Duke's Claudia Koonz, answering Stangl's question decades later. With the passage of time, the associate professor of German history explains, it becomes clear just how ordinary people got caught up in Hitler's madness: love of wives, of husbands, children, and home; love separate and apart from love of country.

Again and again in her landmark study of women in the Third Reich, *Mothers in the Fatherland* (St. Martin's Press, 1987), Koonz underscores her premise that there exists a gender response to evil. That there exists a link between gender and genocide. "What they did was compartmentalize," she says of the butchers at Treblinka, at Auschwitz, at Chelmo; she is addressing Duke's Women's Studies Symposium in March now. "What they did was say to themselves, 'By day I did one thing; by night I did another. Who I was, was in my family. What I did was for my nation.'"

"In other words," Koonz says, "instead of talking about 'law and order,' which are not quite the same, we should be talking about the polarity of human needs as being 'love and order': about love in the private sphere, order in the public sphere. And so these men who testified over and over again used that



word 'compartmentalize.' And I feel that's the ultimate danger of our nostalgia for a 'better feminine world.' Which is, a better kind of world, but it's also compartmentalized, and therefore I think it's very dangerous. And I think it's sad we might have to adopt an androgynous model.

"But, though it may be less romantic, I think it's our only choice."

Nazi leaders' psychological separations were only one part of the gender/genocide link Koonz uncovered in her ten years of research. There is also the paradox she found of Hitler claiming to uplift the family while actually destroying it. There are the ways women first supported, then finally sabotaged, state-run eugenic sterilization. Toward a "pure" Germanic race. There are the bizarre choices Nazi-era women made in their own minds to rationalize their total loss of power under the Hitler regime.

En route, Koonz confronted a choice of her own: to continue her grim tour of human cruelty. "The really depressing part for me was watching people who have ethical principles incrementally sell themselves out. That really got to me," the Duke professor acknowledges. "Trying to decide"—as the Nazis did—"who's people and who isn't people" and all this contrast with a decent ethic toward other [racially pure] people like yourself.

"A bifurcated society based on biology."

It was a choice all right, but ultimately scholarship won out, says the sandy-haired, perpetually wired professor. One reason may be the fact that except for one 1938 book by an American in Nazi Germany, no one before had ever examined female involvement in the Reich. Rather, women were assumed to be silently immersed in *Kinder, Küche, Kirche* (Children, Church, Kitchen) as Hitler decreed. Far above the slaughter, the stormtroopers, the SS.

Once Koonz got involved, she found it wasn't so. And almost immediately she was hooked.

"Fifty thousand books have been written about Nazi Germany, but in 1978"—when she began this project—"there wasn't a monograph on women," Koonz tells a visitor to her office one March morning. "If you're a historian, you don't get that kind of space in life. I suppose it's like if you're working in sub-atomic particles and you find a new one. Or you're exploring the Antarctic and you find a new geologic formation. Everything says 'go for it.'"

"I didn't choose it because I was a feminist or anti-feminist. I certainly didn't choose it because I thought it would be fun. I just saw this empty space . . ."

It was a space Koonz had been approaching since the late 1970s, when she completed her Ph.D. on Germany's post-World War I reparations ("You can't imagine a more deadly

There are the bizarre choices Nazi-era women made in their own minds to rationalize their total loss of power under the Hitler regime.

topic," she groans). Much earlier, she had traveled to the Federal Republic during a high-school summer in Switzerland. Subsequently, she polished her language skills during her junior year of college at Munich.

Those memories are happy ones, says Koonz. Those were her student hitchhiking days, when businessmen in Mercedes Benzes would offer rides—and always the best of manners. "You like our *autobahn*?" they would ask, gunning the gas pedal. "Oh, yes, it seems very fast, and scenic too," the young Claudia would reply. The drivers would speak again, with a smug turn of the lips: "You would never guess who built it." But Claudia knew.

"I had a kind of stereo impression," she recalls of those early forays into the Nazi psyche. "I was learning about the history but hearing about the memories, and there was nothing in common. It occurred to me that all these wonderful people who gave me rides had in fact been young during this terrible period, and I think when you're young the whole world looks better no matter what, especially if the post-World War era has brought occupation, recovery from bombing, and a divided nation."

For her German contacts, the equally terrible period was Weimar Germany, the republic that followed the humiliating treaty at Versailles, when Germans periodically partied, then starved. The period of Bertolt Brecht and Hermann Hesse, when German women became the first in the world from a major power to vote, when they entered the professions and experienced unheard-of sexual and artistic freedoms. It was a period that Claudia's chauffeurs on the *autobahn* couldn't damn to hell enough. Because after Hitler's rise to power in 1933, they would tell her, "The streets were clean." Literally and figuratively. The potholes of Weimar were gone, and so were the prostitutes—only to return with a vengeance, with sexual diseases, when the American GIs arrived. Especially, they would be sure to add, the black GIs.

The young American understood the deadly tradeoff she was hearing. "Part of that cleanliness was achieved by slaughtering Jews, getting rid of 'alien' elements," Koonz

says. "When I was a kid, I didn't press them on that. Now I do, but you don't get anywhere; it's like firing a machine gun into a bale of cotton."

Ultimately, this eldest daughter of a small-town Wisconsin dentist and his wife settled down to study German history. A Ph.D. from Rutgers followed a master's from Columbia, and then it was on to a teaching job at College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts. Yet Holy Cross proved only a base for Koonz because she never spent more than three semesters in a row there; she was continually running off to Europe to continue her research. "That was Weimar history, happy history. The wonderful Twenties we love so much. It was with real sorrow that I said goodbye to the Twenties and went over the waterfall into Nazi Germany."

A female figure looming large over the abyss would play a major role in Koonz's findings. Her name? Frau Gertrude Scholtz-Klink, head of Hitler's Women's Bureau, whom Koonz interviewed in 1981 and promptly decided was the motivating force for a consumer, not academic, book. She was "proud, athletic, and trim," Koonz writes in her preface. A wiry woman with gray braids, prim attire, and sensible shoes. She was also the *fuhrerin* who'd once held sway over eight million German women. She was arrogant, Koonz continues: Her "aesthetic sensibility was wounded" at all those yellow stars on Berliners' coats.

What's more, Scholtz-Klink was absolutely, totally unrepentant. And her American interviewer was enraged. So much so that she almost—as she writes in her book—lost her cool. "I poured more tea," writes Koonz of her interview. "I repressed my only reaction: a fantasy [about Scholtz-Klink] . . . her face turning blue as hands closed tightly around her throat."

Were such written acts of outrage befitting a scholar? Koonz says they were. "I decided: Here I am, ten years of my time, nobody else knows as much as I do. All this depression, all this sadness, writing about this dreadful material. If, after all of that, I can't write in the first person and here and there put in my opinion, well, what's it all about? And I have to say it didn't bother the people at Duke at all. They hired me."

Indeed, Duke history chairman Warren Lerner is generous with praise for her book. "Extraordinary, a little bit of personal touch, vibrant and dynamic," are some of his words. "I think we scooped the field," Lerner says of Koonz's recruitment, "by reading [her pre-published manuscript] and going after her before others had heard of her."

Students also like Koonz. The day of her women's studies lecture, a packed audience warms to her spirited words, her painful revelations, and her bit of comic relief as she strides Amazon-style across the classroom to

mimic a *Wehrmacht* female officer. "They vote with their feet—into her class," Lerner says of the Duke student response to Koonz.

The critics also cast a favorable vote. "A book of great historical and moral importance," Robert Jay Lifton wrote in *The New York Times*. *Mothers in the Fatherland* has been named a National Book Award nominee and an outstanding Book in Women's History. The day of the interview, Koonz had received yet another honor, this time from the Jesuit group Sigma Alpha Nu.

And this is important, Koonz says, because she had feared the Jesuits' wrath for her revelations about early Catholic indifference to Hitler. Of course, the Protestants were indifferent, too, the professor points out. So were the powerful two- and three-million-member women's groups of the Hitler era. Anti-Semitism, tragically, was natural for many Germans in those days.

So it was rare indeed for a Jewish woman to hear what a friend of Koonz's once heard, during Hitler's reign, from a certified "Aryan" neighbor: "Ilse, I can't talk to you in the street, we can't even exchange glances. But here's the key to our attic door, and I want you to know if your family ever needs to go to the attic, here's how you do it . . ."

In fact, German women more often than not enthusiastically joined in Hitler's move to "cleanse" the race, to uphold the family, Koonz learned as she journeyed across West Germany. Traveling by Eurail pass year after year in town after town, she dug into yellowed archives, reading thousands of women's-organization documents, letters to priests, SS reports on civilian morale. Repeatedly, the American researcher depended on the kindness of strangers—both archivists who wanted the truth told, and elderly ex-Nazis who wanted it left alone, at any cost.

How did women contribute? As men did the killing, Koonz writes in her book, women guarded an "emotional space" for them. This was their *lebensraum*, their sphere of power within which, German women incorrectly reasoned, they could hold sway. This was the place from which they would reproduce—winning medals for seven children or more. This was the place from which they could send little Hans off to his Hitler Youth group—or ignore the cries of Jewish neighbors being "deported."

"Each partner performed the function prescribed for it by nature," Hitler wrote. To which Koonz adds: "These wives did not directly participate in evil but, on the contrary, fulfilled 'nature's role' by normalizing a masculine world gone amok."

A modern-day analogy, she says, is fundamentalist women's urge to return to home and hearth.

"On the crudest level," the professor says about what women contributed to Hitler, "it was the nurses, teachers, and social workers



Koonz: explaining how ordinary people got caught up in Hitler's madness

because they had to target the 'unfit' for sterilization and later euthanasia. From 1933 through 1939, 350,000 Germans were sterilized against their will. And typically, Koonz learned, it was the religious groups who selected the victims because the Nazis wanted no part of the dirty work and because eugenics knowledge was so primitive.

But something happened. The Protestant women and Catholic nuns who'd supported this racial purity concept for the *Volk* saw the pain first sterilization, then euthanasia, inflicted. "This is my only hope out of the whole saga," Koonz says. "That, in fact, people of real decency ultimately are capable of seeing that their ideal is wrong when it doesn't produce what they expected." Small acts of ingenuity—by women—saved untold numbers, she found. "Catholic nurses were told by their bishop to cooperate with sterilization, but there was opposition from the Pope, so what did they do? They got a form which said, 'Please report everybody in your institution, school, or hospital who is genetically unfit.' So they answered back, 'Thank you for this wonderful questionnaire. I want to know just precisely how to fill it out. Tell me, the category 'feeble-minded': Is a student feeble-minded because of the home environment or because of something genetic?'"

"They put a stranglehold on the bureaucracy," Koonz says with a mischievous smile. "As tireless as the bureaucrats were, these nuns were just as good."

Larger acts—active resistance—also came from women, Koonz learned. One in five arrested by the Nazis was female, she found. But she theorized they were a greater proportion still, because women were so "beneath

suspicion," so inferior, they could get away with it. They could play on SS officers' machismo. They weren't circumscribed. And they could be sly. "Women in Nazi Germany could only buy fifty sheets of paper at a time because people were afraid of the mimeograph. So how many women pushed their baby carriages around and added fifty sheets here, fifty there?" Koonz says during her March lecture.

Saddest of all were the Jewish women. How did you know when to leave? Koonz asked the survivors, those who got out before the Final Solution. "It turns out that in case after case it wasn't papa, it was mama," she reports. Some younger people, with fewer financial and emotional ties to the Fatherland, willingly took the route to the "New World" and new opportunities. "But when whole families left, the decision-making went like this: Papa had served in the First World War, he has his business, his father's business, he'd been to *gymnasium* with other German boys. He said, 'This is my country, I am proud and I am staying, we are not going to turn tail.' And Mama opted for flight. Why? She said, 'I thought about the future, I didn't think about the past, and I thought, where would the children be happy?'"

Typically, the Jewish women also had another thought, Koonz found: How to get hold of a Manhattan phone directory, to write to Americans of the same surname begging for affidavits of support for visas.

Inevitably, most Jewish women did not survive, despite their wits and their bravery. For years scholars have believed that pregnant Jewish women were first into the gas chambers because they were unable to work. The truth, Koonz learned, was that amid Hitler's eugenics hysteria, pregnant Jews "were the most dangerous. They were able to reproduce."

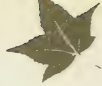
"Every assumption you have working in this field is upended. It's like the Bermuda Triangle," the professor says with a sigh. "You go in with a set of assumptions, then you turn the kaleidoscope one quarter turn and everything falls in a different order."

One assumption Koonz always had was that she could never personally cave in to the kind of pressure the Nazis exerted. To hate. To subordinate. To separate out.

Then she was in a photocopy store in the fashionable Berlin suburb of Dahlem. And ahead of her a German man had just lost a mark in the coin slot of a machine. "Ach, the dirty Jews stole my mark," Koonz heard him say. "And I just thought, 'God, let me out of here.' But I didn't say anything, and I got home afterward and said, 'Claudia, you were silent. You weren't brave enough to turn around and talk.'"

"So I made a resolution: to try every time I could to turn around and be brave." ■

Oleck, a frequent contributing writer to this magazine, is now assistant features editor for The Detroit News.



DON'T FALL BEHIND...

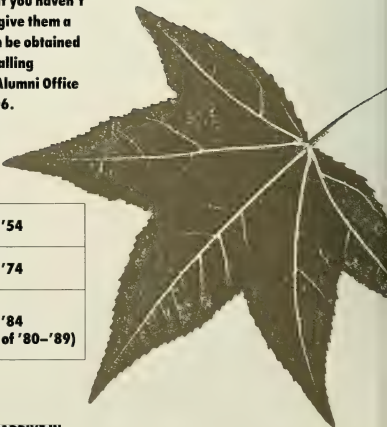
ON REUNION PLANS. You might miss: Joe College weekend, "Student for a Day" classes and lectures, Kegs on the wall, Cabin parties, Bottomless beer in the CI, President Brodie's State of the University address, good ol' Southern pig pickings, Airball '89 and much, much more. And don't let your friends miss out on all the fun and memories. If you haven't heard from Charlie or Jane in a while, give them a call. Addresses and phone numbers can be obtained through the Alumni Records Office by calling 1-919-684-2490 or by writing to the Alumni Office at 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706.

Here are the dates:



October 6-8	Classes of '44, '49 and '54
October 27-29	Classes of '59, '69 and '74
November 10-12	Homecoming: Classes of '64, '79 and '84 Young Alumni: (Classes of '80-'89)

**LOOK FOR REGISTRATION MATERIALS TO ARRIVE IN
THE MAIL NEXT MONTH.**



DUKE

ALUMNI REGISTER

SALUTING STEDMAN

Asheboro business executive, philanthropist, and civic leader W. David Stedman '42 received the 1989 Distinguished Alumni Award at commencement exercises May 14. Established in 1982 by the General Alumni Association, the award is given to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions made in their own fields of work, in service to the university, or in the betterment of humanity.

Stedman, who is chairman of the Stedman Foundation and W. David Stedman Associates, is a native of Randolph County. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a degree in economics. He served in the Navy during World War II before earning a degree in industrial administration from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and a master's in astronomy from Georgetown University.

From 1960 to 1984, he was president of the Stedman Corporation, a thirteen-plant textile manufacturing firm based in Asheboro, North Carolina. He was chairman of the board from 1978 to 1986. He is past chairman of the National Knitwear Manufacturers Association, the U.S. Apparel Council, the International Secretariat of the Knitting Industries, the Conference of National Association Chief Executive Officers, and the North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry.

He currently serves on the executive committee of the North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry, on the North Carolina Council on Economic Education, and on the board for the Business Foundation of North Carolina. He is a certified lay speaker in the United Methodist Church and a member of the Tomorrow's America Foundation board. An outspoken advocate of the free enterprise system and the author of the book *Our Living Constitution*, he received *Industry Week Magazine's* 1983 Annual Excellence in Management (Free Enterprise) Award.

During his long association with Duke, he was the first president of the Duke Club of Asheboro/Randolph County, a past member and chairman of the Duke University Hospi-



Stedman: named Distinguished Alumnus for 1989

tal Advisory Board, and a member of the Duke University Divinity School Fellowship. In 1988, he and his wife, Sarah, established with a \$4-million gift the Sarah W. Stedman Center for Nutritional Studies. He and his wife have three daughters: Sally, Nancy Jane, and Anne Louise.

His other involvements with education have included serving on the Asheboro City Board of Education and the boards of trustees for Pfeiffer College and Methodist College. He has also been on advisory committees for the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and the North Carolina Board of Education.

A long-time supporter of the North Carolina Zoological Park who was instrumental in bringing it to Asheboro, Stedman received the zoological council's highest honor in 1986 for outstanding contributions to the park. The same year, he was named Citizen of the Year by the Asheboro/Randolph Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to speaking around the world on the subject of free enterprise and the U.S. Constitution, Stedman has lectured and published extensively on topics related to astronomy and archaeology. A former instructor of astronomy at the University of North

Carolina at Greensboro, he holds membership in the American Astronomical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the North Carolina Academy of Science.

Past recipients of the Distinguished Alumni Award are former Secretary of Commerce Juanita Morris Kreps A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48; novelist William Stryker '47; current Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Hanford Dole '58; Duke Endowment Chair Mary Duke Biddle Trent Semans '39; author Reynolds Price '55; and businessman and philanthropist Edwin Lee Jones Jr. B.S.C.E. '48.

Nominations for the 1990 Distinguished Alumni Award can be made on a special form available in these pages, or from the Alumni Affairs office. The deadline is September 1. To receive additional forms, write Barbara Pattishall, Alumni Affairs Associate Director, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C.; or call toll free 1-800-FOR-DUKE (in North Carolina, 1-800-3DU-ALUM).

SINGULAR SCHOLAR

Freshman Ronald S. Friedman enters the Class of 1993 this year with his sights set on science and medicine and an ear attuned to the alto sax. He'll also arrive with a \$6,000 Alumni Endowed Scholarship.

This year's recipient of the merit-based award will be the Richard E. Thigpen Scholar. Thigpen '22, L. '22 was the first alumni secretary of Duke's Trinity College from 1923 to 1929. He was chairman of the National Council in 1948 and president of the General Alumni Association in 1952. A former trustee and member of the board of trustees' executive committee, he was named trustee emeritus in 1973. He lives in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Friedman, whose father is Fred J. Friedman '50, attended Livingston High School in Livingston, New Jersey. He received a National Merit Commendation and graduated in the top tenth of his class. He was a member of the Key Club, the Model Congress, and the Model United Nations. His musical interests range from being invited to play

saxophone at the inauguration of New Jersey's governor to performing in a local rock band.

The merit-based scholarships were established a decade ago by the General Alumni Association. Preference is given to children of alumni. The awards, which are renewable annually, were originally set at \$3,000. They were increased to \$5,000 in 1985 and to \$6,000 this year.

MATCH UP WITH MENTORS

Black freshmen were matched up with black alumni mentors in a pilot program that goes beyond orienting them to university life on a predominantly white campus. Sponsored by the Duke University Black Alumni Connection (DUBAC), the program introduces the freshmen to area volunteers who can provide career and scholarly guidance.

Before they arrive on campus, the freshmen are asked to indicate their talents and what careers they might explore. Duke then matches them with alumni who have interest in those areas. Although the program only began last fall semester, seventy of Duke's ninety-eight black freshmen took part.

During orientation, the freshmen attended a reception where they met their alumni mentors and black Duke faculty members. Program coordinator Maureen Cullins '76, a mentor herself, says, "We're excited about the program. We've gotten 20 percent of area alumni to participate." About 200 black Duke alumni live in the Triangle area, and of those, forty-three worked with one or more students.

The alumni agree to make a minimum of four personal contacts per semester with their freshman matches, and some mentors invited students to work with them firsthand. It's important for students to begin exploring career possibilities early, says Joby Branson '85, Duke assistant director of admissions and an alumni mentor who helped get the program started. Mentors can help them find summer jobs in their field, and a mentor who can't find a job for the student may be able to put him or her in touch with someone who can.

The program enhances Duke's appeal as a university where black students are welcome, says Branson. Duke is one of a small number of universities to offer such a program for blacks. "We'd like to expand it to other areas with high concentrations of alumni, such as Washington, DC., and Atlanta," he says.

Thaddeus Coleman, of Montgomery, Alabama, says his mentor helped him stay focused. "He helps me remember the importance of doing your best." Although Coleman plans to major in mechanical engineering



and eventually enter the Air Force, he is interested in public relations and marketing. His mentor works in the public relations field, and both he and his wife work with other Duke freshmen. "They've been real helpful in telling us what we can expect when we get to the real world," says Coleman. "It's just nice having someone to talk to who's been there."

Another freshman participant, Valdar Serrant of Bridgeport, Connecticut, says she is grateful to her mentor for acquainting her with the Durham community and exposing her to jazz and the arts. "It's kind of like having a family away from home," Serrant says.

WE TRY HARDER

Small clubs are a strong link in the national chain of Duke contacts. Their presence in areas with a small number of alumni is as vital as those in major cities such as Washington, Atlanta, or New York City.

One such example is the Duke club in Montana, a state with only eighty alumni. Joan Finn McCracken B.S.N. '58 is the club contact there, as well as the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee (AAAC) chair. Timing and perseverance were her tools for an April gathering held in Billings with Duke geologist Orrin Pilkey. Originally in transit to Portland, Oregon, for a talk to oceanographers, Pilkey was persuaded to make a detour to Montana. Through the Rocky Mountain College geology department, McCracken helped arrange a luncheon presentation for the Montana Geological Society and schedule the state's first Duke



club event, an evening presentation for alumni and the college community.

Opportunistic might best describe the necessary tack smaller clubs must take, even abroad. When Duke Chancellor William G. Anlyan sponsored a May reception in Paris for the Duke in France study abroad participants at EDUCO, the Duke club in Paris jumped on the bandwagon. Alumni, parents, and friends in Belgium and France were invited for a discussion of Duke current events and the program in international studies. Dr. Anlyan and Professor Edward A. Tiryakian, director of Duke's Center for International Studies, were guest speakers. Joseph J. Smallhoover '75 is the Paris club contact, as well as AAAC chair.

The Duke Club of Hawaii staged a "Celebrate Duke" event when twenty-five Duke travelers were there in January, hosted by the Duke Travel Program. Outgoing club president Page Brewster '83 and incoming president Jeff Portnoy J.D. '72 welcomed Harry Gotwalds, Duke development director, who gave a report on Duke today and presented recognition awards for Kay Hammond and William Hammond '57, Ph.D. '67; Dorothy Alexander Luchans '41; and Dr. Raymond Taniguchi.



Spirit of '89: seniors celebrate on the Alumni House lawn at the annual Senior Picnic in late April. Class president Brian Dilsheimer introduced Michelle Hewitt, who presented the class gift, a scholarship endowment for community service, to Arts & Sciences and Trinity College Dean Richard A. White.

Working in concert with other Duke touring groups has also proven effective. When the Duke Chorale went on the road in concert, Duke clubs in Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Chicago held either receptions or dinners in March to welcome them. And when the Pitchforks were on the West Coast, the Duke Club of San Diego invited them to sing for their supper at an alumni dinner.

As always, the biggest draws for club events are faculty experts and administrators. Religion professors Carol and Eric Meyers updated alumni in February on their archaeo-

logical excavations at Sephoris in Galilee; he addressed the Duke Club of Charlotte/Mecklenburg, whose new president is Charles R. Daul '69, and she met with the Duke Club of Miami, whose presidents are Rhonda Montoya '86 and Kelly Luther '86.

In April, Duke history professor Robert Durden spoke on the Duke family to the Duke Club of Roanoke, which is headed by Harriet Livingston Key '63. "An Anthropologist Looks at Advertising" was Professor William "Mack" O'Barr's topic for a dinner organized by the Duke Club of Columbus, Ohio, and hosted by James Savage III '78, the club's president. NASA historian Alex Roland discussed the space program at a dinner arranged by the Duke Club of Jacksonville, Florida, where Clay B. Tousey Jr. J.D. '76 is president.

The Duke Club of Kansas City held a reception at the home of Julie Campbell Esrey '60 and her husband, Bill, for Bruce Payne, director of Duke's Leadership Program at the Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, and Joel Fleishman, university senior vice-president and chairman of the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering.

RATING THE DUKE EXPERIENCE

On a scale from 1 to 10, the Class of 1988 gives Duke an 8.53, according to results from the latest Duke Experience Survey. Four years ago, the first year of the survey, the Class of 1985 gave Duke an overall rating of 8.49; the four-year average is 8.45.

The survey, funded by the Duke Alumni Association, is mailed in December to the newest graduates of Trinity College and the School of Engineering; the number responding has averaged 583. Each class is asked for ratings in three areas: academic life, student

and residential life, and services and facilities.

Academic pressure for the Class of 1988 received a 6.72 rating, which was the average rating for all previous surveys. And the pressure was self-imposed, with graduate school hopes contributing strongly. Fifty-nine percent of the respondents said that the undergraduate curriculum was neither more or less demanding than expected and 77.6 percent felt that it should be neither more or less demanding; 60 percent were satisfied with the number of graduation requirements, while 23.1 percent said there should be more. Compared to the classes of 1985 and 1986, the classes of '87 and '88 are studying less (an average of 8.3 percent studying 0-10 hours per week), but slightly more than 40 percent of all of the students studied 21-30 hours per week.

In terms of importance, the most popular cultural events, according to the ratings, were Freewater Films, Quad Flix, Broadway at Duke, and Major Speakers. The trend over the last four years calls for more resources to be directed to Major Speakers. On a scale from 1 to 10, *The Chronicle* received a 7.97 rating for campus news coverage. The Associated Students of Duke University (ASDU) was rated 5.12 on how well it reflected student opinion, and 4.09 as to its influence on university administration.

Both the Placement Office and Student Health showed an increase over the past four years: the Placement Office rating was 3.86 in 1985 and 4.87 in 1988, with only 22 percent finding jobs through that office; Student Health grew from 5.89 to 6.56. The Class of 1988 rated Food Services an overall 6.06 in quality and 6.29 in service.

Looking back at their Duke experience, graduates gave the highest rating in importance to Duke's developing "my abilities to think, question and express myself" at 8.53 on a scale of 10, with the second highest rating, at 7.86, for making "me a more informed, active and responsible person." And 93.4 percent of those responding said they would select Duke again if given the same choices.

CLASS NOTES

Write: Class Notes Editor, Alumni Affairs, Duke University, 614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27706

News of alumni who have received graduate or professional degrees but did not attend Duke as undergraduates appears under the year in which the advanced degree was awarded. Otherwise the year designates the person's undergraduate class.

20s, 30s & 40s

William G. Sharpe '26 is a retired banker, lawyer, and farmer living in Elm City, N.C.

J. Lamar Callaway M.D. '33, B.S.M. '35 is the first honorary member of the Masters Dermatologic Association. The James B. Duke Professor Emeritus at Duke's medical school is former chief of dermatology at Duke Medical Center.

Hilliard F. Hardin '39 was named one of the Top Ten Members of the American Business Women's Association last October. She is supervisor of the microbiology section at the John L. McClellan Memorial Veteran's Hospital in Little Rock, Ark. She is also an associate professor at the University of

Arkansas medical school and a guest lecturer at East Tennessee University.

T.T. Kozlowski A.M. '41, Ph.D. '47, forestry professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the State University of New York in December 1988. He is an adjunct professor of environmental studies at UC-Santa Barbara.

C. Warren Irvin Jr. '42, M.D. '44 retired from practice last November. He and his wife, Josie, live in Columbia, S.C.

Francis L. Dale '43 is chairman and president of the Maureen & Mike Mansfield Foundation, a public policy and education foundation. He lives in Los Angeles, Calif.

BACK TO THE FUTURE

Edgar Evans Cayce B.S.E. '39 devoted his professional career to electrical engineering, steeped as it is in the hard-nosed disciplines of science and mathematics. But in his retirement, he is delving into the less tangible world of prophecy. The switch to metaphysics is no surprise, though. Cayce's enthusiasm for the ethereal began when he was a child and watched his father give psychic readings.

Cayce's father—also named Edgar—primarily used his clairvoyant talent to diagnose physical ailments and suggest a course of treatment, and his assessments were, reportedly, highly accurate. The elder Cayce also performed life readings of family, friends, and strangers, and as a result, took on the controversial realm of reincarnation and lost worlds. A recurring theme in these readings was the existence of the fabled lost continent of Atlantis. By the time of his death in 1945, Cayce's father had conducted more than 700 psychic readings that touched on that topic.

In a new book published by Harper & Row, the younger Cayce compares his father's data to recent geological and archaeological discoveries. *Mysteries of Atlantis Revisited* purports to show that new evidence about past climatic changes, pole reversals,



Cayce: his book revisits the mysteries of the lost city of Atlantis

and the migration of people in prehistoric times "points to the accuracy of the readings rather than their falsehood." It's an updated version of Cayce's 1968 book, *Edgar Cayce on Atlantis*, which is still in print.

"It is difficult for me, as an engineer, to present the story," Cayce writes in the foreword of his new book. "I can scarcely swallow the tale myself, even though I was a member of the family, had both physical and life readings, and listened to many of those for others." While the authenticity of his father's medical readings was affirmed by doctors and patients, he says the psychic-spiritual realm is

nebulous. "Dad could do a reading and determine that someone had a cracked vertebrae, and that could be confirmed with an X-ray. But introduce the idea of reincarnation and it disturbs a lot of people," he says.

According to Cayce, his first-hand exposure to the credibility of his father's talents included a reading that foretold his winning a scholarship at Duke, as well as his engineering career (the vocation chosen as well by Cayce's own son, Edgar Evans Cayce Jr. B.S.E. '65).

With *Mysteries of Atlantis Revisited*, Cayce hopes to arouse people's curiosity about his father's work, not only the predictions that have materialized, but those that may

soon transpire (major or moderate earthquakes along the Eastern seaboard, for example). That kind of intellectual stimulation, he says, has broad implications about where we've been and where we're going.

"Many civilizations have risen and fallen over the ages," Cayce writes. "The Cayce readings add the perspective that we may have risen much higher, and fallen much further, than archaeologists would have believed possible. Could it happen again? And can it be avoided?"

library science from Florida State University in August 1987. She is a reference librarian at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va.

L. Thompson Bowles '53, M.S. '57 is the vice president for medical affairs and executive dean of The George Washington Medical Center. A cardiothoracic surgeon, he is chairman of the National Board of Medical Examiners and the Council of Deans of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

John J. Carey '53, Ph.D. '65 is the 1988-89 Pendergrass Professor of Religion at Florida Southern College. He has published nearly 50 books and articles on religious subjects.

C. Sherly Jones B.S.C.E. '53, a lawyer in the firm Jones, Morris & Associates, received the 1988 Bernard L. Wilner Award from the D.C. Underwriters Association, of which he is a two-term member of the board of directors. He and his wife, Elizabeth, have three children and live in Bethesda, Md.

Dennis G. Marks '53 is a writer and producer for Hanna-Barbera Productions and the co-creator of the Broadway musical *Baker Street*. He lives in Los Angeles.

Fayette P. Grose '55 is rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Lisbon, Ohio, and a commander in the Chaplain Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserves. He is also the health educator for the Columbia County health department. He and his wife, Phyllis Anderson, have three children and live in Salem, Ohio.

William A. Jumpf B.S.M.E. '56 joined GE architectural and engineering firm in San Francisco as chief mechanical engineer, vice president, and a member of the board of directors.

Alan L. Hell Jr. '57 is deputy director of programs with Voice of America, in charge of a staff of 1,100 broadcasters and 42 language services. A member of the Radio Television News Directors Association, he has also been a newsreader, program editor, and director for Voice of America in Beirut, Cairo, Athens, and New York City. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

Ronald C. Rau '57 was promoted to vice president of personnel and administrative services for Del Monte Foods in Coral Gables, Fla.

Birdsall S. Vialut A.M. '57, Ph.D. '63 published a textbook, *American History Since 1865*, last November and has two more history textbooks scheduled for publication in late 1989. He is a history professor and chairman of the history department at Winthrop College in Rock Hill, S.C.

Edward P. Berger '58, A.M. '59 syndicates financial broadcasting for radio stations, does pension valuations for divorce lawyers, and writes and publishes bank newsletters. He is on the executive committee and the board of directors of Duke's alumni association and is a past president of the Duke Club of Boston. He lives in Beverly Farms, Mass.

Terry Cracknell B.S.C.E. '58 is a senior associate with Huggins DiMella Shaffer Inc., Architects in Boston and a member of the American Society of Architectural Perspectives. He lives in Winchester, Mass.

John H. Amsler '59 is a vice president and financial consultant with Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. A resident of Sioux City, Iowa, he sings in his spare time with the Shrine Chanters.

H. Hasbrouck Hughes Jr. B.Div. '59 received an honorary doctorate of divinity last winter at Florida Southern College, where he delivered the commencement address. He is resident bishop of the Florida area of the United Methodist Church.

Mary S. Tilbury-Underwood B.S.N. '59 is vice president of administration and director of nursing practice at Rochester General Hospital in New York. An instructor with the American Healthcare Institute and member of many professional organizations,

Frank H. Field '43, A.M. '44, Ph.D. '48 received the Field and Franklin Award for Distinguished Service to Mass Spectrometry, given by the American Chemical Society, in June 1988. In July 1988, he was appointed the Dreyfus Professor at Rockefeller University, and this summer the *International Journal for Mass Spectrometry* published an honor issue dedicated to him. On March 1, 1989, he retired from Rockefeller and moved to Oak Ridge, Tenn.

John W. De Reamer '44, M.D. '46 retired after 34 years of practice in dermatology. He and his wife, Mary Grace, live in Badin, N.C.

Gilmore B. Seavers M.Ed. '46 received the 1988 Molly Pitcher Award, given by the Exchange Club of Carlisle, Pa., for outstanding service to the town. He is president emeritus of Shippensburg University and leads several local volunteer service organizations. He and his wife, Kathleen, have a daughter and live in Carlisle.

50s

Albert J. Schrader M.Div. '50 retired from the United Methodist Ministry in June 1988 after nearly 42 years of service, including pastorates in five different states and the U.S. Navy Chaplaincy. He and his wife, Nadine, live in Fairfield, Va.

Lons "Mackie" Wilmer '51 was named Seaford Teacher of the Year and nominated for Delaware Teacher of the Year last October. The sixth grade language arts teacher at Seaford Middle School is also past president of the local American Field Service chapter.

Frank Murphy '52 was elected president of Seabank Savings Bank in Myrtle Beach, S.C.

Sigrid Nordwall Wells '52 earned her master's in

The Duke Alumni Association

Distinguished Alumni Award

The Distinguished Alumni Award is the highest award presented by the Duke Alumni Association. It shall be awarded with great care to alumni who have distinguished themselves by contributions that they have made in their own particular fields of work, or in service to Duke University, or in the betterment of humanity. All alumni are eligible for consideration.

All nominations should be addressed to the Awards and Recognition Committee, Alumni House, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27706. Nominations received by September 1 will be considered by the Committee. *All background information on the candidates must be compiled by the individual submitting the nomination.*

NOMINEE: _____ Class: _____

ADDRESS: _____

FIELD OF ACHIEVEMENT: _____

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(Please attach curriculum vitae, letters of recommendation, and other supporting documents):

Submitted by: _____ Phone: _____

(Day)

Address: _____

(Evening)

*It is essential that the person submitting the nominations send **all** materials pertinent to the nominee. The Awards and Recognition Committee will not do further research.*

For additional information call: Barbara Pattishall, Associate Director, Alumni House, Duke University (1-800-367-3853 outside of North Carolina or 1-800-338-2586 in North Carolina).

is also the co-author of *Marketing and Nursing: A Contemporary View*. She and her husband, Ken, live in Honeye Falls, N.Y.

60s

Charles B. Aycock '60 is a dentist in private practice in Charlotte and a licensed sailing captain. He lives in Clover, S.C.

Robert Charles Barrier '60 is the systems manager for EDP in Atlanta and operates a ham radio as a hobby.

Kathryn Batten Burnes '60 received a \$6,000 grant to study in the Soviet Union. A middle-school teacher, she is one of 16 Richmond, Va., area teachers awarded grants in honor of excellence in classroom teaching. She and her husband, Norman, have three young children.

Ralph von T. Napp M.Ed. '60, Ed.D. '64 is a visiting professor of sociology at Bogazici University, Rebeck-Istanbul, Turkey.

Lucey Salley Aiken '61 is a senior physical therapist at Baptist Memorial Hospital in Memphis, Tenn.

Stephen G. Crawford '61, LL.B. '64, who was a member of the editorial board of the *Duke Law Journal* in 1963-64, is now an attorney with Hand, Arendall, Besdole, Greaves & Johnson in Mobile, Ala.

James D. Shalton '61 is president and chief executive officer of First Federal Savings of East Hartford, Conn.

Wes Lockwood '63 earned an M.A. in 1965 and a Ph.D. in 1968 from the University of Virginia. He is an astronomer at Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Ariz.

John F. Lomax '63 is vice president of Duke Power Co.'s northern division (Charlotte, N.C.) and a member of the board of trustees of High Point College and the board of directors of Keep North Carolina Clean and Beautiful. He and his wife, Evelyn, have four children.

William S. Price Jr. '63 was appointed head of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission of North Carolina. He is director of the archives and history division of the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources in Raleigh.

Sharon Wilbourne Canipe '64, Ed.D. '82 is an elementary school principal in Charlotte, N.C.

Frank R. Goldstein '64 joined the law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius in Washington, D.C., in January. He and his wife, Phyllis, have two sons and live in Potomac, Md.

Grant T. Hollett Jr. B.S.M.E. '64 is executive vice president of Cherry Electrical Products and a captain in the U.S. Navy Reserve.

Don F. Marchese '64, M.A.T. '65 is the program director and educator at Val-Kill, Eleanor Roosevelt's home in Hyde Park, N.Y.

James G. "Jay" Wilkinson '64 received one of six NCAA Silver Anniversary Awards last December in honor of his achievements since completing his NCAA eligibility 25 years ago. An All-America football player for Duke, he is president of Public Employees Benefit Services Corp. in Columbus, Ohio.

Catherine Cordyack Washington B.S.N. '65 completed her Ph.D. in nursing in October 1987 at the University of Kansas, where she was elected to the Phi Kappa Phi honor society. She is an assistant professor of health sciences at Seattle Pacific University.

Anne P. Brooks M.A.T. '66 is president of the Association for Integrative Studies at Eastern Kentucky University, where she chairs the humanities department.

Susan E. Cooper '66 is the research director of the Committee on Education, Arts, and Humanities of the Massachusetts General Court. She lives in West Roxbury, Mass.

John L. Glering '66 was promoted to vice president of finance and administration with NCR Corp. in Dayton, Ohio. He and his wife, Patti, and their two children returned to Dayton in 1988 from Paris, France, where he was president and general manager of NCR France.

Dick Helstein '66 is director of advertising services for General Foods U.S.A. and the campaign chairman for the National Ad Council's drunk driving prevention campaign. He lives in Darien, Conn.

Patrick Hybarger '66, M.D. '71 received the Francis A. Sooy Award for clinical excellence in otolaryngology at the University of California. An assistant clinical professor of otolaryngology at UCSF, he also teaches reconstructive facial plastic surgery.

Susan Stafford Boehm '67 is on sabbatical leave from her job as a systems analyst/consultant with J.P. Stevens. She lives in Charlotte, N.C.

William G. Painter III '67 is chief of the water economics branch of the EPA's Office of Policy Analysis. A member of the board of directors of American Rivers, Inc., and former director of the Defenders of Wildlife, he is the executive director of four small environmental organizations. He lives in Staunton, Va.

David H. Manning '68 is co-director of Synergic Theater and a free-lance writer and media designer. The author of two published books, he lives in New York City.

Kazie Metzger '68 is president and chairman of Satellite Broadcast Networks in New York City.

Jack Dobbs McSpadden Jr. '68, a Navy veteran, is a vice president with Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York City.

Helen Elizabeth Willis Miller '68 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Columbia College last January in Columbia, S.C.

Thomas F. Taft Jr. '68 was re-elected to the N.C. State Senate last November. He practices law with the firm Taft, Taft & Haigler in Greenville, N.C.

Nancy Cardwell '69, who was deputy editor of *The Wall Street Journal Reports*, is senior editor of *BusinessWeek* magazine in New York City. In 1986, she was inducted into the Academy of Women Achievers.

J. Marshall Mangan '69 received his Ph.D. in educational theory from the University of Toronto in June. He is the senior research officer with the research unit on classroom learning and computer use at the Faculty of Education of the University of Western Ontario. He and his wife, Lynn Dunikowski, live in London, Ontario, Canada.

Richard B. Morawetz M.D. '69 was appointed director of the division of neurosurgery at the University of Alabama's medical school. A professor of surgery, he has published 46 research and clinical papers. He and his wife, Mary Jean, live in Mountain Brook, Ala.

Carl Herbert Potrich '69 is a researcher for the energy division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Oak Ridge, Tenn. He is active in peace-making activities, particularly Central American issues.

Margarete Lieb Zalon '69 earned a doctorate in nursing from New York University. An assistant professor of nursing at the University of Scranton, she lives in Waymart, Pa.

MARRIAGES: Anne Irwin Powell '63 to **Thomas E. Senf** '62 on March 26 in Duke Chapel. Residence: San Rafael, Calif.

BIRTHS: Twins, second daughter and second son, to

Bowman Garrett Jr. '67 and Kathleen Cohan Garrett on April 27, 1988. Named Lauren Marie and Nicholas Brent. . . Third child and second son to **A. Merrill Henderson** '68 and Joseph B. Seale on Sept. 2. Named Aaron Robinson Seale. . . Son to **Alice Blackmore Hicks** '69 and Steve Hicks on Nov. 2. Named Daniel Franklin.

70s

Brenda E. Armstrong '70 is an associate professor of pediatric cardiology at Duke Medical Center.

David W. Pollard '70 is the co-author of *Guide to Effective Bankruptcy Litigation*, published in December. He is a lawyer in Atlanta, Ga.

Sarah M. Brown '71 earned a journalism degree from California State University-Long Beach in 1987 and is a free-lance photo-journalist whose major client is the *Los Angeles Times*. She lives in Long Beach.

M. Leo Hart '71 is senior vice president of marketing with the Ritz Carlton Hotel Co. in Atlanta. He played professional football for two years with the Atlanta Falcons and three years with the Buffalo Bills.

Allen Kahan '71 earned a master's in social work from Hunter College in 1981 and now manages an apartment building for senior citizens and disabled people in New York City. He lives in Great Neck, N.Y.

James F. Maher '71 is a labor and employment attorney with the firm Young, Conaway, Staggatt & Taylor in Wilmington, Del., where he lives with his wife, Helene Loterio.

William A. Porter '71 is the vice president of Youth For Understanding International Exchange. A former assistant director of development at Duke, he is also a board member of the Leadership Fund for Women in Government Relations. He lives in Kernersville, N.C.

David L. Pumphrey '71 is director of international energy assessments for the Department of Energy. He lives in Fairfax, Va.

Mark R. Wellner '71 was promoted to vice president of NCNB National Bank of Florida in Miami.

Jarrett Wise '71 was elected to the board of directors of the American Society of Allied Health Professions for a two-year term. He is an assistant dean and associate professor at George Washington University's school of medicine and health sciences. He and his two sons live in Silver Spring, Md.

Edward G. Buckley B.S.E. '72, M.D. '77 is an assistant professor of ophthalmology and pediatrics at Duke Medical Center.

Donald E. Byrne Jr. Ph.D. '72 represented Duke at the inauguration of the president of Lebanon Valley College in December. He lives in Annville, Pa.

Jim S. Forbis '72 owns Forbis Insurance in Memphis, Tenn., and is a three-year active member of the Make-A-Wish Foundation of America. He is the foundation's volunteer vice president of development/fund raising and was elected a member of its national board of directors.

Robert W. Boyd J.D. '73, an attorney in private practice, is on the board of trustees and the instruction/faculty committee of Alma College in Michigan. He and his wife, Mary Carol, live in Longwood, Fla.

Jean Martha Pollittier '73 is the administrator for the aging program of the regional Area Agency on Aging in Salem, Ore.

Melissa Caraway Russell '73 is a buyer for Neiman Marcus in Dallas, Texas.

Laura M. Wellman '73 is vice president and director of investor relations with Citicorp/Citibank and a member of the Financial Women's Association and the Overseas Education Fund. She lives in Greenwich, Conn.

Sheliah A. Bernard '74, director of the cardiac care unit and co-director of the echocardiography lab at Boston City Hospital, is also an assistant visiting professor in the cardiology department. She lives in Natick, Mass.

Shauna Singletary Alami '75 is the field producer for NBC's *The Today Show*. She was a reporter, weather anchor, and news anchor with WTVU in Durham, and a correspondent and field producer for NBC News. She lives in Pleasantville, NY.

Nathan C. Goldman '75 published his book, *American Space Law: Domestic and International*, in October. The Houston, Texas, attorney is vice president of the National Space Society and a member of the board of directors of the Houston Space Business Roundtable.

John Daniel Hull IV '75 is a partner specializing in environmental law and litigation with the law firm Rose, Schmidt, Hasley & DiSalle in Washington, D.C.

Miriam Kramer Kerson '75 is on sabbatical leave from her job as director of management information services with Federated Merchandising Services. She lives in Greenwich, Conn., where she represents Duke on the Fairfield County Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

Dale Anderson Lombardi '75 is an independent business communications consultant in the San Francisco Bay area. She and her husband, Steve, have a daughter and live in Fremont.

Rebecca Wolfe M.A.T. '75 established Pro Lingua, a private, nonprofit school for the study of languages, in Spokane, Wash. A teacher for twenty-two years, she is now earning a doctorate in education from Gonzaga University in Spokane.

Andrew Blederman '76 owns Petcare Animal Clinic in Baldwin, NY.

Herbert H. Engelhard III '76, M.D. '80 was named assistant professor of surgery last December at the University of Louisville's medical school. He had been an attending surgeon in neurosurgery at V.A. Lakeside Hospital.

L. Jeanie Faulkner '76 is vice president for corporate planning and development with ImClone Systems, a biotechnology research company in New York City. She was in the financial division of Eli Lilly Co. in Indianapolis. She lives in New York City.

Sam D. Graham Jr. '76 was named chief of the urology section in the department of surgery at Emory University's medical school in Atlanta. An associate professor of surgery at Emory, he is author of more than 45 papers and book chapters. He and his wife, Sally, have three children and live in Atlanta.

G. Samuel Hurt '76 is a urologist in Martinsville, Va., where he lives with his wife, Lori, and their daughter.

Samuel B. Long III '76 left his position as president of University Technology Corp. to become associate director of the University of Virginia Alumni Association and its director of development. He and his wife, **Jane Pickelmann Long '77**, J.D. '80, live in Charlottesville, Va.

William Coulter Luse '76 is senior sales analyst of domestic syndication for Paramount. He is also on the board of directors of the Los Angeles chapter of NSIDS Foundation.

Mark I. Silberman '76 is a plastic surgeon in Cedarhurst and Lake Success, Long Island, NY.

NATURE WATCH



TV reporter Duncan: electronic journalist with an environmental impact

Not until an ecological disaster strikes—the Exxon Valdez oil spill or the erosion of hundreds of miles of coastal property—do many people realize just how fragile nature's ecosystems are. For Glen Duncan '80, a weatherman and environmental reporter for WBRZ-TV in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, it's important to focus attention on environmental conditions through foul and fair weather alike.

"Within a few days of the Valdez spill, there were stories about various goof-ups by Exxon," says Duncan. "If there were [management] problems all along, why weren't we hearing about them a year ago? That's one of the weaknesses in

journalism—to focus on big events rather than gradual trends."

As a geology major at Duke, Duncan was alarmed to learn that people were building oceanfront houses even though geologists had determined that the natural shifting of shorelines would eventually topple the dwellings into the surf. Determined to spread the bad news as a public service, Duncan earned his master's in geology at the University of Georgia in Athens and was hired by Amoco after graduation. But poring over well logs in an office was pulling Duncan away from his mission, so he returned to school and earned a journalism degree from LSU. While working part-time at a Baton Rouge TV station,

Duncan was chosen to fill in for a vacationing weatherman on Christmas Day. He taped the show, shipped the tape around, and eventually landed the slot at WBRZ, Baton Rouge's top-ranked station.

Unfortunately, there's no dearth of stories for Duncan to report. Louisiana is plagued with toxic waste disposal problems, air pollution, flooding and drought, and a host of other troubles that keep him scrambling. Last year, Duncan received an award from Friends of the Environment for a report on the transportation of toxic waste on trains. "People get in to this business to make a difference, not to win awards," says Duncan. "But the awards let you know that you're

having an impact."

Duncan, who is married and has a baby boy, plans to continue his investigative broadcast journalism career. With his scientific background, he is better qualified than anchors who simply read stories from a teleprompter; but he doesn't want to become complaisant. "Eventually, I'd like to have a greater hand in controlling the news," he says. "Between now and then, I want to become an anchor, in the true sense of the word. You know what the story is, you've had input into how it is written and presented, and if the tale should break or there's some technical difficulty, you can keep going because you know the subject."

Carol B. Sisco '76 is a private practice therapist and consultant with Sisco Associates in Washington, D.C. She is also an adjunct assistant professor at George Washington University's school of medicine and health care services. She holds a master's in social work and is a doctoral candidate at the University of Maryland.

Margo C. Soule '76 is a partner with the law firm Stinson, Mag & Fizzell in Kansas City, Mo. She and her husband, Tom Schult, have a daughter and live in Kansas City.

Elizabeth Hoop Fay '77 is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, where she specializes in commercial and securities-related litigation. She lives in Villanova, Pa.

Stephen D. Hampton '77 was accepted into the

three-year J.D. program at Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles, Calif.

Susan E. Henking '77 is an assistant professor of religious studies at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, NY.

Jane Pickelmann Long '77, J.D. '80 is a partner with the law firm Taylor and Zunka in Charlottesville, Va., where she lives with her husband, **Samuel B. Long III '76**.

Ann Bierbower Lally '78 is vice president of communications with Ticker Wayne/Luckie Advertising in Atlanta and a member of the Southern Center for International Studies.

Joy M. Oakes '78 is the Appalachian regional representative for the Sierra Club. She and her husband, Tom Cassidy, have a son and live in Arnold, Md.

R. Matthew Martin '78 is a partner specializing in litigation with the Atlanta law firm Hansell & Post. He and his wife, Becky, have two daughters and live in Stone Mountain, Ga.

Michelle Miller Sales '78, J.D. '81 is a partner with the Seattle law firm Oles, Morrison & Rinker.

Cindy Buescher '79 is vice president of Maryland National Bank (World Bank Group) and associate director of MNC International Bank in Baltimore, Md.

Peter Stratton Clark II '79 is an associate in the Philadelphia law firm Duane, Morris & Heckscher.

Virginia Hart '79 was elected chair of the Southeast Field Hockey Section in November. She is an account manager with Smith & Associates, a public relations firm in Cary, N.C.

Ivars Laciis '79 is a pilot with Delta Air Lines. He and his wife, Laura, have three children and live in Peachtree City, Ga.

Robert D. Manning '79 is the senior social science research analyst with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Coral, have a baby son and live in College Park, Md.

Diane Ninnie Roberts M.B.A. '79 is a marketing manager with the H.J. Heinz Co. She and her husband, James, have a daughter and live in Pittsburgh.

Kevin Trapani '79 is assistant vice president of Great American Insurance Companies. He and his family live in Cincinnati.

Bruce H. Wynn '79, M.B.A. '83, J.D. '83 is an associate attorney specializing in employee and executive compensation laws with the Atlanta law firm Hansell & Post.

MARRIAGES: **Laura Elizabeth Peterson '76** to Manley Butler on Nov. 8, 1987. Residence: California City, Calif. . . **Mark I. Silbermann '76** to Gail L. Davis on Dec. 17. Residence: Long Island, N.Y. . . **Jennifer N. Smith '79** to **William E. Bryson Jr.** on Sept. 8.

BIRTHS: A daughter to **William A. Baxter '75** and Lauren Baxter on Jan. 23. Named Michelle Brew. . . Son to **Laura Peterson Butler '76** and Manley Butler on Dec. 24. Named Nancy Caldwell III. . . First child and daughter to **G. Samuel Hurt '76** and Lori Hurt on March 4, 1988. Named Margaret Stewart. . . First child and daughter to **Margo C. Soule '76** and Tom Schult on Sept. 15. Named Linden Elizabeth Soule Schult. . . Second child and first daughter to **Linda Ruth Halperin '77** and **Ronald R. Manley A.M.** '76 on Nov. 9. Named Laura Halperin Manley. . . Second child and daughter to **John C. Nicodemus '78** and **Ellen Welliver Nicodemus B.S.N.** '80 on April 7, 1988. Named Anna Grace. . . First child and son to **Joy M. Oakes '78** and Tom Cassidy on Jan. 5, 1988. Named Michael Patrick Cassidy. . . Third child to **Martha Hildreth Pade '78** and Bill Pade on May 22, 1988. Named Amanda Lauren. . . Third son to **Victoria Becker Hoskins '79** and Carlton W. Hoskins on Oct. 11. Named Tucker Wright. . . First son to **Robert D. Manning '79** and Coral Manning on Oct. 4. Named C. Robert Carey. . . Third child and second son to **Joseph T. Vanderslice '79** and Terry Vanderslice on Oct. 1. Named James Patrick.

80s

Robert S. Bradley '80 is a programmer II with Data General in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

J. Michael Ching '80 is executive director of the Triangle Music Theater Association. He lives in Durham, N.C.

Mary Jane Morrow Crossno '80 represented Duke in March at the inauguration of the president of Peace College in Raleigh, N.C.

Douglas T. Davidoff '80 covers business, economic, and labor issues for *The Indianapolis News*. He and his wife, Amy, live in Indianapolis.

Nancy Booth Dayton B.S.M.E. '80 earned her M.B.A. at Boston University and is an assembly manager for General Electric's aircraft engine division in Lynn, Mass. She and her husband, Jonathan, live in Wakefield, Mass.

Helen B. Eggers '80 was named a marketing division executive for NCNB National Bank of Florida last November. She is also a vice president of the bank.

Susan Ann Inglett '80 is director of the Mary Boone Gallery in New York City and coordinator of the educational program of the Whitney Museum. She lives in New York.

Mark Robert Miller B.S.M.E. '80, a graduate of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, works for the Du Pont Co. He and his wife, Jane, live in Wilmington, Del.

Mark Glen Schwartz '80 is the chief resident in orthopaedic surgery at Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York City. He and his wife, Sharon, have a daughter and live in New York City.

Guy Kevin Townsend '80 is a physiologist with the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

Kevin S. Cosimano '81 is a project manager and contract administrator with Miller and Long Co., Inc., in Rockville, Md. Captain of the lacrosse team while at Duke, he now coaches youth lacrosse and football.

David Smith '81, vice-president of Charles W. Smith Associates in Durham, has been designated a Residential Member by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers.

William T. Stewart '81 is vice president and corporate controller of Forch Corp., an Atlanta-based holding company. He and his wife, Nadina Cecchetti Stewart '79, have two daughters and live in Atlanta.

Grace Meyer Taylor '81 is a legislative assistant to N.C. Gov. Jim Martin. She and her husband, Samuel B. Taylor '80, an associate with a Durham law firm, moved to Durham from Southern California.

Cynthia L. Arnold '82 is a development specialist with La Mujer Obrera in El Paso, Texas. She is co-founder and former co-executive director of the Center for Women's Alternatives in Asheville, N.C., and former director of New Hope Coalition in Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

Kenneth L. "Trip" Barrett III '82 was appointed market analyst for Busch Entertainment Corp. in November.

Anne E. Essaye '82 joined the law firm Petree Stockton & Robinson in Raleigh. A 1988 graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center, she wrote for *The Georgetown Law Journal*.

Guy Flocco M.D. '82 is a rheumatologist at the Scott and White Clinic in Temple, Texas. He and his wife, Marilyn Prince-Flocco '79, have two children.

Marilyn M. Fish '82, J.D. '85 is an attorney with Powell, Goldstein, Frazier & Murphy in Atlanta.

Brenda Doreen Hofman '82, J.D. '85 works for the Chicago law firm Seyfarth, Shaw, Fairweather &

Geraldson. She recruits summer clerks from Duke for the firm.

Rosann M. Ippolito B.H.S. '82 was appointed associate director of the organ donation division of the New England Organ Bank in Boston, Mass.

Mark Lerner '82, M.D. '87 is a resident in diagnostic radiology at Mass. General Hospital in Boston.

Daniel Abraham Lowenthal '82 received his J.D. from Georgetown University and is an associate with the New York law firm Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts. He and his wife, Naomi, live in New York.

Margaret Anne Moylan '82 earned her B.S.N. magna cum laude from UNC-Chapel Hill with the aid of a Johnston Scholarship. She works in the obstetrics department of Wake Medical Center in Raleigh.

Wade Thomas Ovegaard '82 is an assistant attorney with The Traveler's Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn. He became a fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society in November.

Barbara W. Short M.B.A. '82 was elected president of the Methodist Board of Publication Inc., the statewide body that sets policy for N.C. Christian Advocate. She is president of InfoMarketing Inc., a marketing communications firm, in Durham.

Jean Tkach B.S.E.E. '82 is a research scientist in the magnetic resonance research and applications group at Siemens Medical Systems, Inc. She earned her Ph.D. last August. She lives in Westfield, N.J.

Linda Bell Vanman '82 was featured in *Who's Who of American Women*. A telecommunications executive with Northern Telecom Inc., she is also president of the Durham-Triangle Personnel Association for 1988-89. She has two sons and lives in Durham.

Jon Upson B.S.M.E. '82 transferred to the marketing department of Sundstrand Turbomach, a manufacturer of small gas engines, in San Diego, Calif.

June Ahrendt '83 received a master's of international management last May from the American School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz. She is the director of Berlitz Language Center in Raleigh.

Peggy L. Ameno '83 is support manager at Pafec Inc., an engineering software company in Norcross, Ga. She and her husband, Robert D. Buschman '81, live in Atlanta.

Keith W. Bennett '83 earned his M.D. from Case Western Reserve University last May. He began a residency in pathology at University Hospitals of Cleveland. He and his wife, Elizabeth A. Benson '84, live in Cleveland.

Jack Briner '83 is a doctoral candidate in computer science at Duke. He and his wife, Susan Thomson Briner '84, live in Durham.

C. Russell Bryan '83 earned his M.B.A. from the University of Virginia's Darden School last May. He is an associate at NCNB Investment Banking Co. in Charlotte.

Amy Canline '83 is a student in the master's program in historic preservation at the University of Georgia in Athens. She and her partner are conducting a survey of historic structures in Vine City, Ga.

George Henry Cornelison III M.B.A. '83 is a partner with Childress & Klein Properties in Atlanta.

Barbara A. Demarest '83 is the owner of Interior Motives, Inc., a retail home furnishings store in Greensboro, N.C. She and her husband, James B. Rosenberg, live in Greensboro.

Richard J. Hull '83 earned his J.D. from the University of Denver and is an associate with the Denver law firm Stuart L. Boulter, P.C. He and his wife, Lisa

Ridley Hull '84, live in Lakewood, Colo.

Christopher J. Jordan '83 joined Wells Fargo Realty Advisors in Washington, D.C., as an assistant vice president in real estate lending.

Charles Marth '83 completed his Ph.D. in organic chemistry at the University of Wisconsin in August 1988. He and his wife, **Carolyn Thornhill '83**, live in Marburg, West Germany, where he is pursuing post-doctoral studies at Phillips University.

Robert Schneider '83, an instructor at Exeter Area High School, received the Marion Gleason Award in 1987. Given by the New England Association of Teachers of English, the award recognizes the most promising new English teacher in New England each year.

Kimberly Anne Kitchin Schwab '83 is a buyer for Saks Fifth Avenue. She and her husband, **James H. Schwab '84**, live in Manhattan.

David Sherwood '83 is the pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church in Lewisville, Texas. He and his wife, **Kim Mayhugh Sherwood '83**, have three children.

Emma L. Singletary '83 is working on her master's in business at Harvard. She worked in operations management with the Quaker Oats Co. for five years.

Ihn Seong Whang '83 graduated from Columbia Medical School in 1987 and is a surgery resident at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. He and his wife, Margaret Nam, live in New York City.

Frank Willard '83, who earned his master's in computer science from the College of William and Mary last May, is an associate programmer for the systems integration division of IBM in Gaithersburg, Md.

Debra Ann Baker B.S.M.E. '84 works for Martin Marietta, Ocean Systems Operation. The daughter of **Beryl A. Baker B.S.M.E. '48**, she lives in Rockville, Md.

Elizabeth A. Benson '84 earned her M.D. from Case Western Reserve University last May. She is a resident in internal medicine at University Hospitals of Cleveland. She and her husband, **Keith W. Bennett '83**, live in Cleveland.

Douglas K. Bratton M.B.A. '84 is an arbitrator at Investment Limited Partnership in Greenwich, Conn.

Susan Thomson Briner '84 is a software developer manager at Bell Northern Research. She and her husband, **Jack Briner '83**, live in Durham.

Andrew M. Brown B.S.M.E. '84 is an aerospace engineer for NASA/Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., where he works on structural dynamics of the space shuttle's main engine. He earned his M.S.M.E. from Georgia Tech in 1985.

Howard A. Brude '84, a 1988 graduate of the University of Virginia's law school, biked across the U.S. before joining the Philadelphia law firm Blank, Rome, Comisky & McCauley.

Mary B. Bunker B.S.N. '84 reported for U.S. Navy duty in Boston last December.

Both Cohen '84 graduated from Washington University Law School last May. She is an associate in the litigation department of Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge in Washington, D.C.

Robert Mark Coleman B.S.C.E. '84, an Air Force captain, is a Peacekeeper ICBM test and evaluation officer based at Norton Air Force Base. He lives in Redlands, Calif.

Gregory Cook '84 is a student at Harvard Law School. He and his wife, Kimberly, live in Cambridge, Mass.

ESCAPE FROM NEW YORK



Thorne: from greenbacks to whitewater

From pounding the streets of New York to paddling the Ocoee River, Julie Thorne '86 has readily surrendered a job at an urban commercial bank to become an outdoor recreation instructor. Sometimes when she's guiding a whitewater rafting trip or leading a scenic biking expedition, Thorne wonders about the corporate lifestyle she left behind. But not for very long.

"I wouldn't be honest if I didn't admit it has been a constant battle between my values and social pressure to 'perform' at a high level via recognized routes of achievement and highly visible careers," she says. "For now, I am quite happy giving up

big bucks on Wall Street to work for a small company I truly believe in, and with people I enjoy, respect, and who are committed to the outdoors."

After a rigorous and ultimately disappointing post-graduation training program at Irving Trust Company, Thorne decided to take a summer off, and joined five other Duke alumni working at Nantahala Outdoor Center in Bryson City, North Carolina. Two years later, she's entering her third season at NOC as a part-time raft guide and part-time director of its Carolina Cycle Tours.

Thorne's pre-NOC move to the "concrete jungle" of NYC seemed the logical progression for a remarkable under-

graduate achiever. She participated in the Duke Study in China program, played club soccer, joined the karate club, and was a Big Sister in the NCAA Volunteers for Youth program. She graduated magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, and with honors in East Asian studies. She was counting on the Irving Trust stint to train her for a career in international business.

"As I went through the program, I realized three things about myself. I did not enjoy the field of banking; working in a large, conservative, corporate environment; or living in a large city," she says. Thorne values the business education the bank experience provided, but is now thriving

on the freedom and flexibility that NOC has given her to expand the bike touring program into a larger-scale business operation. She expects Carolina Cycle Tours to become her full-time endeavor within two years.

Since settling in the Appalachian mountains, Thorne has fully recovered from the manic pace of metropolitan living. Besides biking and paddling, she backpacks and hikes, and has spent the last two winters working and skiing at Telluride Ski Resort in the Colorado Rockies.

Her Asian interest hasn't diminished, either: She's planning a bicycle tour of China for 1991.

Kimberlye Fayssox Cornelison '84 is an attorney with the Atlanta law firm Bondurant, Mixson & Elmore.

Paul Carpenter Graves Dewey Jr. '84 is an assistant producer of television commercials at BBD&O, an advertising agency in New York.

Maureen Gallagher '84 received the Edwin A. Moores Trophy for Trial Advocacy upon graduation from the law college of American University last May. She is a judicial clerk in the Pa. Court of Common Pleas. She and her husband, Bob Richards, live in State College, Pa.

Paul Gydosh M.B.A. '84 was featured in the Jan. 2, 1988, issue of *Fortune* magazine. He started his own financial management consulting company in

Columbus, Ohio, in July 1988. He and his wife, Birt, have two daughters.

Jill Hartley '84 is a law student at the University of Miami.

Lisa Ridley Hull '84 is a systems engineer for Electronic Data Systems in Lakewood, Colo., where she lives with her husband, **Richard J. Hull '83**.

Marian Dersaka Kelley '84 passed Virginia's bar examination in October.

Michael B. Kirwan '84 received his J.D. from Harvard Law School and is an associate with the law firm Mahoney Adams Milam Surface & Grimsley in Jacksonville, Fla., where he lives with his wife, Elizabeth.

Kathleen McConnell Lohry B.S.M.E. '84, an environmental engineer, works in hazardous waste

enforcement with the Environmental Protection Agency. She and her husband, Krag, live in Dallas, Texas.

Andrew B. MacLean '84 is studying law at the University of Maine in Portland, where he lives with his wife, **Erin Coppperider MacLean** '84, managing editor of *Seacoast Life Magazine* in North Hampton, N.H.

David Manser '84 flies the EA-6B Prowler fast attack jet for the U.S. Navy. His homeport is on the USS *Midway* in Tokyo Bay.

Mark MacQueen '84 graduated in 1988 from the University of Tennessee's medical college and is now an intern in surgery. He and his wife, Mary Ann, live in Memphis.

David Scott Peterseim '84 graduated last May from Washington University's medical school in St. Louis and is in surgical residency at Duke. His wife, **Mae Winfrey Peterseim** '84, a graduate of the same medical school, is completing a one-year internship in family medicine to be followed by a residency in ophthalmology at UNC-Chapel Hill. They live in Durham.

Otto Phanstiel '84 earned his Ph.D. from the University of Florida in 1988 and joined the General Electric Research and Development Center as an organic chemist in November. A member of the American Chemical Society, he lives in Clifton Park, N.Y.

Andy Pillsbury '84 is a marketing analyst with Comsat Video Enterprises in Clarksburg, Md. He and his wife, Helen, live in Silver Spring.

Christopher R. Plaut '84 is a law clerk to a U.S. district judge with jurisdiction in New Jersey and the Virgin Islands. When on the mainland, he and his wife, Nancy, live in Mt. Laurel, N.J., where she is a coordinator for substance abuse services at a Jewish community center. They plan to move to New York City in the fall when he joins the law firm Latham & Watkins.

James H. Schwab '84 is an attorney with Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City, where he lives with his wife, **Kimberly Anne Kitchin Schwab** '83.

Juliana Smit B.S.N. '84, a cardiology nurse for four years, is now a pharmaceutical sales representative for Eastman Kodak/Sterling Drug in the Boston area. She lives in Charlestown, Mass.

Virginia Chen Wells '84 earned her master's in music from the Manhattan School of Music in New York City. She is associate concertmaster of the Kitchner-Waterloo Symphony in Kitchener, Ontario, and second violinist with the Canadian Chamber Ensemble. She and her husband, Mark, live in Mississauga, Ontario.

Magda Baligh '85 served three years in the Peace Corps as an education volunteer in Morocco.

Stephen W. Bernstein '85 graduated from Boston College's law school and is an associate at the Boston law firm Ropes & Gray in the health care group. He and his wife, Leslie, live in Brookline.

Michael L. Binday B.S.M.E. '85 received a master's in management from M.I.T.'s Sloan School of Management last June. He lives in Scarsdale, N.Y.

H. Brooks Britt '85 owns Brooks Britt Advertising in Sacramento, Calif. He lives in Sacramento and Durham, N.C.

Edward J. Brook '85, who earned his master's in geology from the University of Montana in March 1988, is enrolled in the MIT/Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution's joint Ph.D. program in chemical oceanography. He lives in Cambridge and Woods Hole, Mass.

Colin Mark Carter '85 is a sales associate at

Goldman, Sachs, & Co. in Dallas, where he lives with his wife, **Alexandra Crowell Scribner** '86.

Jennifer Copeland Cox '85, M.Div. '88 is the administrative coordinator of dean's search and faculty searches at Yale Divinity School, where her husband, **Christopher William Cox** M.Div. '87, is pursuing his master's in sacred theology.

Robert H. Falstad '85 is an associate in the brokerage information systems of Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York City.

Leslie Romaine Grosvenor '85, who earned her master's from Columbia University in 1987, is a fifth grade teacher of English and social studies at The Browning School, a private boys' school in New York City.

Carol Jennings '85 returned from three years with the Peace Corps in India. She studies geography at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Matthew H. Koch '85 returned from a six-month Navy deployment to the Persian Gulf, where he was a pilot of the SH-60B helicopter aboard the carrier USS *Reuben James*. Upon his return to San Diego, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Bill Lawrence '85 spent three years in Morocco as an education volunteer with the Peace Corps. In 1986, he organized a host family program for Duke students and faculty in a Berber village. He is now at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the Harvard Center for Middle Eastern Studies, where he continues studies in Arabic and translations of a Berber-language textbook.

Tiffany Wilmot LeBlau '85 works for the public relations firm Cole Henderson Drake and is completing her M.B.A. at Georgia State University. Her husband, **Todd Howie LeBlau** '85, is in his fourth year of medical school at Emory University. They live in Atlanta.

Robert H. Lessene '85 joined the law firm Petree Stockton & Robinson in Winston-Salem, N.C. He graduated in 1988 from Vanderbilt University's law school.

Janet Eileen Nelson B.S.E.E. '85 works as an A.S.I.C. commodity specialist for Hayes Micro-computer in Atlanta. She and her husband, **Scott Alan Gronholm** B.S.M.E. '86, live in Roswell, Ga.

Sam Pointer B.S.E.E. '85 spent three years as a manufacturing engineer with Hewlett-Packard Co. in Cupertino, Calif. Now at UC-Berkeley on a National Science Foundation Fellowship, he studies computer science with a concentration in artificial intelligence. A resident of Berkeley, he plays with a local bluegrass band, Snakes in the Grass.

David Raben '85 won one of seven national fellowships from Alpha Omega Alpha, a medical honor fraternity. A student at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, he co-authored a paper published in *Viral Immunology*.

Gregg E. Trahey Ph.D. '85, an assistant professor of biomedical engineering at Duke, received the Terrence Matzku Award in October for his innovative research in medical diagnoses using ultrasound images. He and his wife, **Wanda T. Wallace** Ph.D. '85, have one son.

Stephen Valder '85 is a medical student at Baylor College of Medicine.

Evan "Edge" Elliot Unger '85 received his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan in May 1989.

Claudia Williams '85 served two years in the Peace Corps in Botswana.

Suzanne Zilber '85 received her master's in counseling psychology at the Ohio State University and presented her thesis at the national convention of the American Psychological Association. She is

working on her Ph.D. at OSU, where she works for the career services office. She lives in Columbus.

Jeffrey B. Coopersmith '86 is in law school at Atlanta's Emory University, where he was named a Watkins Scholar and is a member of the *Emory Law Journal*. He was a summer associate last year with the law firm Hansell & Post in Atlanta.

Peter G. Davis '86, a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, is the main propulsion assistant and the chemistry and radiological controls assistant on board the fast-attack submarine USS *Queenfish*. He and his wife, **Catherine Richter Davis** '88, live in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Malcolm Foster III '86 won a summer research fellowship from the American Academy of Allergy and Immunology in the department of microbiology and immunology. A student at Wake Forest's Bowman Gray School of Medicine, he studies immune suppression factors in serum from patients who have either AIDS, AIDS-related complex, or a positive HIV virus test.

Scott Alan Gronholm B.S.M.E. '86 is self-employed, doing trim carpentry and remodeling in Atlanta. He and his wife, **Janet Eileen Nelson** B.S.E.E. '85, live in Roswell, Ga.

Robert L. Johnson III '86, a CPA and a member of Beta Alpha Psi honorary accounting fraternity, received a master's in accountancy from the University of Georgia last June. He received the 1987 Arthur Young Award for one of five best papers in financial accounting courses. He works with the audit staff of Arthur Andersen & Co. in Atlanta.

Robert D. Norton Jr. '86 is a student at the A.B. Freeman School of Business at Tulane University. He and his wife, Penny, have a daughter and live in New Orleans.

Chris O'Brien '86 is an editorial cartoonist for the *Potomac News* in Woodbridge, Va. He and his wife, Catherine, live in Fredricksburg, Va. He writes that he "looks forward to someday seeing *Home Shopping Network: The Movie*."

John C. Speight Jr. M.Div. '86 is the associate pastor of Jarvis Memorial United Methodist Church in Greenville, N.C., where he and his wife, Rosemary, live.

Debra Wailman Weiss '86 is a product manager for the cash management systems of Chemical Bank in New York City, where she lives with her husband, Daniel Weiss.

Greg Weiss '86 was a stage manager for the National Playwrights' Conference at the Eugene O'Neill Theater Center in Connecticut last summer. He works for the New York City Ballet and Opera and stage manages for Off-Off Broadway shows.

Mark Brubaker '87 is an engineer with Westinghouse. He and his wife, Karia, live in Columbia, Md.

Lanette L. Bruloths '87 was promoted to merchandise manager at the J.C. Penney Co., in charge of the girls' department of a San Antonio store. She also leads a Junior Achievement economics class.

James Felman J.D. '87, A.M. '87 practices private law in Tampa, Fla., with the firm Winkles, Trombley, Kynes, & Markham. **Marleen O'Connor** **Felman** J.D. '87, is an assistant professor of law at Stetson Law School. The couple lives in the Tampa Bay area.

Amanda Giles '87 is in the Ph.D. program in clinical psychology at the California School of Professional Psychology in Fresno, Calif.

Anoop Karna '87 earned her master's in science from the Roswell Park Memorial Institute of Buffalo, N.Y. She is a medical student at the Strich School of Medicine at Loyola University of Chicago.

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Brooksley Spence Kersey '87 is a law student at Hastings School of Law in San Francisco. **John Nelson Kersey Jr.** B.S.E.E. '87, is an engineer for Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. in Sunnyvale, Calif. The couple lives in Redwood City, Calif.

Cindra D. Myers '87 is a first-year student at The Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa.

Douglas M. Roorbach M.B.A. '87 joined Touche Ross in Atlanta last November as an associate in the management consulting department.

Mark Davis Rosser '87 is a sixth-grade teacher and soccer coach at The Ridge Boys Club in Philadelphia.

George M. Smart Jr. M.B.A. '87 received the Nathaniel Hill Research Award from the American Society for Training and Development. He is president of Strategic Management Resources in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Stefanie H. Snow '87 is a student at Emory University's law school in Atlanta.

Randal Edson Tart M.B.A. '87 is manager of market analysis at Alcatel Network Systems. He and his wife, Jan, live in Raleigh.

Mary E. Whiteman '87 attends Case Western Reserve University's law school.

Gregory J. Alcorp B.S.M.E. '88, a Navy ensign, completed the basic surface warfare officer's course in December.

David R. M. Barnes '88 is a student at The Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa.

Nicole Bussian '88, a second lieutenant in the Army, attends the Uniformed Health Services Medical School.

Catherine A. Richter Davis '88 teaches high-school history at a girls' day school on Diamond Head, Hawaii, and is working on her M.B.A. at Chaminade University in Honolulu. She and her husband, **Peter G. Davis** '86, live in Honolulu.

Staike Davis '88 is a field consultant for Delta Gamma sorority. She co-established a chapter of Delta Gamma while at Duke.

Evan Drake '88 returned to his home town of Summit, N.J., for a two-year training program with Young Life, an outreach ministry for high school students. He was featured in the February 1989 issue of *New Jersey Monthly* magazine.

Maria Paula Engstrom '88 attends the Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia.

Tracey A. Fischer M.B.A. '88 completed the Officer Indocination School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I. She joined the Navy upon graduation from Duke.

Sally Ann Gaines '88 joined the permanent Washington staff of Ga. Rep. Richard Ray. She is his legislative correspondent for defense issues and military affairs.

John Hillen '88, a second lieutenant in the Army, was selected distinguished graduate of the U.S. Army Armor Officers Basic Course in Fort Knox, Ky. He received a Fulbright Fellowship and will study in Fiji.

Hans Kioshos '88, a second lieutenant in the Army, attends medical school at the University of Iowa.

Steve Lipman '88 writes that he and his classmates: **Dan Abrams** '88, **Steve Brent** '88, **Alfred Morgan** '88, **Greg Schmidt** '88, and **Mike Todd** '88 took a seven-month trip together around the world after graduation.

Mark Lykins M.Div. '88 is a minister stationed at a Methodist church in the Oak Grove area of Durham

County. He and his wife, Pat, have three daughters and live in Durham.

John Pearson '88, a second lieutenant in the Army, attends medical school at the University of South Carolina.

Richard W. Russell '88, a Navy ensign, completed Officer Candidate School in Newport, R.I., in November.

Robert E. Shively M.B.A. '88 joined Touche Ross in Atlanta as a staff accountant in the audit department.

Marshall Silverman '88, a second lieutenant in the Army, attends medical school at Tulane University.

Charles Wilkins '88, a second lieutenant in the Army, received a Fulbright Fellowship and will study in Jordan.

MARRIAGES: **Nancy Gail Booth B.S.M.E.** '80 to Jonathan Kevin Dayton on Aug. 20, 1988. Residence: Wakefield, Mass. . . **William E. Bryson Jr.** '80 to **Jennifer N. Smith** '79 on Sept. 8 . . . **Sandy Cingan** '80, M.B.A. '83 to Steven C. Smith on April 16, 1988. Residence: Chicago. . . **Daniel S. Katz** '80 to Nancy Jo Harwood. Residence: New York City. . . **Mark Robert Miller B.S.M.E.** '80 to Jane Carol Mott on Nov. 12. Residence: Wilmington, Del. . . **Leslie A. Cornell** '81 to Charles E. Martin Jr. on Nov. 5. Residence: West Caldwell, N.J. . . **Michael Barry Kupin** J.D. '81 to Rhonda Kaplan on Oct. 9. . . **Daniel Abraham Lowenthal** '82 to Naomi Mintz on Sept. 9. . . **Meredith von Brock** '82, M.B.A. '83 to Charles Geza von Arentschild on Sept. 8. . . **Peggy L. Ameno** '83 to **Robert D. Buschman** '81 on April 30, 1988. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Keith W. Bennett** '83 to **Elizabeth A. Benson** '84 on Oct. 17, 1987. Residence: Cleveland, Ohio. . . **Anne Leslie Cannon** '83 to Daniel Joseph Corr Jr. in September. Residence: Bethesda, Md. . . **Sharon Gay Cross** '83 to Jeffrey William Porter on Aug. 13. Residence: Cincinnati. . . **Barbara A. Demarest** '83 to James B. Rosenberg on April 1. Residence: Greensboro, N.C. . . **Marian Derska** '83 to **Brian Allen Kelly** '85 in October. . . **Louise Dabney Grinnan** '83 to Gregory Lloyd Ruff on Sept. 3. Residence: Durham. . . **Kathleen Jacobson M.S.N.** '83 to **David Geoffrey Allen M.D.** '67. . . **Kimberly Anne Kitchin** '83 to **James Harold Schwab** '84 on Sept. 10 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Manhattan. . . **Janice Yvonne Mims** '83 to Scott Jensen on July 17. Residence: Folsom, Calif. . . **ahn Seong Whang** '83 to Margaret Nam on June 12, 1988. Residence: New York City. . . **Douglas K. Bratton M.B.A.** '84 to Anne Marie Rozelle on Sept. 9. . . **Virginia Chen** '84 to Mark Russell Wells on July 9. Residence: Mississauga, Ontario. . . **Gregory Cook** '84 to Kimberly Kea Barlow on May 28, 1988. Residence: Cambridge, Mass. . . **Paul Carpenter Graves Dewey Jr.** '84 to Alexandra Pavlinka Shearer on Sept. 24. . . **Maureen Anne Gallagher** '84 to Robert Dwayne Richards on March 12, 1988. Residence: State College, Pa. . . **Elizabeth Hovance** '84 to Patrick J. Donworth on April 23, 1988. Residence: Newtown, Pa. . . **Michael B. Kirwan** '84 to Elizabeth Susan Waidner on Aug. 27. Residence: Jacksonville, Fla. . . **Kathleen Anne McConnell B.S.M.E.** '84 to Krag K. Lohry on May 28, 1988. Residence: Dallas. . . **Matthew McQueen** '84 to Mary Anne Price on March 12, 1988. Residence: Memphis. . . **Andrew S. Pillsbury** '84 to Helen M. Engh on June 25, 1988. Residence: Silver Spring, Md. . . **Lisa Ann Ridley** '84 to **Richard James Hull** '83 on Sept. 17 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Lakewood, Colo. . . **Claudia Lynn Baxter** '85 to Gary Lee Roberts on July 30. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Stephen W. Bernstein** '85 to Leslie Conn. Residence: Brookline, Mass. . . **Jennifer Copeland** '85, M.Div.

'88 to **Christopher William Cox M.Div.** '87 on May 28, 1988. Residence: New Haven, Conn. . .

Cambria Denison '85 to **John Hicks Johnson III** '85 on July 30. Residence: Dallas. . . **Carolyn A. Hutchinson** '85 to **David G. Houck** '85 on Sept. 10. Residence: Alexandria, Va. . . **Janet Eileen Nelson B.S.E.E.** '85 to **Scott Alan Gronholm B.S.M.E.** '86 on May 1, 1988. Residence: Roswell, Ga. . . **Diana M. Torruella** '85 to Stephen A. Gaines on June 4, 1988. Residence: Baltimore. . . **Tiffany Wilmot** '85 to **Todd Howie LeBlue** '85 on June 18, 1988. Residence: Atlanta. . . **James Winter** '85 to **Francine Donovan** '86 on June 3, 1988, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Columbus, Ohio. . . **Dana W. Wynne** '85 to David Scott Lindquist on July 9. Residence: Chicago. . . **Jeffrey B. Coopersmith** '86 to **Stefanie H. Snow** '87 in August. Residence: Atlanta. . . **Peter G. Davis** '86 to **Catherine A. Richter** '88 on Nov. 5. Residence: Honolulu. . . **Francine Donovan** '86 to **James Winter** '85 on June 3, 1988, in Duke Chapel. Residence: Columbus, Ohio. . . **David McKean J.D.** '86 to Kathleen Mary Kaye on Oct. 15. . . **Thomas C. McNehean Jr. B.S.M.E.** '86 to **Shella Stalford** '88 on June 4, 1988. Residence: Charlottesville, Va. . . **Alexandra Crowell Scribner** '86 to Colin Mark Carter on Oct. 15. . . **John C. Speight M.Div.** '86 to Rosemary Hunt on Oct. 22. Residence: Greenville, N.C. . . **Debra Beth Waltman** '86 to Daniel Nathan Weiss on Aug. 14. Residence: New York City. . . **Mark Brubaker B.S.E.E.** '87 to Karia Mifflin on Aug. 13. Residence: Columbia, Md. . . **Julia Fur** '87 to Paul A. Youngman in January. . . **Alan George "Toby" Hoden M.B.A.** '87 to Nancy Adele Ameen on Sept. 24. . . **Virginia Marie Harvey** '87 to **Michael Davis Scoville M.E.M.** '88 on Oct. 8. Residence: Durham. . . **Maureen O'Connor J.D.** '87 to **James Felman J.D.** '87, A.M. '87 on June 26, 1988. Residence: Tampa, Fla. . . **Clifford William Sachs Jr. Ph.D.** '87 to Elizabeth Breckenridge Fahl on Sept. 17. Residence: Durham. . . **Brooksley Spence** '87 to **John Nelson Kersey Jr.** B.S.E.E. '87 on March 12, 1988. Residence: Redwood City, Calif. . . **Randal Edson Tart M.B.A.** '87 to Jan Schwalter Colandrei on Oct. 16. Residence: Raleigh.

BIRTHS: Second son to **Julia Butler Brasfield J.D.** '80 and J. Hunt Brasfield on Sept. 22. Named Edward Merrill. . . First child and son to **Elizabeth "Buffi" Grover** '80 and Steven E. Guffey on Aug. 5. Named Eric Jemison Guffey. . . Second child and daughter to **Ellen Welliver Nicodemus B.S.N.** '80 and **John C. Nicodemus** '78 on April 7, 1988. Named Anna Grace. . . Daughter to **John Alden Philbrick IV** '80 and **Amy Dauray Philbrick** '80. Named Courtney Reed. . . First child and daughter to **Mark Glen Schwartz** '80 and Sharon Schwartz on Oct. 18. Named Samantha Blair. . . First child and daughter to **Larry Vandensriessche B.S.E.E.** '80 and Carolyn Vandensriessche on Sept. 19. Named Helen Marie. . . A son to **Amy Waldo Allen** '81 and **Frank Allen** '81 on June 26, 1988. Named William F. Allen. . . First child and daughter to **Thomas E. Cole Jr.** '81 and Margaret Wahlg Cole on Aug. 29, 1988. Named Abigail Nettie. . . First child and son to **George Farber Jr.** '81 and Betsy Farber on April 29, 1988. Named Allan Ruffin. . . A son to **Julia Borger Ferguson** '81 and **Ritson Ferguson** '81. Named Thomas Ritson. . . A daughter to **Craig Justice** '81 and Kazuko Hama on Sept. 24. Named Hana Alexandra Justice. . . First child and daughter to **Henry G. Branton** '82 and Nancy Branton on Jan. 11, 1988. Named Sarah Freeborne. . . Son to **Joel H. Swofford** '82 and Melinda Swofford on June 28, 1988. Named Joel Seth. . . First child and son to **James S. Christie Jr.** A.M. '85, J.D. '85 and Donna Christie on Sept. 16. Named James Sturgeon III. . . A son to **Timothy D. Pettit** '85 and Ann Marie Pettit on Aug. 31.

Named Andrew Timothy . . . First child and son to **Jill Butters Steidle** '85 and Ward Steidle on Sept. 16. Named Brittany Joy . . . First child and son to **Gregg E. Trahey** Ph.D. '85 and **Wanda T. Wallace** Ph.D. '85 on Sept. 29. Named Alexander Wallace Trahey.

DEATHS

Archie Shields Daniels '24, M.Ed. '42 on Aug. 3, 1988. He was the first mayor of Draper, N.C., the first manager of Rockingham County (a position he held until he retired), and the former director of the Rockingham County public welfare department. He was also a grade school principal and a Rotarian. He is survived by three sisters and a brother.

George W. Jackson '25 on June 21, 1988. He owned and operated a general store for 31 years and a poultry farm for 15 years in Hertford, N.C. He was an underwriter with Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. for 15 years until he retired in 1968. He served two terms as a county commissioner and was a charter member of his county's rescue squad and historical society. He is survived by his wife, Lillie, four nieces, and two nephews.

Martin Leo Black Jr. '26 on Sept. 4. He was an accounting professor at Duke from 1930 to 1975 and a professor of the department of management services at the Fuqua School of Business. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he earned his M.B.A. from Northwestern University in 1933 and worked in a Chicago law firm for four years before joining the Duke faculty. He was a Fulbright lecturer to Japan in 1961-62 and to Australia in 1956-57 and 1968, and he taught in Kenya in 1965. He was an author and editor of the *Cooperative Accountant*, and his articles appeared in many other professional journals. He is survived by his wife, Ann,

a son, a daughter, seven granddaughters, and four great-grandchildren.

Emma Davis Howell '26 on June 2, 1988. She worked with the American Red Cross for four years during World War II. In 1946, she founded Family Services, a nonprofit organization in Wilmington, N.C., retiring as its executive secretary in 1972. She was named Woman of the Year in 1966 by the Business and Professional Women of Wilmington. She left no survivors.

James E. Kale '26 on July 11, 1988. He was a retired high school teacher of Latin, English, and mathematics. He is survived by his wife, Vera; two sons; daughters **Sarah K. Ehtesham-Zadeh** '53 and **Janie K. Weast** '55; one sister; and 15 grandchildren.

Merle Davis Umstead '26 on April 14, 1988. She was a school teacher and principal and the state's First Lady during husband William B. Umstead's governorship of North Carolina from 1953 until his death in 1954. She is survived by a daughter, a sister, and two grandchildren.

Carl Holland Underwood '26 on Aug. 25, 1988, in Winston-Salem, N.C. He retired from Modern Chevrolet in 1970. He was a member of Twin City Kiwanis Club and a board member of his Methodist church. He is survived by his wife, Annie, three sisters, and several nieces and nephews.

Margaret Blue Clark '27 on Sept. 13. She was the former director of the Morgan Farm and Mercantile Co. and a board member of Flora McDonald College. She is survived by her son, a half-brother, three grandchildren, and one great-granddaughter.

Catherine Hampton Ferrell '30 on Aug. 7, 1988. A member of Delta Kappa Gamma sorority, she taught first grade in the Durham County school system until she retired in 1979. She was president of

Acme Holder, Inc., from 1973 until her death. She is survived by a brother.

Bronner Freeman Harrell '31 on July 24, 1988. He was a retired businessman. He is survived by his wife, Lydia, one daughter, one son, two brothers, two sisters, and one granddaughter.

Edith Mullen Stephenson '31 on Oct. 6. She was a mathematics teacher in the N.C. public schools for more than 40 years. She is survived by her son, a brother, two sisters, and five grandchildren.

Wendell G. Faw '32 on May 23, 1988, after a long illness. He was a chief textile engineer for the Tennessee Eastman Co. for 42 years until he retired in 1976. He received the Bronze Medal from the American Association for Textile Technology for his contributions as a member and chapter founder. He also received a Silver Beaver Award for his service to the Boy Scouts of America. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, one daughter, one son, two sisters, and seven grandchildren.

Wade Hampton Penny Sr. '32 on July 4, 1988, after an extended illness. He entered the dry goods business in 1939 and three years later opened Penny Furniture Co. in Durham, N.C. He was founder and president of Center Furniture Co. and Bargain Furniture Co. in Durham. In addition, he founded two real estate investment corporations, D and W Investment Corp. and Wadon, Inc., was a principal shareholder and president of Stone Bros. & Byrd Inc., and a retired member of the Durham board of directors of Wachovia Bank. He is survived by his wife, Pauline; two sons, **Donald M. Penny** '59 and **Wade Hampton Penny Jr.** '57, LL.B. '60; grandson **Wade Hampton Penny III** M.D. '84; granddaughter **Carolyn L. Hampton** '82; and four other grandchildren.

Glenn Ward Phelps '32 on July 11, 1988. He graduated from the University of Virginia's medical school in 1936 and practiced general medicine for five years before World War II. He was a medical examiner for the Selective Service Commission before volunteering for active duty in 1942. In 1949, he established the Petersburg Eye Center, Ltd., in Petersburg, Va., and was senior partner until he retired in 1981. He is survived by one daughter, four grandsons, and one sister.

Hoyt Walter Shore '32 on Oct. 5. He was captain of the Duke baseball team and a Navy veteran of World War II. He was a general agent with the Washington National Insurance Co. for the past 42 years. He is survived by a son, a daughter, a brother, and a grandson.

George E. Vick '32 on Nov. 23, 1987, of Parkinson's disease. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was a retired laundry owner and a member of the board of directors of East Federal Savings and Loan for more than 40 years. He is survived by his wife, Betsy; brother **Marvin G. Vick** '35; three sons, three daughters, and eleven grandchildren.

Walter T. Hasler Jr. M.D. '33 on April 18, 1988. He practiced medicine from 1936 until 1970, when he retired to Soap Lake, Wash. He is survived by his wife, Marie, a son, two brothers, and a sister.

Gordon G. Power '33 on Nov. 4, 1987, after a stroke. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he practiced law in Towson, Md., and was the first chairman of the Baltimore County Council. During the mid-1960s, he was vice chairman and acting chairman of the County Human Relations Commission. Although his left arm had been amputated after a fall from a tree at age 10, he became an Eagle Scout and tennis player in local tournaments and on Duke's tennis team. He is survived by his wife, Catherine, four sons, three daughters, two brothers, a sister, and 15 grandchildren.

A. Lands Brackbill '34 on Sept. 14, in Lancaster, Pa. He earned a master's degree from the University of

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Pennsylvania and was a high school principal from 1935 to 1966. From 1966 to 1970, he was director of Title III of a Pennsylvania state education act and community coordinator of the work experience program. In 1970, he became a consultant for the U.S. Office of Education's Urban Education Task Force. He retired in 1980. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Rolla John Matheny Sr. M.Div. '34 of Valrico, Fla., on Sept. 28.

John Lloyd McKay '34 on June 26, 1988. A veteran of World War II, he was retired from the cotton department of Fieldcrest-Cannon. He is survived by his wife, Juanita, a sister, and a brother.

William T. Buice Jr. '35 on April 10, 1988. He was vice president and sales manager of Old Dominion Box Co., and later became sales representative for executive accounts. He is survived by his wife, **Genevieve Ramsaur Buice** '36; a son, **William T. Buice III** L.L.B. '64; a daughter; a sister, **Kathlyn Buice Fosgate** '36; and four grandchildren, including **Merrill Stuart Buice** '88.

Jack W. Dunlap '35 '35 on June 28, 1988, of a heart attack. He was captain of Duke's football team in 1935 and a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. His brother, the late **E.B. Dunlap** '35, M.D. '39, was on the same football team. He is survived by a daughter; three sons, including **George E. Dunlap** '59; one sister, and eight grandchildren.

Arthur Neumaier M.D. '35 on June 26, 1988. Born in Strasburg, Germany, he served in World War II aboard the Coast Guard cutter *Dwayne*. After the war, he practiced pediatric medicine in Minnesota for 30 years. In 1970, he left group practice to work for the V.A. hospitals in Tucson and Iowa City, Iowa. He was also an adjunct clinical professor of oral pathology at the University of Iowa's dental school. He is survived by his wife, Lila, a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

Donald Albert Stewart '35 on June 24, 1988, after a sudden illness. He worked for Singer Sewing Machine Co. for 25 years and was later a Realtor in Baltimore, Md. He is survived by his wife, Florence, two sons, two daughters, one stepdaughter, a stepson, a brother, and 11 grandchildren.

Ben I. Pearson '37 on July 5, 1988. A talent agent in Hollywood, he handled game-show personalities and booked actors in roles at regional theaters in the U.S. and Canada during his more than 40 years in the business. He is survived by his wife, Jean, two sons, and a grandson.

J. Marion Burke '38 on April 4, 1988, of a cerebral hemorrhage. A Navy veteran of World War II, he was the retired president of Burke Insurance Co. and the United Savings and Loan Association. He is survived by his wife, **Elizabeth Fawcett Burke** '43, one daughter, one son, three stepdaughters, one stepson, and two sisters.

Julia C. Jarvis Fennell '38 on Feb. 7, 1988. A member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, she had been a teacher for twenty-seven years. She earned her master's from West Virginia University in 1963 and her master's plus 30 hours classification in 1968. She is survived by her husband, Floyd, one son, one daughter, and five grandchildren.

John Lewis Floyd Sr. '38 on March 3, 1988, of cancer. He was the retired minister of Trinity Christian Church, a member of the Ministerial Alliance, Lions Club, and Masons. He is survived by his wife, Onea Lee, one son, one daughter, two brothers, and three grandchildren.

Rebecca Smith Wild A.M. '38 on Jan. 5. She earned a doctorate in psychology from the University of Michigan and taught in several schools in the U.S. and Japan. She is survived by three daughters, a son,

12 grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

James Lewis Hurt '39 on Sept. 6, 1988, in Pensacola, Fla. He was a businessman, the president of the Eastern Pensacola Kiwanis Club, and a deacon at his Baptist church. A World War II veteran, he was a high school principal from 1934 to 1942 and a member of the board of the Fla. Education Association. He worked for 23 years at Pensacola Junior College until he retired in 1982. He was listed in *Who's Who in Florida Education* and *Who's Who in Southern Education*. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, a son, two daughters, a brother, and two grandchildren.

Samuel Horace McCall Jr. L.L.B. '42 on May 30, 1988. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Army during World War II and the former mayor of Troy, S.C., where he was an attorney and a farm owner and operator. He is survived by his wife, Joyce, a son, three daughters, and five grandchildren.

Ralph P. Baker M.D. '43 on Aug. 29, 1988. He practiced surgery for 35 years in Newberry County, S.C. During World War II, he was a captain in the Army's medical corps and a member of a combat surgical team in the Battle for Central Europe, Moelle, and Rhineland. He was a member of the OSS while on active duty. A past president of the Duke Medical Alumni Association, he received the Distinguished Service Alumni Award in 1985. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth; sons **Ralph P. Baker Jr.** '76, M.D. '80; **Erwin R. Baker** '78; daughters **Elizabeth R. Baker** '71, M.D. '75; **Mary E. Baker** '75; and **Catherine Baker Carlson** '81; and three grandchildren.

Gustave F. Biebler M.D. '43 on May 18, 1988. He was an obstetrician and gynecologist in Ft. Myers, Fla., from 1955 until he retired in 1982. He is survived by his wife, **Anne Beery Biebler** '38; three sons, including **Kenneth Biebler** B.S.M.E. '70; and one granddaughter.

Mary MacNeill Fahringer '43 on July 30, 1988, of a heart attack. An Army cryptographer during World War II, she was a member of the history commission of Fairfax County, Va., for 21 years and a past vice-president and treasurer of Planned Parenthood of Northern Virginia. She was also a member and former chair of the local welfare board. At the time of her death, she was a Realtor with Better Homes Realty in Annandale. She is survived by her husband, Victor, a son, a daughter, and one brother.

James R. Chandless '45, M.D. '47 on Sept. 26, of leukemia. He is survived by his wife.

William H. Bell '47 on Sept. 16, of cancer. An attorney with Rogers & Bell in Tulsa, Okla., he was president of the board of trustees of Hillcrest Hospital. He had also been president of the board of trustees of the Tulsa Education Foundation, and was on the boards of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation and the National Bank of Tulsa. In addition, he was a trustee of the University of Tulsa, Trinity University in San Antonio, John Brown University, and Phillips University. He was selected Man of the Year in Tulsa in 1973 and entered the Oklahoma Hall of Fame in 1974. He is survived by his wife, Rita, his mother, two sons, two daughters, a brother, and a grandson.

Frank W. Fugale '47 on April 15, 1988, after a brief illness. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate, he was a financial manager with General Electric Corp. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, a son, a daughter, and two sisters.

Henry Kamin Ph.D. '48 on Sept. 15. A professor of biochemistry at Duke since 1950, he was known for his research on biological oxidations and nitrogen metabolism. He organized international symposiums on the biochemistry of the vitamin riboflavin and wrote a report for the National Research Council (NRC) on the environmental effects of ammonia. He was on the Food and Nutrition Board of the NRC and

was chairman of the Committee on Recommended Dietary Allowances. He had been an acting chairman of Duke's biochemistry department and associate director of the Medical Scientist Training Program. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, and a sister.

Betty Sue Hedrick Menard '48, B.S.N. '48 on Sept. 17, after a five-year illness. She was in the Navy Nurse Corps from 1951 to 1960, attaining the rank of lieutenant. She was a nursing instructor at Newport Hospital's nursing school in Newport, R.I., DePaul School of Nursing in Norfolk, Va., and Tulsa Junior College in Tulsa, Okla. She is survived by her husband, Dale, two sons, a brother, and a sister.

James Fabius Grimes '49 on July 20, 1988. He was a retired accountant and a World War II Navy veteran. He is survived by his wife, Mary, two sons, a daughter, a brother, and seven grandchildren.

Charles C. Dayton '50 on Aug. 23, 1988, of a heart attack. A resident of Ridgefield, Conn., he was a marketing consultant, an Executive Service Corp. volunteer, and a retired executive at Perkin-Elmer Corp. He is survived by his wife, Yrene, his brother, and three children.

Eva Woosley Warren M.Ed. '50 on Jan. 17, 1988. In addition to her master's in education, she held degrees in nursing and public health. She was a member of Sigma Theta Tau International, the nursing honor society, and was a board member and treasurer of the N.C. Nurses Association for 20 years. In 1960, she established and became the first dean of the nursing school of East Carolina University.

Uhlman S. Alexander Jr. '52 on July 25, 1988. He was a high-school science teacher and an Army veteran of the Korean War. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a son, two daughters, his mother, and a sister.

Shirley Margaret Foley A.M. '53 on June 25, 1988, of cancer. With degrees in bacteriology and mycology, she worked in Hectone Laboratory in Chicago from 1953 until she retired in 1979 as head of the medical mycology division. She was a member of several professional societies and had published papers in her field. She is survived by her husband, Dr. E.J. Foley.

Charles Donald Christian Ph.D. '55, M.D. '58 on Aug. 30, 1988, of cancer. He founded the University of Arizona medical school's obstetrics and gynecology department in 1969 and was its head until his death. He is credited with the discovery of the hazards of intrauterine devices and the establishment of reproductive endocrinology as a subspecialty. He was the director of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology from 1977 until his death. He was an associate professor of ob-gyn at Duke from 1964 until 1969. He received Duke's Distinguished Medical Alumni Award in 1973. He is survived by his wife, Nancy, two sons, a stepister, and a daughter.

Louis Paschal Jervey Jr. '55 on Sept. 23, in Franklin, Va. He began his insurance career in 1955 with Crum and Foster Group of Durham, N.C., and joined the independent agency of L.L. Manry and Sons in 1962 as part-owner. He was elected president of the succeeding agency, Manry-Rawls, in 1980, and in summer 1988 he received the Insurance Association of Virginia's Outstanding Agent of the Year Award. He was on the Franklin school board, the boards of directors of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Service Unit of the 5th judicial district, the Franklin YMCA, and the Bank of Franklin. He is survived by his wife, **Margaret Ann Altvater Jervey** '56, five sons, and a brother.

Charles Isaac Blackburn M.Ed. '62 on Nov. 14, 1987, in Spartanburg, S.C. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline.

Joan Felt Parrott '62 on Aug. 22, 1988, in Knoxville, Tenn., of cancer. She taught in the Tennessee

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schools and was a financial systems adviser for F.I.S. Associates in Decatur, Ga. She is survived by her husband, Robert, a son, three stepsons, and her parents.

Malcolm Ray Brown A.M. '69 on Feb. 28, 1988. A veteran of World War II, he was a professor of sociology at Campbell University in Buies Creek, N.C., until he retired in 1980. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, two sons, a sister, and a brother.

Gerald M. Halprin Ph.D. '70 on Aug. 29, 1987. He was a doctor of pulmonary medicine at St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, Tenn., which has established the Gerald M. Halprin Fund for pulmonary education in his memory.

John Jeremiah Turcotte '86 on May 3, 1988, in an auto accident in Richmond, Va. A member of Delta Sigma Phi fraternity at Duke, he earned his law degree from Northwestern University, where he had been elected to the *Law Review*. He specialized in environmental law with the Richmond firm McWeeney, Burch, and Crump. He is survived by his parents, three sisters, a grandmother, four aunts, and four uncles.

Robert L. Dickens

A professor of accounting at Duke for forty years, Robert L. Dickens died February 1, 1989, at Duke Hospital. He was 66.

After serving in the Navy during World War II, he earned both his bachelor's in 1948 and his master's in

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1950 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and became a certified public accountant. In 1966, Elon College awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

He began his career at Duke in 1949 as an accounting instructor in the economics department. In 1969, he transferred to the newly-established Graduate School of Business, later renamed the Fuqua School of Business. A specialist in financial accounting and auditing, he published many books and articles and taught the CPA review course for those preparing to take the CPA examination.

From 1970 until his death, he was director of undergraduate studies in business at Duke. He was also assistant dean of arts and sciences from 1963 to 1965 and acting assistant provost from 1967-68. He was assistant dean for administration for the business school from 1976 to 1981, secretary for the Fuqua School faculty, and a member of several administrative committees. He was also a consultant to the U.S. Office of Education and the U.S. Department of Agriculture on accounting and reporting matters, vice president of the American Accounting Association, and chairman of the committee on educational policy of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

He is survived by his wife, Christine Dickens, three sons, three sisters, two brothers, and two grandchildren.

J. Benjamin Smith

The longtime director of the Duke Chapel Choir, J. Benjamin Smith, who retired last year, died March 21

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at Duke Hospital after a lengthy illness. He was 58.

A native of Nashville, Tennessee, Smith earned a bachelor's in piano from the University of Kentucky and a master's in sacred music from Union Theological Seminary in New York. He studied privately with Nadia Boulanger, internationally known teacher of organ, composition, theory, and conducting.

Before he came to Duke in 1968, Smith was music director of Trinity Presbyterian Church in Arlington, Virginia, for eight years. At Duke, he led the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs, which later merged with the Duke Chorale. He was also an assistant professor in the music department.

Smith was honored in June 1988 during the first Chapel Choir reunion, an event that drew people who had sung in the choir over the past fifty years. He was also responsible for making Handel's Messiah an annual presentation at Duke Chapel. He brought three operas to the chapel, along with programs like the Christmas Eve service, liturgical dancing on Palm Sunday, and the jazz service on All-Saints Sunday.

As an organist, he performed recitals in the Duke Chapel, the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., and St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England.

He is survived by his mother, Nannie Bradley Smith. A memorial service was held in Duke Chapel on March 27. The J. Benjamin Smith Endowment has been established by friends and associates, and funds will be used for the general support of music in Duke Chapel.

Duke history through the pages of the Alumni Register

KICKOFF FOR A STADIUM

Several hundred alumni and friends have already purchased their tickets for the big Homecoming and Stadium Opening Game with the University of Pittsburgh on October 5. Advanced "dope" on the team indicates that all the boys are in fine fettle and have been working hard to keep in excellent physical shape for the season. . . .

One comes upon the new home of the Blue Devils with something akin to awe, a winding road through the woods then suddenly a yawning canyon with symmetrical curves of concrete, and deep below a rectangle with a velvety carpet of green. The spectator . . . is going to have a hard time keeping his eyes from wandering to the autumn foliage which surrounds the stadium to make the beautiful picture complete.

Those who protest that the manly game on the gridiron harks back to barbarian days at least will find in the most beautiful stadium in the South something of real beauty, architectural accomplishment, and genuine charm. Duke University's entire building program has been pursued with the idea to incorporate beauty with usefulness, and its new athletic plant will be no exception. —August 1929

BLUEPRINT FOR ENGINEERING

After more than a half century of instruction in engineering subjects, Duke University's new College of Engineering will begin its first session as such next fall. . . .

The new College of Engineering is one of the most closely knit units in the university's organization, having a complete quadrangle of its own with three laboratory buildings and a dormitory, and a peculiar *esprit de corps* among students and faculty. Engineering students, who last year comprised 12 percent of the university's enrollment, even have their own college song and yells. . . .

In addition to a faculty of twelve professors

High on Homecoming: On a clear day, this 1956 flagpole sitter, a live Homecoming display, could see Texas, or at least the defeat of SMU at the hands of the Blue Devils, 14-6.



teaching purely engineering subjects, the college has an associate faculty of twenty for the instruction of non-engineering subjects. The school has three departments—Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical.—July 1939

MINISTERING TO RURAL CHURCHES

Anually, for the past eighteen years, almost fifty School of Religion students per year have served rural churches of the state through Duke Endowment scholarships. These students work in rural churches during summer vacations and are compensated for their services to churches. Only students working toward a B.D. degree in the School of Religion are chosen, and after their appointment, they must pledge a definite period of work.

This plan makes possible a dual contribution to religion: service to rural churches, and educational benefits to students. The plan is also economically very beneficial in that the aid given to young ministers helps pay their way through school and avoids a burden of debt at the beginning of the pastoral career.—July 1949

SEEDS OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Out of the South's present travail and agony of soul in time will come the sort of political leadership which has proved its validity in North Carolina. It will be more in tune with the industrial South and the future which such a civilization produces. This leadership will open new and better schools, not close them. How long it will take, none may say for sure. But that new leadership certainly will not consider the greatest issue to be where a colored child will go to school.

Ignorance and prejudice and shabbiness of mind and values always are careless leaks in the dikes of civilization. These forces must always be recognized for what they are and their presence and purpose proclaimed and opposed.

There are many passages in Boris Pasternak's *Dr. Zhivago* which seem to apply not only to the South but to the nation as well. One of

them, already becoming familiar because of its truth:

"If the beast who sleeps in man could be held down by threats—any kind of threats, whether of jail or retribution after death—then the highest emblem of humanity would be the lion tamer in the circus with his whip, not the prophet who sacrificed himself. But don't you see, that is just the point—what for centuries raised man above the beast is not the cudgel but an inward music: The irresistible power of unarmed truth, the powerful example of its attraction."—*from a commencement address by Ralph E. McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, June 1959*

GOVERNING THE ACADEMY

The university is presently undertaking a "major study" of the problem of university governance, said [Chancellor *pro tem*] Dr. Barnes Woodhall, who then predicted that in the "foreseeable future" the president, chancellor, and provost would be given voting privileges on the university board of trustees. He also predicted "that a faculty member or more, possibly the chair-

man of the Academic Council in any particular year, will be a member of the board, and [that] the president of the Associated Students of Duke University will likewise be a member of the board."

In discussing governance, said Dr. Woodhall, one cannot restrict his comments to any one of the university's several constituencies. Instead, "we are talking about greater and more responsible input in the governing process by all of our separate constituencies, of more intensive communication with these constituencies, of more accurate monitoring of our enterprises, and of greater emphasis upon individual or self-governance."—*August 1969*

TIME AND THE TIDES

The difference between the holistic perspective of the geologist and the problem-focused vision of the engineer, like all conceptual differences, affects their language. Between the words *erosion* and *migration* lies the gulf that now separates the two disciplines. To property owners and to engineers employed by them, when a

shoreline moves into the boundaries of any piece of property, land is eroding. The word carries with it the sense of irreparable loss of vital land, images of the Dust Bowl and gullies on worn-out southern farms. Within the world of private property, moving shorelines are trespassers to be subdued and evicted.

Geologists, looking at the larger picture in time and space, see no permanent loss but a migration, islands rolling over themselves in tank-tread fashion. Migration, whether for birds or beaches, is the process of travel for the sake of survival.

Since both words denote concrete and measurable changes, which best describe the beaches? Property is indeed lost as beaches move, and sand is taken away here and added there just as erosion moves soil from one ecosystem to another, from field to river or swamp, or from swamp to ocean. The moving sand of the beaches stays in the beach system or it's replaced by sand arriving from fresh sources. The beach ecosystem, under natural conditions, does not lose any vital material; it merely moves and survives. Migration best describes the natural beach.—*from The Beaches are Moving, by Wallace Kaufman '61 and geology professor Orrin Pilkey, August 1979*



Steamed up: Homecoming 1935 was one example of the Blue Devils being "in the driver's seat." The Tennessee Volunteers couldn't put out Duke's fire: Final score, 19-6. Duke won the season's North Carolina Classic and Southern Conference gridiron crowns.

TEACHING THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE

BY ROBERT J. BLIWISE

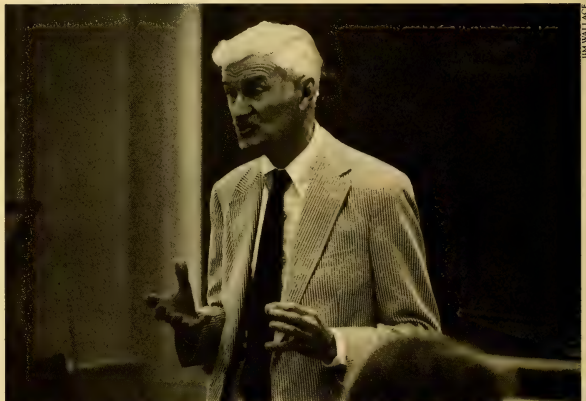
It wouldn't be an inappropriate question for a final exam in American intellectual history: What makes a good teacher? You might begin by mentioning the ability to impart information. But teaching is a true leadership role; and like any true leader, the teacher must sway by example. Teaching—teaching that makes a difference, that inspires students not just to accumulate facts, but to think for themselves and to look into themselves.

"Can you imagine," I.B. Holley would sometimes quip in class, "they actually pay me for this! Amazing." Amazingly enough, his students would respond to evaluation questions with a consistent theme: They never worked so hard for any teacher, and they never wanted to work so hard for any teacher. As one senior put it: "I finished the semester with straight A's—for the first time in my life. I guess there was something in this teacher and his course, something that brought out in me a higher level of discipline, commitment, and achievement than I had ever known."

Having earned more than four decades' worth of similar Duke evaluations, this history professor finally found something too rarely extended to great teachers: public recognition. He was chosen for the past year's Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award.

Is this product of Amherst and Yale and rural Connecticut ("where stones are the most plentiful crop"), this proud propagator of Yankee thrift who would never replace a necktie until it was frayed into nonexistence, this deadline-insistent authority figure who, quite insistently, would plan an informal lunch with each of his students, a born teacher? Perhaps. A teacher zealously committed to his craft and to his students? Undoubtedly.

Part of the proof is in his moralizing messages—his berating of students for idly watching television and mindlessly scattering litter about the campus, his guiding rule that the classroom is not just a place for deadly note-taking but for lively intellects. One of his favorite stories concerns a professor who decided to broadcast lectures remotely to an



Distinguished Alumni Teaching Award-winner Holley: "Think for yourself—vigorously, boldly, unashamedly"

auditorium of presumably interested listeners. The professor discovered, eventually, that the auditorium had been vacated of his live students and only mechanical tape recorders remained. In his class, Holley wanted no recorders; he wanted engaged minds. "What am I trying to do today?" he would ask rhetorically, a little bitingly. "I'm trying to get you to think. You have to think for yourself—vigorously, boldly, unashamedly." Today and for all days.

One of the great lessons of intellectual history, he would suggest, is that society hasn't successfully grasped for self-definition and self-direction; people haven't asked themselves the tough and troubling "Why are we here?" and "Where are we going?" questions. "There's a preoccupation with means," he would say, "and a neglect of goals." And from that concern, you could discern his philosophy of teaching: "My purpose isn't to cram your heads with a bunch of facts about history; it is to help you understand yourselves and your roles in society." The large questions confronting individuals and society throughout history—questions, for example, about the perceived relationship among God, humanity, and nature—are, for this teacher, the analytical "tools" that can help students cope with mastering difficult material, and help them grope toward a philosophy of living.

There's more than a little of the Puritan

in I.B. Holley. He admires the Puritans not for their griggishness but for their spirit of moderation—which is basic to his character and, he would argue, to the American character. He admires them, too, for their encouragement of education: Again and again, he would lament the fact that in our later American society, we tend to "kick our teachers" with low salaries and low social prestige. It's shameful, he would say, that teachers feel compelled to organize into unions. Their enterprise of cultivating the life of the mind seems inconsistent with the coercive means of organized labor.

An idealistic notion, to be sure. But there's also an enduring idealism that drives Holley. One of his final-exam questions, tellingly, had the students draft their own manual for a reformist movement in American society.

American intellectual history is in part a history of failure; and over time intellectuals have generally failed to impress on society the point that criticism from within is vital. But such problems are, at their root, problems of leadership, in Holley's view. Looking back to his days in the military, he would describe the emotional agony of recommending against the promotion of a close friend. A fine enough fellow, but not meant for high rank. Whether operating in the sphere of the military or business or the academy, "the most difficult task for those in a position to choose is finding just the right person," he

would say. And he would often return to the model of the Founding Fathers, those "gentleman freeholders" out of Virginia, especially, who were possessed of remarkable character and training—a powerful combination of attributes that infused them with the obligation to serve willingly and the ability to serve wisely.

"It's very interesting," he observed, "that it was an aristocracy that basically produced this nation," beginning with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Holley is an elitist, in the most wholesome sense, a believer in government by the best that society has to offer.

Does every good teacher want to clone himself in his students? Holley would just as soon clone those ambitious Virginia aristocrats. If students applied themselves vigorously, they would be rewarded accordingly. They could work as hard or, within limits, as little as they wished. Low achievers would follow the bare-minimum "required" track of reading and written assignments. The more motivated would elect a considerably more demanding advanced track. In whatever assignments they might perform, they would be expected to distill expertly the thesis of the author; that is, they would become engaged readers of history as well as engaged listeners of lectures.

And just as he would encourage accomplishment by his students (each of whom began the course by submitting a personal "intellectual history"), Holley would ask much of himself. He would joke that securing tenure brought only increasing commitments—book reviews for journals, recommendation letters for students, lectureships at military institutes, service on a scholarship-apportionment committee. But his devotion to teaching was beyond questioning: The worst that winter had to offer wouldn't keep him from class, he said, even if winter's worst meant—as it did at least on one occasion—that he would employ a walking stick to maneuver his way over ice-coated sidewalks.

For this teacher, it seemed fitting to end his class with some moralizing and some imploring: "Go through life as travelers, not as tourists. Be a participant in the game—an explorer, an adventurer, a seeker who really tries to understand." Only those who think for themselves are free, he said.

And then, after forty-two years of teaching at Duke, Irving Brinton Holley Jr., now seventy years of age and looking, not at all willingly, to retirement, listened to the applause of his students. But it made him uncomfortable. "The best applause is for you to get out there and do well in your various lives. I don't mean make fortunes; I mean live successfully." ■

Blivise A.M.: '88 is editor of this magazine and a graduate student in history.

DUKE TRAVEL 1989

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MORE THAN SCORES

Editors:

I have recently read the book *None of the Above: Behind the Myth of Scholastic Aptitude* by David Owen on how the Educational Testing Service controls the gates to higher education and success in American society.

In past years I have saved parts of the *Duke Engineer* magazine ("A Survey of Leading Schools of Engineering" by [Dean] Earl H. Dowell, 1987) where the SAT scores of engineering classes are listed (Cal Tech 1400, Duke 1350) and thought that those numbers had real meaning. But Owen reports on page 73 [of his book], "A 50-point difference in scores near the top end of the scale thus means much less, in terms of actual performance on the test, than a 50-point difference near the bottom. But admissions officers aren't told this."

On page 69 he reports, "ETS has said that although 60-point differences are statistically insignificant, 'all things being equal, the student with an SAT verbal score about 60 points higher than another student is likely to have superior verbal ability.'" Is ETS trying to have it both ways?

The author through extensive research and study with ETS has convinced me that universities have a problem relying on SAT scores. He recommends more emphasis be given to school grades and probably personal contact such as Duke's student interviewing program. I have always supported nationwide testing as useful in comparing students for college admissions, but the material in this book showing how to beat the test, how coaching helps (as much as 200 points!), when to guess, etc., makes me wonder how much Duke supports the use of the SAT.

I would suppose that your admissions officers have read this book and made a decision about the validity and correlation of SAT scores and freshman class success. Your alumni would be interested in how you have answered this problem.

John J. Geier B.S.M.E. '46
Rochester, New York

Missy Rose '79, associate director of undergraduate admissions at Duke, responds:

Proper use of SAT scores is an issue which is currently being debated across the country. Recently, members of the Duke undergraduate admissions staff met with a representative from the College Board to discuss the most recent research and findings on the subject.

Duke has always viewed standardized testing as a factor to be considered only in conjunction

with other information such as high school transcript, teacher and counselor recommendations, personal qualities, and application essays; scores are never considered in isolation. This policy is in accordance with what the College Board recommends, and is one to which Duke is firmly committed.

'MARKETPLACE OF IDEAS'

Editors:

The Marvin Mann letter in the March-April *Duke Magazine* has aroused my curiosity. Specifically, by what process did the English department hire "two of America's most important Marxist scholars?"

It seems to me that scholars of Marxism would be political scientists. If they are not political scientists, how can they claim authority sufficient for courses like "Paranoia, Politics, and Other Pleasures?" If these are scholars and they are political scientists, why are they on the English faculty?

That these questions can be raised reflects poorly on not only the academic integrity of the institution, but also on the quality of scholarship claimed. Presumably Provost Griffiths would respond with a statement on having hired the best minds and providing the best environment possible for allowing the best ideas to develop. In the English department, who tests the ideas of the Marxists? If students do the testing, do they set the standards of scholarship?

Beyond the question of academic integrity is the question of whether the best education is being provided. If students are really studying social science in the English department, where are they studying the humanities?

Legitimate questions of academic integrity could lead to distrust of academic institutions. It would seem that Marxists, especially, would want to generate trust in the academic process. Or do they want chaos at the current stage of social evolution?

Professor Frank Lentricchia should, by now, have enough data to identify another political paranoid.

Joseph B. Harris Ph.D. '59
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Editors:

Marvin Mann's letter in the May-June issue of *Duke Magazine* contained a number of errors. He quotes the *Wall Street Journal* as saying that Frank Lentricchia is a "Marxist scholar"; he repeats hearsay evidence that "other Duke faculty have been widely regarded as Marxists, including professors Stanley Fish and Jane Tompkins."

Mr. Mann will find it useful to know that on this matter, as so often, hearsay is wrong.

Stanley Fish writes on many issues involving Milton, seventeenth-century poetry, and theories of interpretation; no responsible or informed characterization of his work or personal interests would call him Marxist. Jane Tompkins is a leading feminist critic and Americanist. Her work restores to us whole passages in American literary history that had been lost. It too can be no sensible use of the term be called Marxist. Frank Lentricchia's work does address the role of criticism in social change and issues of class and economics. But he identifies his critical lineage as the American pragmatist tradition and said, quite clearly, in a recent interview in the *New York Times Sunday Magazine* that his is not a Marxist. We ought, I believe, to credit people's own characterizations of their work rather than hearsay characterizations—political history proves how dangerous the alternative can be.

The paragraph above aims to correct some errors of fact: it does not aim to acquit Stanley Fish, Jane Tompkins, or Frank Lentricchia of crimes. Marxism is not an indictable offense either in or out of the academy; I entirely support Provost Griffiths' reply to Mr. Mann on this point. But correct identifications remain important. Imprecise name-calling is both politically dangerous and personally offensive.

Since I assume Mr. Mann's distress to be real, I have sent him the last two issues of the Duke English department's *Newsletter*. These issues describe the full range of the department's teaching and research interests and will, I hope, reassure Mr. Mann that the English department continues to perform all of its traditional functions while also reflecting intellectual developments of the last quarter century.

Marianna Torgovnick
Acting Chair, Department of English
Durham, North Carolina

Editors:

Could you please send me a copy of the article, "Lentricchia Between the Lines" from your May-June 1988 issue. I am most interested in the goings on about "canon revision" and related matters in the English department of Duke.

Despite so many letters in your publication to the contrary, I am absolutely delighted that Duke is at the forefront in matters other than basketball. I learned at Duke that a university must be a marketplace of ideas for which there is no substitute in our culture. Why do so many of its own graduates, then, fear so deeply Duke's efficacious discharge of its major responsibility? Stanley Fish and Frank Lentricchia bring as much honor to our university as do Coach K and Danny Ferry, do they not?

Charles P. Silas '56
Creede, Colorado

BREAKING THE LATE-NIGHT STILLNESS

Charlie Rose: If you recognize the name, chances are you are either a writer, entertainer, bartender, hospital worker, night owl, VCR owner, or newsmaker.

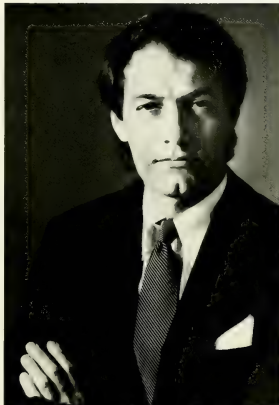
As the host of CBS News' *Nightwatch*, even Rose '64, LL.B. '68 is asleep when the show is aired at 2 a.m. each weekday. But for those of us in the nocturnal mode, Rose is blazing a new frontier of television journalism across screens that traditionally have been just a B-movie away from the national anthem.

If *USA Today* is print media's answer to the quick bursts of information that is the network news, *Nightwatch* shows how television can be as broad and probing as a good news magazine. And while the networks may have over-emphasized confrontational journalism to the point of *Crossfire*, or even Morton Downey Jr., Rose proves that well-rounded intelligence and genuine curiosity are still the most effective ways of gathering information.

"He draws you in and establishes a personal identity, as if he were standing behind you, pointing a direction," says former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt after a *Nightwatch* interview. "He has the capacity to induce a certain kind of warmth and confidence and to draw you into a really sharp discussion, but not by being an antagonist. He gets more out of me because the defenses aren't up—you just go with it."

Each show brings Rose face to face with a variety pack of who's in intelligence, personality, and talent. During the three-hour afternoon taping of each two-hour show, Rose will typically interview an author such as Arthur Miller or Saul Bellow; an entertainer such as Bob Hope or Bill Cosby; a politician such as Richard Nixon or Michael Dukakis; and also mediate a *Nightline*-type panel discussion on an issue that has recently become news.

"Here's a guy who, in minutes, has to go from interviewing Charlton Heston to interviewing Jesse Jackson, then turn the corner



CHARLIE ROSE

BY TOM DETITTA

His *Nightwatch* brings him face to face with a variety pack of who's who in intelligence, personality, and talent.

and do an interview with Tommy John," says CBS Washington Bureau Chief Joe Peyronnin. "Charlie Rose, in effect, prepares for three or four different kinds of interviews in a day. He has to read and thoroughly understand what he's after."

Rose jumps from "Ben Hur" to breaking political news to batted balls, without any pre-

thought questions, but only a few seemingly incoherent notes to jog the memory. The show's loose format and the long interviews (usually about twenty minutes) make it possible for *Nightwatch* to realize its mission of "reaching for the passion" of each guest.

"*Nightwatch* is Charlie Rose," says Peyronnin. "He has a natural curiosity. He always wants to learn and expand his interests and horizons. He's driven, he's energetic, he's non-stop. He never says no."

As an only child in Henderson, North Carolina, Rose particularly remembers the times he wasn't there. "Even in high school, I would go to Virginia Beach on my own and get a job out of a sheer sense of odyssey. When I was a freshman in college, I went to Hyannisport, where President Kennedy spent the summers. I left not having a job, ended up there, and it was wonderful. I've always had a curiosity about what it was like to do other things and be other places. This is the longest I've ever stayed in one place in my life."

After Duke and Duke Law, Rose took a job as a New York financial consultant, and then became executive producer of *Bill Moyers' Journal*. He got in front of the camera one day when Moyers needed a correspondent to interview students at Columbia University in 1975. When Moyers was asked to anchor an election-year broadcast called *USA People in Politics*, Rose went with him as a full-time correspondent.

"I did it because it was a new experience, and because I had had some success doing it on *Moyers' Journal*," Rose says. "Being a good executive producer was being a good manager. I could do that, but I discovered there was more satisfaction in being a good reporter." Rose followed this new-found passion through a string of television talk shows in Chicago (co-host of *A.M. Chicago*), Dallas (*The Charlie Rose Show*), and Washington (*The Charlie Rose Show*-syndicated). Rose may have settled on the *Nightwatch* set because it is the one place in the world where the most interesting people in his world pass through.

"*Nightwatch* does not have the same ratings

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Says the CBS Washington bureau chief of Rose: "He's driven, he's energetic, he's non-stop."

pressure that other shows do. Therefore, we can do more of what interests us," Rose says. CBS' *Nightwatch*, as well as ABC's defunct *The Last Word*, and NBC's defunct *Overnight*, were all late-night news shows formed in reaction to Ted Turner's efforts to sell CNN *Headline News* to network affiliates. *Nightwatch* is celebrating its sixth-year anniversary.

"William Styron [47] is a brilliant, Pulitzer-Prize winning novelist," Rose says. "He's good for an hour on our show. He's got something to say about America and its relationship to the world, about writing, about publishing, about fellow writers, about the state of American literature, about depression, about a lot of things. Not many programs will have him on longer than fifteen minutes—certainly not many programs on commercial television. We can do it because there is less ratings pressure, and we happen to think he is very interesting." In the course of Rose's interview with Styron, the author spoke publicly for the first time on television about his debilitating depression, which caused him to consider suicide.

Former president Richard M. Nixon LL.B. '37 told the *Nightwatch* audience that the best advice he ever received was that big problems would take care of themselves, but the little problems left unchecked would destroy you.

Red Auerbach let loose with what he really thought of Pat Riley's assertion that his Lakers were going to win the world championship two years in a row. "It didn't mean anything," said Auerbach. "If he said he was going to put his house on them winning, then it would have meant something."

Information explodes out of Rose's spontaneous style. Like an effective performer on stage before an audience, or like a trial lawyer questioning a witness before a jury, Rose's interviewing technique is predicated on the ability to listen as much as the ability to talk. "You can never be too informed, as long as you don't let it interfere with spontaneity and your natural instincts. Sometimes people will let preparation straight-jacket them so they can only ask about something they've prepared. I tend to look at preparation and information as simply a means of stimulating the quest, and, after that, it's a question of follow-up and listening."

Spontaneity in long time slots is a risk that

occasionally sends dead-air into the late-night stillness. Actor Michael J. Pollard, interviewed via-satellite from the CBS Studio in Los Angeles, seemed to manage only a series of one-word responses along with the name "Charlie." ("Yes, Charlie... No, Charlie... Sometimes, Charlie...") "That was a risk," admits Rose. "I think that interview would have worked if I had been there. I think he was a little distracted being in Los Angeles. It is always better for me to have them in person."

"We have a totally different philosophy than they do on [ABC's] *Nightline*. On *Nightline* they want everybody to be treated equally, and they want to have everybody outside of Koppel's studio. Here, we want as many people as possible in the studio. If you don't know what's on the other end, you're a little bit more protective. I would always rather be in the presence of the person I was interviewing. We can't always achieve that because of scheduling conflicts."

For some of the guests, it is the discourse and not the broadcast that brings them to do an interview they may never see. *Washington Post* columnist David Broder describes his *Nightwatch* interview as a provocative conversation. "He [Rose] listens, he picks up on what you've said; he knows a lot about the subject. It's very stimulating to come over and talk with him," Broder says.

After being interviewed on *Nightwatch* during the Democratic Convention, Tennessee Senator Albert Gore lingers in the tiny and over-crowded "skybox" booth to discuss other possible subjects Rose and he may discuss in the future. "I love being interviewed by Charlie," Gore says. "He's very effective and sensitive and gets to the heart of whatever subject you're dealing with. He makes it interesting without trying to beat-up on you. I think he's a class act."

Conservative political columnist and former White House communications director Patrick Buchanan frequently appears on Rose's show for these very same reasons. A regular on many television news programs, Buchanan recognizes the unique spot Rose is carrying in television journalism. "He's a very engaging interviewer; it's more like a friend interviewing you. A lot of people in politics, writers, authors, and other personalities want to get the public to see and hear them and hear their views in a non-confrontational situation with a good, interesting interview. *Nightwatch* is a window for personalities. It's one of the best windows—large windows—picture windows, if you will, in American journalism."

Actual transcripts of a *Nightwatch* interview may argue against Buchanan's use of the word "non-confrontational." There are no questions left unasked, no areas of concern shied away from. At the same time, there is rarely the screaming or tension that has come to skew



Night light: interviews with guests like Atlanta mayor Andrew Young keep Rose's audiences wide awake

the new definition of confrontational journalism. Take *Crossfire*, for example. "That's not an interview they're doing, it's a kind of debate," says Rose. "They're interested in generating heat, and heat can be interesting."

Interest in "heat" may be what has relegated *Nightwatch*-type news programming to the chill of the early morning hours. While Rose's staff, guests, and nocturnal viewers are the first to sing his praises, what they do will never be seen by the overwhelming majority of Americans. "We work with the satisfaction that we do a good job," says Rose. "We also work with the recognition that no matter how good we are, and no matter what those people who know us say, there is still a limited audience."

Technique, respect, intelligence, are the tools, but humility is the fuel that propels Rose through five to seven interviews a day. Rose is still genuinely impressed by whom he has spoken with and what they had to say. "If you take yourself too seriously rather than taking the show seriously, if you assume a self-importance that gets in the way of your curiosity, then that's counter-productive in the media."

"His audience is different than any other audience in television," says Gore. "Whenever you're on the show, the next day the

people who come up to you have really watched the show carefully. It's something about being awake that late and the quality of attention you have if you're awake that late."

Broder says he first realized the true characteristics of the late-night audience through the intelligent nature of the questions that were posed to him on the Larry King show. "He [King] explained to me that there is a whole other world of night people, and it includes some of the brightest, most interesting people who chose to work at night or be awake at night. Up until that point, I assumed the late-night audience was the insomniac audience, and probably included a lot of drunks; I had my mind changed pretty quickly about that."

Late one night, the Democratic convention had spilled into the wee hours of the morning. At the end of the bar, there was a television that offered a semi-gray-haired man behind what seemed to be a news desk, talking about something in a bottle. The man was actor Robert Vaughan and the bottle contained "The Helsinki Formula." He is on most every night when the stations have run out of things to show—without commercial interruptions because the "show" is really a commercial for a hair-restoring product in the guise of a news event.

Charlie Rose glanced curiously toward the screen, then briefly at his watch. Unusually enough, he had found himself awake during the airing of his show.

No one at the bar was paying any attention to the semi-gray-haired man. The waiter claimed, however, that the manager had a rule against staff changing the channel. "You are welcome to change it if you like," he offered. "No, no . . . I couldn't do that," Rose replied.

Meanwhile, just a manager's rule and a channel away, Mario Cuomo may be explaining on *Nightwatch* why he didn't run for president; former President Jimmy Carter, his reemergence among the Democratic elite; Woody Allen, perfection as an artist; Susan Dey, her need to be loved; or John Glenn, the right stuff seen in the first astronauts. And Charlie Rose will be listening, orchestrating the exchange of information for night owls interested in header topics than hair loss. ■

DeTitta '82 is a free-lance writer living in Murphy, North Carolina. I think I'll Drop You Off in Deadwood, an account of his cross-country hitchhiking trip, will be published this fall by Cherokee Publishing Company.

A SPARK FOR THE ARTS

Paintings, music, drama, dance, and literature reflect a society's curiosity about itself, the changes affecting it, the direction it's taking. There are no strict guidelines or rules to follow when interpreting those changes. And that is why there are paintings that excite, music that compels, dance that stuns. The arts were never meant to be static.

For younger artists, especially, the financial constraints of carving out a career can be forbidding. Edward Benenson '34, a New York real estate developer and university trustee, has helped make the initial transition from student to arts professional less daunting. In 1981, Benenson established an awards program to broaden students' educational or professional objectives in the creative or performing arts. Like the disciplines they support, the Benenson prizes—the first directed to students in the arts—are designed to be flexible, accommodating unusual or last-minute opportunities that become available. Ranging from \$500 to \$5,000, the awards are made at the end of the junior or senior year.

When Amy Marver '88 applied for a Benenson her senior year, she submitted three proposals to the awards committee. At the top of her list was a plan to work as an intern with New York's Mary Boone Gallery, using the Benenson money to defray the cost of living in the city. When Marver chose not to intern with the gallery, she didn't have to return the prize money. Instead, she used it to tide her over until she could land a job that stimulated both her aesthetic and business interests in contemporary art.

"There was no doubt after receiving the award that I could come to New York after graduation," says Marver. "I didn't want to come here and be a waitress while waiting for something to come along. Because of the prize money, I was able to sustain myself after the Boone internship fell through. As it turned out, I found a terrific job as the assistant to [New York Magazine's] art critic Kay Larson."

THE BENENSON AWARDS

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

Allowing students to plan every stage of their internship, studies, or independent project is what makes the program successful.



Transformation: with Benenson's help, Amy Marver has become an arts professional

At the time, Larson had just been named editor-in-chief of *Art Coast*, a new Los Angeles-based publication. The extra responsibility meant that Marver had a crash course in art world operations, from how exhibitions are planned to identifying emerging artists, as well as keeping abreast of which museums the artistic community deems innovative. For Marver, who found Duke's paucity of art

resources frustrating, the immersion in the thriving New York arts scene was invigorating.

"As a humanities student at Duke, particularly one interested in modern art, I had to be very resourceful," says Marver. "When I wrote my senior paper to earn graduation with distinction, most of my research came from other libraries around the country. Working with Kay has helped me put my goals in perspective. Right now, I'm capturing as much information as I can."

Marver was one of nine students who received a Benenson last year. To be eligible, students must be nominated by their department chair, complete an application outlining how they intend to use the money, and present evidence of recent accomplishments. A review committee of faculty from the drama, music, English, literature, and art departments reviews each application. Professor of English Victor Strandberg, executive secretary of the awards committee, likens granting the awards to playing the stock market. While some investments produce greater returns than others, careful consideration of past performance usually insures a sound decision.

"Some of these students are just trying out their wings," says Strandberg, "but they are all ambitious and motivated. It's a highly selective group, and we have a strong sense that they are reliable and will get the maximum out of the awards." Another stipulation is that students keep in touch with Duke while working on their projects and turn in a final progress report at the end of the year.

After teaching the children of Haitian migrant workers in Belle Glade, Florida, for almost a year, Amy Rust '88 is close to realizing her initial goal: combining specialized teaching with creative writing. At Duke, Rust's poems earned her the Margaret Rose Sanford Award, and she plans to publish a book of poetry and reflections about life within Belle Glade's Haitian community. During a public policy course her senior year, "Migrants, Refugees, and Illegal Aliens," Rust heard other students talk about their summer experiences teaching English in Belle Glade. She had wanted to land a chal-

ling teaching job after graduation, and her fluency in French—similar to Haitian—prompted her to look for work in one of Florida's poorest areas. Not surprisingly, the undertaking would mean that Rust's monetary compensation would be next-to-nothing.

Receiving the Benenson was a personal as well as professional boost. Although Belle Glade is desperately in need of teachers, working there lacks the prestige or glamour that many students seek right out of college. For Rust, the Benenson awards furnish more than a cash sum; they also encourage endeavors outside the realm of most post-college pursuits. "It was a sign that what I wanted to do was a worthwhile project," Rust says.

Gibson's appraisal of Duke's studio art offerings, also emphasized the need for self-initiative. "I had to motivate myself to get things done, because there are not too many opportunities at Duke" for studio artists, she says. As a member of the Galleries Committee at Duke, she helped organize exhibitions (including her own) around campus, and one of her paintings, "Fracture," made the cover of *The Archive*, the university's literary and arts magazine.

"If I hadn't gotten on the Galleries Committee, if I hadn't gotten my own show, if I hadn't applied for the Benenson—if I hadn't kept my eyes open the entire time, I would have missed it," says Greeven.

TRAVEL GRANTS FOR GRADS

The life of a graduate student is fraught with long study hours, dissertation anxiety, and, above all, frugality. In perspective, those years spent in libraries and labs are an investment in future accomplishments and earnings. But that's small comfort when eating the umpteenth meal of macaroni and cheese and scraping together spare change for laundry.

When Julia O'Brien submitted a paper on stylized language in the Old Testament for presentation at a regional meeting of religion scholars, she wasn't sure she could afford to attend even if her paper were accepted. As it turned out, a Graduate School conference travel grant made it possible for her to go to the meeting, where her essay was chosen as the best student paper.

Before the travel grants program was begun by Graduate School Dean Malcolm Gillis in 1986, students had two options for attending conferences. They could request partial reimbursement from their departments (not always reliable), or cover the expense themselves (not always feasible). As a result, budget-minded students had to weigh the merits of various meetings to decide which they could afford. And in academic research, as in the business world, making contacts and meeting colleagues is a critical part of establishing a career path.

Gillis was convinced that the grants were an important initiative because he had taken advantage of a similar opportunity at the University of Illinois while working on his Ph.D. "To me and my fellow graduate students, it meant all the difference in the world to meet key figures in our discipline," he says. "We also gained valuable insights into how the academic world operates." When he was named dean of the Graduate School, there was no consistency between departments—and few funds in any department—for providing graduate travel money; Gillis saw to it that all forty-two graduate school programs had access to a designated pool of money. He also began fund-raising efforts to support this activity.

Clifford Habig '87 was a Ph.D. candidate in Duke's Integrated Toxicology Program when he applied for and received a travel grant. As a result, he was able to present a paper at the annual meeting of the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry in Alexandria, Virginia. His topic, "Comparative Effects of Organophosphorus Pesticides on Catfish and Blue Crab Acetylcholinesterase," was excerpted from his dissertation research. Habig's paper was enthusiastically received, and he recalls the conference environment as "a golden opportunity."

"It's pretty essential that you attend those



JOHN GIBSON

AMY RUST '86

It's a sentiment expressed by many students in the arts and humanities at Duke. John Paul Gibson '88, who double-majored in writing and art design, says Duke's art department is so limited that he sometimes felt he was working in a vacuum (he took all but one of his studio art classes with the same professor). With his Benenson, Gibson attended an artwork-making course at Washington, D.C.'s, Pyramid Atlantic institute. Divided into four separate workshops, the course was led by experts in bookbinding, papermaking, lettering, and press operation.

"It's great to be able to study with other people," says Gibson. "I'd never really spent any time in Washington before, and this allowed me to make a lot of contacts. It also increased my awareness of book arts and the position it holds in the art world." For his senior year independent study project, Gibson put together a book of poems and drawings. Now, with the insight and inspiration he gleaned from last summer's workshop, he plans to open a gallery and small press studio. Like most of the Benenson recipients, Gibson says he couldn't have afforded to attend the workshop on his own.

Andrea Greeven '88, an artist who echoed



Filling a need: Amy Rust is friend and teacher to poverty-believed Belle Glade families

Going from the slumbering atmosphere of Durham to the bustle of New York City, where she is working with political artist Jenny Holzer, Greeven has changed her approach to her own art. "I'm finding that New York is a place I both love and hate; passions that intense are very good for art," she says. "At Duke, I found my emotions resting in the middle, but in New York everything is so extreme that making art is exciting. You're finding paths while being pulled in all different directions."

Greeven didn't contact Holzer until she knew she had won the Benenson. As it turned out, another Duke connection helped her land the job as Holzer's personal assistant. One of Greeven's teachers, associate professor of art Vernon Pratt, had also taught

Continued on page 42

conferences to meet the people working in your area and to make contacts for when you enter the job market," he says. "It's also a good way of bringing yourself up to date on what's happening not only in your field, but in related fields that you don't have time to keep up with because of your own work."

To qualify for a travel grant, a student submits two letters of recommendation from faculty within the department, an abstract of the paper to be presented, and projected expenses. Usually, students have passed their preliminary exams, but exceptions to that rule have been made in rare circumstances. Because each request is reviewed individually, students aren't competing against one another. The terms of the award stipulate that the Graduate School provides 70 percent of total costs, with the remaining 30 percent absorbed by the student's department. If a student has received a non-departmental grant for travel, that sum must be deducted from the total amount requested.

"Requiring departments to come up with a partial amount of money serves as a preliminary screening device. If they're willing to come up with some money, we know they are serious about their candidates," says Katherine Pfeiffer, an assistant dean in the graduate school and grants program administrator. Annual fund contributions to the Graduate School provide most of the travel grant money, with additional sums supplied by the dean's discretionary fund. In effect, the travel grants are supported exclusively through alumni contributions.

With recent federal cutbacks in student aid, Pfeiffer says this financial resource for graduate students has become an essential supplement to whatever departmental funds may already be available. Even though Duke's program is more comprehensive than those offered by other universities, its future is in question. One cause of the dilemma is the wealth of talented graduate students. "We've really never turned anyone down who met all of the qualifications," says Pfeiffer. "This year we're way over budget, but once we started offering these grants, we didn't want to stop. It would be wonderful if we had a primary endowment fund. As it is, we may not always be able to offer this program—if we run into a revenue crunch, for example."

During its first year, the program assisted 114 students at a cost of \$35,187. The following academic year, 143 students received a total of \$40,151.

Julia O'Brien says winning the award for top student paper at the Society of Biblical Literature regional meeting was the academic equivalent of becoming an overnight success, giving her visibility among her peers: "A lot of people came up and spoke to me because of the award, people that I wouldn't have met otherwise. Because it was a regional meeting, it was possible to get to know



Gaining visibility: Julia O'Brien's travel grant exposed her to the community of scholars

scholars on a more intimate basis.

"Going to those meetings is prohibitively expensive, so the travel grants are directly responsible for this wonderful exposure," she adds. "And it also enhances the reputation of the university, because it shows that Duke students are interested in being active and contributing to national professional societies." After completing her Ph.D., O'Brien joined the Duke Divinity School as a guest lecturer, teaching a course on Judaism and Christianity and an introductory Hebrew class. She's applying for a full-time faculty appointment.

"This program gives small bits of money to a lot of people, and as such, it requires a high amount of clerical effort," says the Graduate School's Pfeiffer. "Investing that amount of effort is not particularly popular among most graduate schools. We initiated this partly because we saw areas where there were inequities. Science departments, for example, had an easier time sending students to conferences because they could use research funds, but in the humanities, there were departments that didn't have the money to spare. So to us, these travel grants help rectify imbalances between departments, as well as increase exposure for the university."

"I get letters all the time from faculty and others attending these conferences marveling at how well our students perform," says Gillis. "Neither Harvard nor Princeton offers this kind of financial aid. At some of these conferences, the only students presenting papers have been Duke students." ■

—Bridget Booher

Holzer when the artist was an undergraduate at Duke (Holzer when first attended for a year). Armed with the Benenson and Pratt's recommendation, Greeven wrote Holzer a note that combined professional and personal admiration for the artist's work. Holzer phoned back and said, yes, she could put Greeven to work as her assistant.

While last year's winners represented a fair number of artists and art historians, that is not always the case. In 1987, for example, three of the ten Benenson award winners used their grants for music-related projects. One student's project was to complete and produce the musical score of an operetta; another bought audio and electronic equipment to aid her in composition. In other years, a higher percentage of drama majors have won the award.

Edward Benenson, the man responsible for helping these young artists break into the competitive art world, has a longstanding interest in the arts. The New York native also established a program in 1977, the Edward H. Benenson Awards Program in Art History, to support student and faculty research in art history, music study, and conservation of art works. (These awards were the forerunners to today's Benenson awards.) The Edward Benenson Lectures, begun in the early Eighties, bring prominent international arts experts to Duke for a series of discussions. The guest lecturers focus on an area of study taught in the art history department, but their appeal extends beyond the undergraduate student level, and they attract arts enthusiasts from the Triangle area. Benenson's own interest in art centers on Impressionism; he is considered one of the country's leading collectors of works from that period.

"Mr. Benenson's interest in art began while he was an undergraduate at Duke, and grew stronger as time went on," says John Fein, Romance languages professor. Fein was the awards program's executive secretary from its inception until Victor Strandberg took over last year. The Benenson prizes, although highly competitive, at the same time accommodate diverse approaches to exploring the arts. Fein believes that allowing students to plan every stage of their internship, studies, or independent project is what makes the Benenson program successful. "It's wonderful that the prizes are structured the way that they are; Mr. Benenson has been very hands-off from the start about how the prizes are awarded."

That's the "neat thing" about the Benenson awards, says Amy Marver. "There's a pool of money and it's up to the [awards] committee to decide how many recipients there will be and how to divvy up the money among them. I was surprised when I first heard that something like this was available, but I'm glad it was there. It allowed me to take New York by storm." ■

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Duke vs Clemson

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Cameron Indoor Stadium
Duke vs Army
Reunions '44, '49, '54

October 28, 1989
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Cameron Indoor Stadium
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Parents Weekend
Reunions '59, '69, '74

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THE BUSINESS OF GLASNOST

Businessman J.B. Fuqua, whose \$10-million gift to Duke in 1980 established the Fuqua School of Business, has long been a vocal advocate of the free enterprise system. With Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* opening up new lines of communication between the superpowers, Fuqua saw a chance to educate Soviet managers about the business practices of free-market economies. To that end, he has donated \$4 million to the business school for the initiative.

"I believe providing the opportunity for Soviet managers to learn Western business practices will enable the Soviet Union to use its resources to become a great trading partner of the United States," says Fuqua, who is chairman of the Atlanta-based Fuqua Industries, Inc. In May, Fuqua and business school dean Thomas F. Keller traveled to the Soviet Union to meet with officials and gather information and ideas to structure an appropriate program.

Fuqua says he believes peace between nations can be fostered by economic links. "Mikhail Gorbachev is working to restructure the Soviet economy," he says. "My aim is to share the knowledge and practice of market-based systems, not in the political sense, but in the economic sense. We are still at the very early stages of planning how to achieve these goals of *perestroika*, as Mr. Gorbachev calls them.

"Working with the Soviet government, we will determine how much of the proposed education can be taught at Duke. Mr. Gorbachev has sent clear signals that he wants to import Western management methods. I want to help him accomplish that." Although many of the operational issues of the exchange are still in the planning stages, the interchange has generated interest among business leaders across the country.

According to Keller, Fuqua's gift lets the business school take a major step toward increasing the understanding of business on a global scale. "Providing education programs for Soviet managers is a logical extension of the school's work in executive education," he says. "The work also matches Duke's wider goal of internationalizing the university."

Fuqua is a Duke trustee emeritus and received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree



Fuqua: spreading capitalism to the Soviets

from Duke in 1973. As a teenager, he borrowed business books by mail from the Duke library and attributes much of his success to what he learned from those books.

The announcement in mid-April came on the heels of a symposium called "New Thinking in Soviet Foreign Policy Towards the Third World." During his keynote speech, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jack Matlock '50 called for measures which—like Fuqua's—encourage a greater exchange between the two countries.

Matlock said universities are responsible for advancing the U.S.-Soviet exchange through education. "Universities have to train people who will understand in the future . . . because the Soviet Union is a society which is destined to impinge on our own lives," he said. "Universities provide understanding more than any other element in society."

CHAMPIONS FOR CHILDREN

Entertainers and athletes were the star attractions at the sixteenth annual Children's Classic held at Duke in late May. But hundreds of participants and volunteers helped the fund-raising event net more than \$525,000 for the university medical

center's pediatrics department.

Honorary chairman Perry Como was joined by *Jeopardy* host Alex Trebek, actress Kathy Lee Crosby, men's basketball coach Mike Krzyzewski, astronaut Alan Shepard, and dozens of others for the weekend. Celebrity golf and tennis tournaments and a Saturday evening variety show in Cameron Indoor Stadium were popular events, but local residents and corporations also contributed to the success of the Children's Classic. A five-kilometer run, a 15-kilometer run, and a corporate team challenge involved nearly 1,000 participants.

Up to \$3 million has been contributed through the classic in the past fifteen years. This year's proceeds are targeted for the high-risk infant follow-up program, which tracks the development of infants at high risk for developmental and behavioral problems.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL

At its May meeting, the board of trustees re-elected H. Keith H. Brodie as president of the university. Brodie's original five-year term, which was due to expire at the end of the coming academic year, is now open-ended.

Brodie's re-election followed a formal review as stipulated by his 1985 appointment. Board vice-chairman P.J. Baugh '54 headed a five-person committee of trustees and faculty that invited comments from the university community and from other university presidents.

The committee's report to the trustee executive committee cited a series of accomplishments by the Brodie administration while acknowledging that a number of concerns had been raised. The trustees affirmed that Brodie could successfully address those concerns, and said he was well-equipped to move the university forward. Brodie told the *Chronicle* that the written review was "extremely helpful to me" in deciding how to do a better job as president. He said he was urged "to be more visible off campus"; consequently, he will cut back on his undergraduate teaching to devote more time to such off-campus efforts as the \$400-million Campaign for Duke.

In accepting the board's reappointment, Brodie described Duke as resembling "a big family with many branches . . . We some-

times see things differently, but in a great university, it is routine, even necessary, that intelligent, caring people sometimes disagree with each other."

Brodie, who earned his undergraduate degree at Princeton and his M.D. from Columbia, taught at Stanford before coming to Duke in 1974 as chairman of the psychiatry department. He was named James B. Duke Professor of Psychiatry and Law in 1981. From 1982 until 1985, when he became president, he was chancellor of the university.

DIPLOMA DAYS

In a progressively technological world, adequate scientific instruction in this country has declined, a trend that signals a marked erosion of other intellectual pursuits. That was the message of commencement speaker Stephen Jay Gould during the university's 137th commencement exercises in Wallace Wade Stadium on May 14.

In his speech, "The Republic Does Need Scientists," Gould, an evolutionary biologist, author, and Harvard professor, said that the United States must begin to value academic accomplishment by elevating the status of classroom achievers as well as financial compensation for instructors.

"Step one has to be enormous increases in the salaries of primary and secondary teachers," he said. "Prestige will follow. I don't think you can pay a person enough money to teach primary and secondary school."

"Don't despair if you're headed to universities, because there are models of partnership between university people and primary and secondary school teachers that have worked," including the improvement in American science education after Sputnik was launched. "If we don't succeed in this, the consequences could be very great indeed."

Gould spoke to a crowd of approximately 16,000, including almost 2,400 students earning degrees. Student speaker Stephen John Batten, who earned a bachelor of arts degree, presented "A Simple Plea for an Open Mind," focusing on fairness and equality. "In order to have our own views heard, we have to listen to others," said Batten. "Hopefully, Duke has given us an open mind, and that will go forth with us today. It is with a degree and an open mind that we are worthy of the title 'educated.'"

Commencement speaker Gould received a Doctor of Science honorary degree during the ceremony. Also receiving honorary degrees were ophthalmologist and former Duke visiting professor David G. Cogan (Doctor of Science); physical chemist and educator F. Sherwood Rowland (Doctor of



Commencement: a conferring of degrees, a plea for open minds, and an affirmation of accomplishments

Science); and human and civil rights activist Patricia Murphy Derian (Doctor of Humane Letters).

University minister Reverend William Willimon spoke at the baccalaureate services. To accommodate the large numbers of graduates and their families, baccalaureate was divided into three identical ceremonies. Willimon used the Old Testament Book of Job to explore basic questions of life and suffering. During the services, each undergraduate received a Bible as a gift from the university, a tradition that dates back to 1864.

LINKING UP FOR LEARNING

When the Academic Council voted on black faculty hiring procedures last year, the resolution called for measures to encourage black students to pursue teaching careers. That position has netted Duke \$246,000 from the Charles A. Dana Foundation, which has initiated a \$2.5-million, four-year program linking Duke with five historically black colleges.

Duke joins Morehouse and Spelman colleges, and Hampton, Tuskegee, and Xavier universities, in the plan, which calls for each institution to match the grants with funds of its own. The other five colleges will host a total of approximately 150 students for teaching and research experience, to be supplemented by a six-week summer research stint at Duke before their senior year. Students will have an opportunity to teach and conduct research with faculty mentors at their colleges.

A recent article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* cites statistics that illustrate the downward turn in the numbers of blacks entering academia: In 1986, for example, less than 5 percent of U.S. college teachers were black, and blacks are earning fewer and fewer doctoral degrees every year.

Joel Fleishman, chair of the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, has been a longtime proponent of black education. He will chair a four-member board that will oversee the program at Duke. To qualify for the program, students must have a minimum B+ grade point average and an interest in college-level teaching.

FUSION FUROR

University of Utah researchers set off a scientific controversy last March by reportedly achieving nuclear fusion in the lab. Like physicists around the country, Duke scientists have been working to duplicate those results.

The fusion process occurs in a glass beaker filled with "heavy water," a form of water with deuterium replacing the hydrogen. Deuterium differs from ordinary hydrogen because it contains both a neutron and a proton. Ordinary hydrogen has only a proton. Fusion occurs when two deuterium nuclei fuse into one helium nucleus, a reaction that releases energy.

Duke scientists were skeptical when they first began receiving accounts of breakthrough fusion experiments. But like others in their field, they found the possibility of cold fusion—fusion at room temperature—too intriguing to ignore.

With the help of Edward Bilpuch, director of the Triangle Universities Nuclear Laboratory (TUNL) at Duke, a group of university physicists began their own experiments one week after the Utah announcement.

Access to state-of-the-art equipment at TUNL gave the research group an opportunity to measure several signatures of fusion, such as the presence of gamma rays and neutrons. To conduct the fusion experiments, two electrodes are hooked up to a battery. One of the electrodes is made of the heavy

It's been a banner year for Duke and the Alumni Association—all because of your support

As Duke alumni, you have stood by the Blue Devils from the chaos in Cameron to the battle in Seattle. But Duke's achievements continue beyond its successes in basketball, football, tennis, and other sports that have ranked high among the best.

Many elements have contributed to Duke's reputation as a "hot" college: enviable admissions standards, record financial support from her alumni, strong research and scholarship. But one of the main reasons for this perceived status is the success of Duke's "product": her alumni, who have excelled individually in many fields, professions, and activities.

The Duke Alumni Association (DAA) has been equally as successful this year because of your involvement. Dues participation grew to record numbers last year. We're proud—and you should be, too—of the impressive list of things your dues dollars have made possible.

Some of the year's highlights:

Alumni Programs Local clubs held 300 events that drew 20,481. The Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee—250 groups comprised of 2,800 alumni volunteers—interviewed prospective Duke students, a program so successful that the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) awarded it a gold medal for 1988. Reunion classes returned to campus in record numbers to enjoy stimulating presentations on Duke today and spirited get-togethers. All these programs were made possible by strongly committed volunteers, excellent staff work, and the financial resources derived from your dues dollars.

Student Activities The future of Duke, her students, also receive the DAA's attention. For example, the DAA co-sponsors the biennial Conference on Career Choices, where this year 1,300 students learned firsthand from more than 100 alumni about life and work after Duke.

University Involvement The Association's support for the university has also grown this year. As in the past, we've presented Alumni Endowed Undergraduate Scholarships to entering freshmen and awarded the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award. Also, this July the past president of the DAA will become a voting member of Duke's Board of Trustees.

Alumni Services Part of the DAA's support comes from services, such as the Duke MasterCard that offers benefits to you and a financial return to the Association. Our major 1989-90 DAA project is the publication of Duke's second comprehensive Alumni Directory, which will include the names, addresses, and phone numbers of Duke's 79,000 alumni.

To continue these successes, we need your financial support and personal participation. Please send your voluntary dues payment, reserve your 1990 Alumni Directory, and apply for your Duke credit card. Equally important, join your fellow alumni in active participation in one of the country's top alumni programs.



metal palladium, which can absorb deuterium. Fusion supposedly occurs in the palladium electrode.

With so many scientists across the country trying to duplicate the fusion experiment, supplies for the palladium electrode are low. Duke physics professor Hugh Robinson tried the experiment using titanium instead of palladium but, unlike an Italian research group that also used titanium, did not achieve positive results. "We did get two pieces of titanium to stick together," says Robinson, "but there were no excess neutrons. The results of the experiment were negative."

Although Duke scientists have had discouraging results thus far, successful results at Texas A&M University, the Georgia Institute of Technology, and Brigham Young University point to the possible validity of the Utah experiment. But whether or not fusion caused the release of energy is still in question, since subsequent experiments have not produced the large amount of heat generated by the Utah study.

Practical applications for cold fusion may not be realized until the next decade, but would result in marked cultural, political, and economic changes. Cold fusion would provide a completely new power source, a method of creating heat without producing radioactive waste.

WINNING WAYS

Everybody knows that Duke students are among the brightest in the country. But even among the talented collection of university scholars are several that have been recognized as truly exceptional. Charles Henry Abelmann '87 and Jennifer



Academic achievers: Churchill Scholars James Michael Drozd and Joshua Daniel Gezelter, above; Luce Fellowship recipients Jennifer Ceil Feikin and Charles Henry Abelmann, below

Ceil Feikin '89 have received Luce Fellowships, and James Michael Drozd '89 and Joshua Daniel Gezelter '89 have been awarded Winston Churchill Foundation Scholarships.

Eighteen Luce Fellowships were awarded this year, and Duke was the only university with two winners. Feikin, a psychology/anthropology double major, and Abelmann, an English/religion double major who taught at the Carolina Friends School after graduation, will work, study, and travel in East Asia. Designed for American student leaders who are not planning to become international relations or Asian specialists, the Luce program offers a concentrated exposure to a specific Asian environment within the context of a student's professional interest and abilities.

Feikin plans to work in a law firm or government agency in either Hong Kong or

Bangkok. She views the opportunity as a "break" before entering Harvard Law School. "I applied for the Luce Fellowship because it's not strictly study-oriented. It's challenging, but it also allows you to do other things. I need a break before law school to see who I am and why I'm going." Seniors, graduate and professional school students, and recent graduates may designate the type of internship or work-study they are interested in pursuing, but the placement is done by the Luce Foundation and Asia Foundation on an individual basis.

The Winston Churchill Foundation Scholarship is designed to enable outstanding American students to do graduate work in engineering, mathematics, and science at Churchill College, Cambridge. Recipient Drozd, an electrical engineering/economics double major, will begin work at the college this fall in the field of non-linear optics. He is expected to earn a certificate of postgraduate studies in engineering. Gezelter, who double majored in chemistry and philosophy, will carry out theoretical investigations of non-linear methods in nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

The Churchill Scholarship is awarded to approximately ten students annually. Selection is based on academic achievement, Graduate Record Examination scores, capacity for original and creative work, character, health, and a demonstrated concern for critical problems of society. The scholarship covers full tuition, travel, and living expenses.

Drozd, who also applied for the Marshall and Rhodes scholarship, says he would eventually like to work in business, preferably "as a CEO of a large corporation." He considers this an opportunity to learn more about global markets. "I think it's important for people to get international exposure; that background is very important for today's economy."



BRINGING IT HOME

Duke will invest \$1.2 million in housing for low-income families, a decision reached by the trustee executive committee. The money will come from the university's Quasi Endowment Fund.

The Triangle Housing Partnership, a non-profit corporation that raises private support for affordable housing, will oversee the investment. The partnership was incorporated in the fall of 1988 by mayors Wilbur P. "Wib" Gulley III 70 of Durham, Avery Upchurch of Raleigh, and Jonathan Howes of Chapel Hill as a joint venture with the private sector. It serves as an intermediary, creating packaging programs that allow private and public funds to be combined and offering investors and grantors a flexible means to provide housing.

Last year, the university evicted forty-two families from low-income housing to make room for Medical Center expansion; that action sparked debate over the university's role in the affordable-housing crisis. The trustee decision authorizes investment in Durham projects where possible, or if no such opportunities exist, other Triangle investments.

The partnership will recommend potential projects for investment to the university, and then coordinate execution of payments with the project's developers and investors. Other start-up funds have been provided by the three municipalities and by a grant from the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

To provide short-term financing for projects seeking more permanent funding sources, the partnership is also raising loans and grants to capitalize a revolving development fund. Guided by a sixteen-person board of directors, the partnership brings together a broad cross-section of corporate, financial, and community leaders. A "Committee of 33" will serve as its fund-raising arm.

Frank Gailor, president of the partnership, says Duke's commitment "sets a standard for all area institutions, private and not-for-profit. By making this investment, Duke challenges the community to create high-quality, affordable housing opportunities and make them successful."

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

Community outreach and faculty research are the separate objectives of two recent contributions to the university. One was launched by the Class of 1989, which wanted to leave a symbol of its dedication to the Durham community. The

other was designed to foster scholarship among young engineering faculty.

Seniors in the graduating class of Trinity College of Arts and Sciences demonstrated their community commitment by pledging more than \$40,000, nearly \$11,000 more than the original goal, to establish the Duke-Durham Initiative. The endowment program will allow two Duke undergraduates to work on Durham community service projects each summer.

Approximately 665 students in the 1,360-member senior class joined in pledging to the initiative. (The projected goals were 28 per-

cent participation and \$30,000.) The 50 percent participation of the class surpasses that of any graduating class in the university's history. More than 700 seniors voted on the initiative last fall.

"The atmosphere on campus is very community-service oriented, and the class [of 1989] reflects that," says senior gift chair Michelle Hewitt '89. The scholarship recipients will design and implement their own projects, which could range from work at homeless shelters, soup kitchens, or with teenage mothers. The program will begin in the summer of 1990.

FOLLOW THE BLUE DEVILS ON THE ROAD

Join other Duke alumni and friends at festive pregame events planned in conjunction with four away football games in the fall of '89!

SOUTH CAROLINA

September 2 7 PM Kickoff

Kick off the season with a pregame buffet!

TENNESSEE

September 16 7:30 PM Kickoff

Enjoy autumn in Knoxville and a pregame buffet with Duke friends

VIRGINIA

September 23 7 PM Kickoff

Join Duke friends for a pregame picnic in beautiful Charlottesville

WAKE FOREST

November 4 1 PM Kickoff

Enjoy a pregame brunch and then watch this traditional duel between the Devils and the Deacons!



If you live near any of these game sites, watch for special Duke Alumni Association mailings. Otherwise, complete the form for additional details concerning the receptions. In order to guarantee adequate food service, advance reservations are required.
1-800-FOR-DUKE (U.S.)
1-800-3DU-ALUM (NC.)

Please send me information on the following event(s):

_____ South Carolina _____ Virginia
_____ Tennessee _____ Wake Forest

Name _____

Class year (if alum) _____

Address _____

Mail to: Duke Alumni Football, 614 Chapel Drive, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

The School of Engineering's Class of 1989 donated approximately \$13,500 to renovate the lobby of "Old Red," the old engineering building. The 77 percent participation rate is the highest of any engineering class fund drive.

The engineering school also established the Alfred M. Hunt Faculty Scholar Endowment Fund. The \$500,000 gift applies to the Capital Campaign for the Arts & Sciences and Engineering, a fund-raising effort that is part of the \$400-million Campaign for Duke. The endowment was created through gifts from the Roy A. Hunt Foundation, Priscilla S. and Richard M. Hunt, and the estate of Alfred M. Hunt.

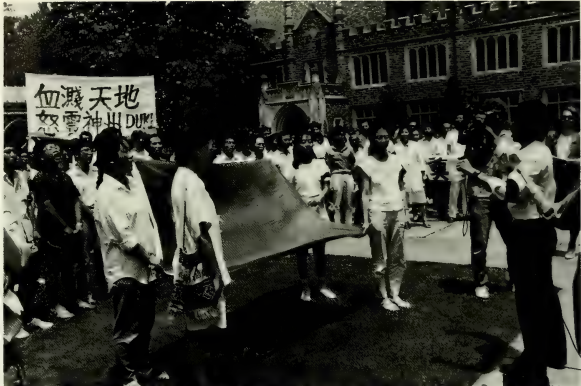
Candidates for the faculty scholarship must be in the fields of biomedical engineering, mechanical engineering, and materials science, or hold a joint appointment between the engineering school and Trinity College of Arts and Sciences. The faculty member may use the funds for a variety of purposes, including graduate student support and computer or laboratory equipment.

The first Hunt Scholar is David Needham in the mechanical engineering and material science department and the Center for Biomedical Engineering. He will use the income to support his research on the cell, particularly the functions of the cell membrane. He says he hopes his current studies on tumor cells will eventually lead to an additional treatment for cancer.

CHINA CRISIS

When violence erupted in Beijing in June, the effects were felt throughout the world, and the university was no exception. The Duke Travel program's "China/Yangtze River Adventure" included a four-night stop in Beijing, where student demonstrators had taken over Tiananmen Square. The group returned to the States several days before soldiers fired on the pro-democracy crowd and the government imposed martial law.

Laney Funderburk '60, director of alumni affairs and his wife, Lois '62, were university hosts for the fifty-four alumni and friends on the China trip. Their visit to Beijing coincided with General Secretary Gorbachev's historic visit, the first by a U.S.S.R. head of state in thirty years. Ironically, it was Gorbachev's sightseeing—not the political unrest—that forced several alterations in a schedule that included the Forbidden City (Worker's Museum), the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, and other Beijing attractions. The Duke group observed on many occasions the throng of students and others in sympathy with them in Tiananmen Square. They also saw large sympathy demonstra-



China syndrome: the massacre in Beijing sparked campus protests and a rapid revision of the Duke in China study abroad program—and occurred only days following an alumni tour

tions in Chongqing, Tian, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

As news accounts of the massacre were broadcast, Chinese students at Duke staged their own demonstrations to protest their government's actions. Members of the Chinese Student Association joined other area college students for a series of rallies.

Mathematics graduate student Yang Thai, whose sister attends school in a Beijing suburb, said most Chinese are very attentive to the historic changes taking place in their country. "I think everybody is very shocked. We're very angry and we want to show it."

China's upheaval meant some last-minute scheduling changes in the Duke in China study abroad program. Plans for a summer term at Beijing Teacher's College were revised, with the program relocated to Hong Kong for the duration of the summer. The fall semester is tentatively slated for Nanjing, but a final decision on that program will be made at the end of the summer. The Duke in Taiwan summer program was already in progress during the rioting in Tiananmen Square, but was not forced to alter its schedule.

KUDOS FROM CASE

Recognition has its rewards; and Duke was richly rewarded this year, with nearly a dozen medals from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). Duke ranked at the very top of its university magazine and its development program.

For the second time in its five-year history, *Duke Magazine* was named the best univer-

sity magazine in the country. At CASE's July Annual Assembly in Washington, D.C., the editorial staff accepted the Sibley "Magazine of the Year" award for 1988-89. Named for Robert Sibley, a pioneering alumni secretary and editor at the University of California at Berkeley, the award is sponsored by *Newsweek* magazine. *Duke Magazine* received the award in 1986 and has been named one of the top ten university magazines each year since its inception.

The magazine won gold medals for overall excellence and for staff-written feature articles, as well as silver and bronze medals for individual articles written by free-lance writer Joan Oleck and magazine editor Robert J. Bliwie A.M. '88.

Earlier this year, the magazine garnered an assortment of regional awards. In its South-eastern District competition, CASE gave the magazine "Best of Category" honors in the alumni magazine category. The magazine also won "Best of Division" in the visual design category, and a "Grand Award" and "Best of Category" for editorial design.

In the national competition, CASE chose Duke's development program as the best of any doctorate-granting institution in the country, singling it out to receive the Achievement in Mobilizing Support (AIMS) Award. The corporate support program won a gold medal, as did the women's studies development program. The Duke Annual Fund won a silver medal for its parents program, which consists of donations made exclusively by parents of Duke students. And the William Preston Few Association won a silver medal for improvement in financial support over a three-year period.

Another gold-medal winner, in the volunteer programs category, was the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee—alumni

affairs' international network of volunteer interviewers of prospective students. An admissions office video designed for prospective students—"Who Shall I Become?"—received a bronze medal. And the Fuqua School of Business' executives' program won two silver medals.

CASE, sponsor of the annual recognition programs, is an international association of college and university officials working in periodicals, publications, alumni affairs, development, and public relations.

BUILDING BONANZA

When students return to campus this fall, more than 100 upper-classmen will take up residence in the new dormitories located on Towerview Drive behind Edens Quad. Scheduled for completion in late summer, the two new buildings will house arts and languages majors, as well as artists-in-residence and residential and faculty advisers.

Only Duke's college of trustees can name buildings on campus, and so far the new dorms—a \$6.5-million project—have not been officially dubbed. They are technically referred to as 3A and 3B, but their architecture and aims are far more dynamic than the designations would imply. Connected by a covered walkway, the two four-story structures reflect the neo-Gothic architecture of West Campus, from the Duke stone used on the facades to the diamond-pointed windows and metal sloped roofs reminiscent of Duke Chapel. They each have a seminar room, commons area, kitchen, and laundry.



Familiar facade: the newest in neo-Gothic

Living areas consist of suites accommodating up to twelve people. Each suite has a study area and two bathrooms, a configuration that allows for co-ed groupings of students. The fourth-floor suites, with vaulted ceilings and arched windows, are expected to be the most coveted room choices.

In the arts dorm, Institute of the Arts director Michael Cerveris will live in a faculty apartment, and visiting artists-in-residence will stay in first-floor guest rooms. (In the past, visiting artists were housed off campus.) To qualify for housing in the arts dorm, interested students submitted an application to an advisory committee. Among the residents will be painters, creative writers, actors, dancers, musicians, visual artists, and film and video students.

The languages dorm, previously located in Lancaster, will house undergraduates studying French, German, Spanish, and Russian. Each grouping will be associated with the corresponding university languages department, which will assign an adviser to the dorm group.

CABLE'S CAPITAL IDEA

To attract corporate sponsors and advertising revenue, television stations often cite impressive demographic statistics. Cable 13, Duke's student-run cable station, launched the Campaign for Cable by boasting that it is one station "where 98 percent of its viewers don't have a college degree."

The first—and now largest—student-run cable station in the country, Cable 13 enters its thirteenth year with big plans for expanded capabilities. But with those big plans comes a big price tag. The Campaign for Cable puts Cable 13 in another "first" category—as the first entirely student-driven fund-raising initiative.

With the \$2-million expansion of the Bryan Center, the university set aside space for a new Cable 13 facility, now housed in the basement of the Old Chemistry building on West Campus. But Cable 13 members, who hope to replace aging and inadequate equipment in time to make the station fully operational for the fall 1989 opening of the new space, say they need \$250,000 to supply the station with the necessary technology. The budget also accounts for two student summer scholarships and installation of additional cable lines to reach more viewers.

Andrew Landis '89, fund-raising chair for Cable 13, says gifts to the Campaign for Cable will be counted as part of The Campaign for Duke, an effort to address needs and opportunities throughout the university. The Campaign for Cable is divided into

two categories—\$150,000 in endowment and \$100,000 in funds for equipment. "Cable 13's existing budget [through ASDU] only covers operational expenses, such as buying tapes," says Landis. "This move to the Bryan Center doubles our space, but without additional equipment," Cable 13's programming and production will stall.

Cable 13 has more than 150 undergraduate and graduate members who produce eight weekly and biweekly programs. Landis estimates that the station could double its production with funds from the Campaign for Cable. He's hoping that the fund-raising drive will also help initiate a Cable 13 alumni network.

HONORING ABLE

Julian Abele—who designed the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Harvard's Widener Library, and parts of Duke's East and West campuses—has been compared to Frank Lloyd Wright for his contributions to contemporary architecture. But even though Abele, the first black graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Architecture, is considered one of the principal planners of the university, he never visited Durham to see his completed designs.

To commemorate Abele's contributions to the university, the Black Graduate and Professional Student Association (BGPSA) has initiated an annual awards and recognition banquet in his name. The inaugural event, held in April, featured an unveiling of a commissioned portrait of Abele, now hanging in Allen Building. It is the first portrait of a black person to be displayed in the university administration building.

University archivist William E. King '61, A.M. '63, Ph.D. '70, said the event was particularly significant in Duke's sesquicentennial year because it recognizes the work of the architect who designed much of the university's stately, neo-Gothic West Campus and the Georgian East Campus.

Other guests at the banquet included religion professor C. Eric Lincoln, who received the first Julian Abele Award for an outstanding black faculty member or administrator, and Trinity sophomore Christopher Golden, winner of the first Julian Abele Scholarship. Golden was chosen through nominations submitted by the BGPSA and the Black Student Alliance. Other black faculty members were recognized for promotion, tenure, and retirement.

Abele's legacy at Duke extends beyond the neo-Gothic plans he drafted in the Twenties and Thirties. Two young cousins of Abele's graduated from Duke: Julian Abele Cook III '77 and Susan Cook '88.

Father and Son.

By Peter Maas '49. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1989. 316 pp. \$18.95.

Midway through Peter Maas' second novel, *Father and Son*, Jamie McGuire—the son of the title—is writing a paper at Harvard titled “The Liberal Dilemma over Northern Ireland.” He characterizes this dilemma succinctly: “Liberals gather together and wring their hands about the Middle East, Central America, South Africa, and then somebody, like me, says, ‘How about Northern Ireland?’ and their eyes roll back in their heads.”

I must confess to being just such a person. I came to this book with little understanding of the problems in Northern Ireland and little sympathy for either side. But *Father and Son* is full of information about the struggle, information woven so skillfully into the plot that you barely realize you are absorbing it. As one might expect from the author of such best-selling nonfiction as *Serpico* and *The Valachi Papers*, the most interesting thing about *Father and Son* is what you learn from it.

You learn almost immediately, for instance, that the IRA has a substantial underground of supporters in this country, and that a fair number of them, in a grand old Irish tradition, are involved in some kind of law enforcement. One of the novel's primary plots concerns a plan to smuggle arms from this country to Ireland, and, as weapons are stolen from a National Guard Army and explosives from a Marine base, we are surprised to see just who is involved.

We also find ourselves being drawn sympathetically into the struggles of the IRA itself which, as Jamie is quick to point out, is involved in a fight for independence not unlike one that once took place in this country. Maas writes vividly, for instance, of the “first general convention of the Provisional Irish Republican Army in nearly sixteen years.”

Whatever you said about the Provisional IRA . . . it was democratic to a fault. The main purpose of the convention was to vote on allowing candidates of *Sinn Féin* to take seats in the Irish Republic's parliament, the Dail. This struck a raw nerve among southern old-timers. Since partition in the 1920s,

which the IRA had never accepted, abstentionism had been the order of the day, to preserve the purity of the struggle . . .

The debate raged. McMahon was surprised and moved by the passionate voice of IRA men of other times, men in their fifties and sixties, who had held the rifle and had been wounded and hunted and imprisoned and had dear friends and relatives killed before their eyes and who spoke darkly of the betrayal of a fundamental principle if abstentionism were abandoned, how the forces of corruption and co-option would worm their way insidiously into the cause. Finally, though, balding Joe Callahan, seventy-one, once chief of staff, once an hour away from the gallows for shepherding an illegal arms shipment into the free states before his sentence was commuted, rose to address the delegates. “You all know who I am,” he said. “You know I never wear a tie because I don't fancy nothin' around me neck.” And then in choked tones he had declared that the life blood of the cause depended on constant renewal, that the torch had been passed to a new generation and that, right or wrong, its wishes must be respected. “They're the ones who will have to fight on until British rule is ended,” he said. “If you don't believe this, we might as well all go home.” After that the motion carried overwhelmingly.

We also hear of IRA prison inmates who, denied prisoner of war status, refused to wear prison uniforms that would brand them as criminals, and—for as long as three years—“remained in their cells huddled naked, unwashed and unshaven.”

Alternating with this narrative is a story of quite another kind, of a tender and sometimes stormy relationship between a father and son. Jamie's father Michael is a well-meaning man who has longed all his life for a good relationship with his son, especially after the boy's mother died when he was twelve. We see their relationship develop from early fishing trips, through their grief over a wife and mother's death, then through some difficult moments as Michael numbs himself with alcohol, enters into a brief and disastrous second marriage, then watches his son grow older and start to pull away.

Michael's own father is a gruff old Irish

immigrant who introduces Jamie to his Irish heritage and to the folk songs that are a part of it. It is when Jamie is working as a folk singer in Boston that he meets some IRA sympathizers, and the novel's two plots come together as Jamie—who has been an expert seaman for years—signs up to help smuggle the arms to Ireland.

Maas is a talented writer who keeps a complicated plot moving swiftly and who conveys a remarkable amount of information in a small space. I had a problem keeping his huge cast of characters straight—one Irish name after another—and he might have made things easier for the reader by focusing on fewer of them.

More problematic is his portrayal of Michael and Jamie. He has some fine ideas for that part of the story: a modern-day father who is genuinely concerned with being closer to his son, who worries especially that he has been emotionally unavailable during his period of grief, who—in trying to distance himself from his immigrant father—has lost touch with a rich cultural tradition that his son picks up on. But Maas somehow never manages to get inside his characters, to make us experience what they are feeling. In comparison with his vivid scenes about the IRA and its sympathizers, the scenes between father and son fall flat.

I was expecting more action from the actual gun-smuggling, and found that moment in the novel oddly anti-climactic. As it turns out, however, the real climax concerns a British attempt to conceal a mole in the IRA, and to frame an American as an informant. It is that part of the story which finally, in an odd way, brings this father and son together, tying up the loose ends of the plot but never quite satisfying the reader emotionally.

Perhaps the real problem with this novel is its focus. By its title and by its structure, it seems to focus on a personal relationship, but its real strength is in what it teaches us about a larger political struggle. Maas is essentially an expository writer, whose real skill is in conveying information. He is not quite a novelist. But he is nevertheless an author worth reading.

—David Guy 70, M.A.T. 77

Guy's most recent novel is *Second Brother: He lives in Durham*.

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In the beginning: first a quad walk, then a commencement march (page 46)



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